

NEWS

UNITED CHINA RELIEF



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WILLKIE TELLS OF UCR GAINS

Honorary National Chairman Speaks Over Blue Network

Formal announcement of the successful United China Relief 1942 campaign was made by Honorary National Chairman Wendell L. Willkie in an address over New York's radio station WJZ and the Blue Network at 10.15 p.m. Monday, Jan. 4. Response to Mr. Willkie was made on the same program by Ambassador Wei Tao-ming, who spoke from the Embassy in Washington.

"One of the noteworthy developments of 1942 was America's growing admiration and friendship for the people of China," Mr. Willkie said. "For more than a century there have been strong ties of good-will and friendliness between the American and Chinese people. But during the year which has just ended, America has come to appreciate more fully than ever before, China's worth as a strong and courageous ally and as a loyal and generous friend in peace."

Mr. Willkie declared that "we have not, however, given her the aid to which she is entitled, or needs. Our Government must find new ways of helping her."

Mr. Willkie reported in detail on the 1942 campaign and expressed gratitude to the officers and directors of UCR and its agencies, the members of the Advisory Committee, the 2,659 UCR Chairmen throughout the country, War Chest leaders, workers, solicitors and contributors. Then, Mr. Willkie said:

"The true significance of this demonstration of America's friendship for China cannot be expressed in terms of dollars. . . . Truly, this gift from the American people to their Chinese friends

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WHAT WILL 1943 BRING TO HER?



Not only this little Miss, but 2,000,000 other Chinese children have been made homeless or orphaned by 5½ years of war. The answer as to what 1943 will mean for them depends much on United China Relief and its participating agencies.

B. M. BARUCH GIVES \$100,000 TO CHINA

Bernard M. Baruch, 72-year-old financier who was chairman of the War Industries Board during the first World War and of President Roosevelt's Fact-Finding Committee on rubber in this war, has contributed \$100,000 to United China Relief, as part of a million dollar Christmas gift to fifteen war relief organizations.

Mr. Baruch had hoped to make his gifts without publicity, as is his custom, but was told by newspaper friends that the news would leak out "piecemeal," and on their advice, he announced the entire gift at once. In selecting the agencies to receive his contributions, Mr. Baruch desired above all, it is understood, to aid the families of the fighting men of the United Nations forces.

UCR \$7,000,000 GOAL IS OVER-SUBSCRIBED IN 1942

Broad Relief Program Conducted In China; Friendship Greatly Strengthened

During 1942 the American people made United China Relief a highly effective instrumentality for demonstrating their friendship and admiration for the people of China.

HOFFMAN THANKS ALL WHO WORKED FOR UCR

**National Chairman Says
Effort For China
Was Privilege**

UCR Chairman Paul G. Hoffman issued the following message of appreciation upon completion of the 1942 United China Relief campaign:

The United China Relief goal of \$7,000,000 for 1942 has been generously over-subscribed.

This result of our joint effort is a matter of great personal joy to me, as I am sure it is to you. We can all share the satisfaction that comes from a job well done and, in addition, I know we all feel the deeper satisfaction of having had a part in an effort to aid a cause, the serving of which has been so great a privilege.

A fund-raising drive of the proportions of ours requires a complicated piece of machinery, which must function smoothly in all its parts to achieve success. As national chairman, I have had unusual opportunity to observe the workings of our organization and to realize, as perhaps no one else could, what vital contributions have been made by each one of you to whom this message is addressed.

To the members of the Board of Directors of United China Relief and to the boards of the agencies which make up United China Relief, all of whom have

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In terms of financial response, Americans generously over-subscribed the goal of \$7,000,000 set at the beginning of the year as the minimum required for meeting the most urgent of China's relief and rehabilitation needs. When UCR's books were closed on December 31st, \$7,083,357 had been recorded as received or in process of being transmitted. Of this amount, \$6,925,066 had actually been received at National Headquarters of UCR and its Participating Agencies, and the remaining \$158,291 consisted of funds reported by local UCR Chairmen as received and in process of transmittal to National Headquarters.

In addition to the above amounts, some 447 War Chests conducted campaigns during 1942 in which approximately \$2,209,676 was raised for China but was to be paid to UCR over varying periods in 1943. This \$2,209,676 added to the \$7,083,357 actually received or being remitted in 1942, gives a total of approximately \$9,293,033 contributed by the American people during 1942 in aid of the people of China.

Through the careful administration of these funds, United China Relief and its member Agencies have carried on during 1942 a broad and constructive program of relief and rehabilitation in China. In this they had the benefit of an extensive network of organizations and institutions already well established in Free China and well equipped for dealing effectively and economically with relief and rehabilitation needs in their particular localities. Even more important, they were able to utilize, in administering this program, the

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1942 FUND CAMPAIGN PASSES MINIMUM GOAL

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services of several thousand Americans, and a substantial number of Britons — business men, doctors, educators, missionaries—with long experience in China and with complete familiarity with the people and their needs. These Americans and Britons have—with the exception of a few full-time administrators—given their time voluntarily. Other important activities have been carried on by Chinese administrators, most of them former students in the United States. All administrators and committees have rendered accounts through UCR's Field Director in Chungking.

The program conducted during 1942 has included many forms of medical aid, care of orphans and other needy children, assistance to destitute students and teachers, support for the work of the Chinese industrial cooperatives, and broadly varied types of direct relief for victims of bombings, invasion, and famine. While China was shut off during the year from the importation of all relief supplies except the most urgently needed drugs and medical equipment, it was at all times possible to send in funds quickly and safely by radio. These funds made possible the carrying out of widespread activities which utilized the materials and personnel already available in China but which could not have been productively used without some financial aid from America. It is conservatively estimated that in 1942 over 15,000,000 individuals were directly aided by UCR funds, and that several times that number were indirectly benefited.

Even more important than this material aid itself were the results accomplished by UCR in strengthening the ties of friendship and understanding between the peoples of China and of America. The assistance given has at all times been extended not only from humanitarian motives of relieving suffering, but also as a demonstration of America's admiration for the courage and perseverance of the Chinese people, and in gratitude for the vital service China's tenacious resistance has rendered to the democratic way of life throughout the world. Through this participation in the activities of U.C.R. the American people have come to see a little more clearly the tremendous importance of the part China must play both in winning the war and in winning the peace, and have gained a little higher appreciation of what a strong, friendly, democratic China will mean to America and to the world.

PEACE HOSPITALS NOW HAVE 4,000 BEDS IN NORTHWEST



This is one of the International Peace Hospitals built into caves in Northwest China. It was founded with Canadian and American relief funds and now is supported by the China Aid Council of United China Relief.

The four International Peace Hospitals of the guerrilla Northwest now have 4,000 beds to care for the sick and wounded, according to a detailed report just received by China Aid Council.

Covering medical advances in the Border Region during the past five years, the report points out that in addition a countless number of patients—civilians and soldiers, women and children, peasants and workers — receive treatment in the clinics and outpatient departments of each of these great medical centers. All have been developed since the war of resistance started in 1937.

The newer developments recorded are three medical associations for doctors, nurses and other workers and the introduction of five new periodicals on health training standards and sanitation during the past two years.

In addition to the IPH centers, and the army medical units attached to each regiment, a number of other hospitals on a smaller scale are known to be serving the people of this section. Schools for concentrated training of desperately needed skilled medical workers, attached to each of the International Peace Hospitals, show constant growth.

This medical work is being partially supported by American funds sent to Mme. Sun Yat-sen as president of the China Defense League by China Aid Council through United China Relief. CAC had a pioneer's share in this significant welfare and relief program, for it was among the groups which financed Dr. Norman Bethune, who at the head of a special medical mission, traveled hundreds of miles by horseback and on foot, three times through Japanese lines, to found in 1938 the first of the IPH centers at

Wutaishan. Located in a comparatively secure section in North Shansi, this unit now has beds for 1,500 disabled. In Southeast Shansi, 1,000 beds are available. This is the only one of the group which has a department for the shellshocked and insane. The picturesque cave hospital in Yen-an, North Shensi, will soon be caring for more than its present capacity of 400 beds.

The new caves, the report indicates, will probably add to the ten-mile walk which the doctors are often required to make in order to make their rounds. There are only seven doctors and about 40 nurses who have all the work to do, and like all the other IPH centers, it is not uncommon for the staff to work from 10 to 16 hours at a stretch. From occupied North Kiangsu, where the fourth hospital accommodates 1,000 patients at a time, word seldom drifts through.

The medical mobile units and the transport divisions, which serve the soldiers at the front and carry the wounded back to the base hospitals, are constantly expanding at each center. Many transport workers are needed to carry millet long distances over mountains, and even water from rivers and central sources.

"In each hospital there is one x-ray set and one set of surgical instruments," the report states. "Equipment of laboratories and pharmacies are different in the various units. Sometimes patients have to be sent to that particular unit which possesses the kind of equipment which he needs. Many of the instruments are broken. It

KUNG HO BATTALION WINS NAVY CITATION

The Navy announced on December 26 that Carlson's Raiders, described as "one of the hardest hitting units of the Marine Corps," have received a blanket citation from Gen. A. A. Vandergrift for its offensive operations against Japanese troops on Guadalcanal. The battalion, commanded by Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson, is the second marine outfit to win such a citation, the first being the Marine force at Wake Island, cited by President Roosevelt last January.

Gen. Vandergrift's citation mentioned particularly the battalion's thirty-day raid against Japanese positions, in which the enemy lost 400 men, artillery, weapons and ammunition, with losses to Carlson's battalion of only 15 men. "For the consummate skill displayed in the conduct of operations, for the training, stamina and fortitude displayed in the conduct of operations and for its commendably aggressive spirit and high morale," wrote Gen. Vandergrift, "the commanding general cites the division, the commanding officer, officers and men of the raider battalion."

Col. Carlson, who learned guerrilla tactics in China as official observer for the U. S. Army, calls his group the Kung Ho Battalion. "Kung Ho," official slogan of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, means "work together." Col. Carlson has been a member of the Board of Directors of the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Cooperatives, a participating agency of United China Relief, since its founding.

APPEAL TO CHURCHES

The Church Committee for China Relief, participating agency of United China Relief, has called upon the churches of America for "doubled Christian aid to China" in the fiscal year ending May 31, 1943.

It is difficult to get them repaired and to get spare parts. In one laboratory, the lens of the microscope is broken and no more tests can be made."

A remarkable fact is that no hospitals existed in the "back country" of the Border Region. Fears and superstitions still have to be coped with. The maternity clinic connected with the Yen-an cave hospital, however, has been one of the best means of giving modern medicine an approved status in this socially backward section, the report adds.

WILLKIE SPEAKS ON REACHING 1942 GOAL

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is only a swan's feather by comparison with what we would wish to express.

"We would wish it to convey our humble gratitude to the Chinese people for the magnificent way in which they have held the lines against the forces of aggression for five and a half years—during more than four years of which we here in America were blindly giving important aid to China's enemy—and ours.

"We would wish it to convey our inexpressible sympathy for China's more than five million dead, who have died in defense of the cause of mankind's freedom of body and spirit—for all the uncounted treasures which have been wantonly destroyed by a ruthless invader—for the vast tide of suffering which has swept over China's good earth—for the more than two million helpless children made orphaned and made homeless—for the fifty million destitute refugees driven from their ruined towns and villages and forced to trek for great distances in a war-torn land in search of the bare necessities of food and clothing and shelter.

"More, we would wish it to convey our highest admiration for China's superb courage, her unwavering tenacity of purpose, her complete faith in the ultimate triumph of her just cause, through these long years of bitter fighting and terrific losses, of inadequate resources in all the machinery of modern warfare, of tardy and scanty aid from her friends and allies.

"Most of all, we would wish it to express to our Chinese friends our most earnest hopes for their continued good-will toward us, their continued confidence in us, during the months and years which lie before us. There are stern battles still to be fought, losses to be borne, and disappointments to be faced, before we can hope for a final victory. More than ever before, America will need China's help and friendship and staunch support.

"And, as we look toward the brighter days of peace which must lie beyond these dark days of war, we recognize that then, more than ever, China and America will each need the other, in laying strong foundations for a just and enduring peace which will make forever secure the democratic way of life in a world which recognizes that under heaven there is but one family, and that within this human family all men are brothers."

BOOK PROFITS AID CHINA'S ORPHANS

The Chinese war orphans under the personal care of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will receive all profits—both the author's and the publisher's—from the book, "Little Sister Ssu," translation of an old folktale by Mme. Chiang, just published by John Day. The book is bound Chinese style, with accordion pages, and illustrated by China-born Janet Fitch Sewall.

NEW MEXICO VILLAGE HAS PERFECT RECORD

Witter Bynner, State Chairman of United China Relief in New Mexico, wrote the following paragraphs, which were published in the Chicago Sun:

"At Chama, a native New Mexican village of 700 souls or so, the Christmas spirit will be alive in a new way. An 'Anglo' woman there, Mrs. Margaret Dunham, had been asked to manage a drive for China Relief. She had answered: 'How can I, in a place where China is practically an unknown quantity?' But several weeks later she answered again: 'Is my face red? It is. I am sending \$94. This does not represent any large donations but many small ones—of 10, 15 and 25 cents. The people here have contributed not only willingly but eagerly. A number of the native families have asked to wait, in order that they may contribute something from their pay checks. One old Mexican woman, living alone, on relief, sent me 15 cents by a school-child, because she wanted to help "Cheena." And a week later: 'Here are \$38 more. Every single family has contributed'.

"A Christmas present from the Southwest. From Chama to China. A Christmas present of more than money."

GEORGE WHITNEY NOW IN NEW YORK POST

George Whitney, president of J. P. Morgan & Co., Inc., has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Greater New York Committee of United China Relief. Mr. Whitney will serve with Frederick H. Wood, who is chairman of the New York committee.

WORK IN 15 PROVINCES

Missionaries cooperating with the Church Committee for China Relief are conducting relief projects in fifteen provinces in China.

DR. R. K. S. LIM



Dr. Lim is director of the Medical Relief Corps of the Chinese Army and of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools.

LONGER TRAINING PLANNED BY EMSTS

The Chungking Advisory Committee of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, which serves concurrently as the Chungking Medical Committee of United China Relief, endorsed at its last meeting a two-year continuous course for medical officers and nurses to be offered by the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, according to a cable from Dr. George Bachman, secretary of the Committee.

These schools, created by Dr. Robert K. S. Lim to meet the war emergency, have until now given courses of three months' duration only, in order to get medical workers with basic training into war service as quickly as possible. Such courses were alternated with field training—after three months at the front students could return for additional training at the school—but it is now felt that the schools should offer to students best qualified the opportunity to take the longer continuous course.

These schools, now under the direction of the Army Medical Service, have been supported by ABMAC since the start of the war, and are continuing to receive its support with funds raised through United China Relief.

SCHOOLS NEED HELP

In some Chinese schools supported by United China Relief students sleep in mud sheds, 40 to a room, and classes of 400 often have but one textbook.

CHINA PREPARES FOR BLOOD PLASMA BANK

Donors Register In Project Aided By ABMAC

Dr. Robert K. S. Lim, director of the Medical Relief Corps of the Chinese Army, has notified the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, participating agency of United China Relief, that the Medical Relief Corps now is prepared to set up a blood plasma bank. Registration of blood donors is in progress, according to his cable.

ABMAC is purchasing equipment for the manufacture of dried plasma, and the equipment will be tried out at Bryn Mawr by Dr. Chien-lung Yi, who has been trained by Dr. John Scudder of Presbyterian Hospital in New York, originator of the blood bank for Britain, and by Dr. Strumia of Bryn Mawr. DeFott Louis, mechanical engineer who will accompany Dr. Yi to China to set up the blood bank, will assist in the test.

MISSIONARY RUNS BOOKS THROUGH JAP BLOCKADE

An American Presbyterian missionary in Free China recently capitalized on Japanese unwillingness to concede the loss of territory.

When autumn floods receded they left behind a newly-created river that divided a certain large Chinese town from the nearest Japanese military barracks. But face-saving kept the Japanese from admitting—even to their own postal authorities—that the town had been recaptured by the Chinese.

Thus an act of God made it possible for this missionary to restock dozens of mission libraries in Free China. He simply ordered from Shanghai, via a blockade-runner, all the English books he needed. Recently, the books arrived and were delivered across the new river to the new Chinese town by the well-disciplined Japanese postman.

COMMENT ON CO-OPS

George A. Hogg, an inspector for the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, which are supported with United China Relief funds, reports this comment on cooperatives from a Chinese villager who is a Buddhist: "The cooperatives provide the chief blessings—work, food and education, which is our only way to achieve rank. They are doing Buddha's work for him."

WRITER URGES AID NOW FOR CHILDREN

Bromfield Appeals For China Aid Council

Support of the war orphans and refugee children of China is urged in an article by Louis Bromfield, author and distinguished public figure, prepared for the Newsletter of China Aid Council.

"In the whole world today," Mr. Bromfield says, "we have no better friends than the Chinese people and there is no people to whom we owe more. They have been fighting our fight, a fight which America and the rest of the United Nations could have prevented years ago at the time of the Manchukuo incident.

"We have helped the Chinese people a little—all too little—considering how much we owe them. They are on their way to becoming one of the great nations of the future as they have been in the past; a nation of immense importance to all of us, whether we live in Mobile or Seattle or Boston or Kansas City.

"If you have ever known the Chinese people, or indeed any one of them," he continues, "you will know their great qualities of honesty and wit, humor and stoicism. You will understand the profundity of a very great civilization.

"All these are facts. I merely remind you of what you already know. What I am thinking of is something else, more human than any mere fact. I am thinking of Chinese children and babies who are the future of China and our future as well. Have you ever seen a Chinese baby or even a picture of one? Then you will know what charm can be. If you have ever known a Chinese child you will, I am sure, give whatever you can, and as much as you can to help this great people who are our friends. Millions of them, millions of Chinese babies and children are in need of medical care and of food. Help them!"

PERIPATETIC NEWSPAPER

Since the Sino-Japanese war started one of China's greatest newspapers, Ta Kung Pao, has moved its plant five times, a total of 4,000 miles, to avoid capture. On one occasion, it employed 500 Chinese workers to carry 200 tons of dismantled printing machinery through the Japanese lines. Part of this load included the half-million characters used by Ta Kung Pao in printing the news. The newspaper now is published in Chungking, and its plant is in a cave.

CHINESE IN CUBA AID HOMELAND



The Chinese colony in Cuba works actively to support the fronts in China in close collaboration with United China Relief. Dr. T. T. Li, Chinese Minister to Cuba, has given devoted and active leadership to this group. The p'ai lou pictured above, with members of the Chinese Community in Havana, was erected for Double Tenth observation, at which funds were raised for relief and rehabilitation in China.

INDUSCO LEADER SURVEYS VAST NORTHWEST REGION

Dr. Carpenter Sees Possibility of Unlimited Industrial Expansion In Report To CIC Chief

Northwest China offers opportunity for "unlimited industrial expansion," according to a report by Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, chairman of Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

Dr. Carpenter reported to Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister who also is President of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, after a 3,200 mile survey of Chinese industrial cooperatives in Shensi, Kansu and Szechwan Provinces.

Industrial construction is transforming Northwest China, a vast, formerly isolated region, into a vital economic unit of Free China, Dr. Carpenter reported.

The mountains of the Northwest hold vast treasures of iron, copper, coal, oil, silicate, sulphur, limestone and nitrate," Dr. Carpenter reported. "The industrial opportunities are almost unlimited. And the people of these areas, through the industrial cooperatives, are toiling to make the Northwest a great industrial center of the future."

MARIAN ANDERSON SINGS

Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, sang in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., on January 7, for the benefit of United China Relief. The Daughters of the American Revolution, owners of the Hall, gave the use of the building and the services of the staff for the benefit.

Dr. Carpenter said that young and old work in factories and mills throughout the Northwest. Refugees and native workmen are pioneering in regions never before reachable by highways or railways.

"I was impressed by the possibility of industrial expansion there and by the trend towards recognition of the Northwest's future importance, so clearly visualized by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek," Dr. Carpenter wrote.

"China's importance is in its direct relationship to its almost unlimited resources of national wealth and manpower and its potential industrial and trade expansion . . . The cooperatives, because of their adjustability and their use of people where they are, should and will, I am sure, offer great potential possibilities for the fastest possible completion of China's industrial ascendancy."

CHINESE WAR POSTERS

Three authentic Chinese war posters can be ordered from the Chinese News Service, 1250 Sixth Avenue, New York City: the set of three for 50 cents, or single posters at 20 cents each. The posters depict a Chinese aviator, a Chinese guerrilla fighter, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

VITAL SUPPLIES IN INDIA FOR CHINESE

ABMAC Goods Will Move By Freight Plane

Medical supplies valued at \$29,484.35, shipped from the United States by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, participating agency of United Relief, have arrived safely at Calcutta, according to a cable just received at New York headquarters.

The supplies included 6,500,000 tablets of riboflavin for treating diseases resulting from malnutrition; 276,000 vitamin capsules for the Maternity and Child Health Department of the National Health Administration; assorted surgical instruments for the Medical Relief Corps of the Chinese Army and the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools; 14 sets of microfilm of current medical literature for the same schools; two cases of engineering instruments for the Sanitary Engineering Corps; a case of tools for the machine shop of the Orthopedic Centre of the training schools; and nine cases of medical books and journals for the schools.

These supplies will be shipped by freight plane into China as space on planes is available.

CARLSON'S RAIDERS AGAIN COPY CHINESE

Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson, a member of the Advisory Committee of Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, returned to Guadalcanal Headquarters on Dec. 6, according to a United Press dispatch, after a month conducting guerrilla raids in enemy territory. Colonel Carlson, who spent a year in China as official U. S. observer of Chinese guerrilla tactics, told newspaper reporters in an interview after his successful raid on Makin Island last Aug. 17 that he and his men were using guerrilla tricks he had learned during his stay in China.

In their latest raid, according to United Press, "the marines conducted their operations deep into enemy country, wading rivers, hacking their way with knives through the dense jungle undergrowth and living largely on rice, bacon, raisins and tea."

Chinese guerrilla style, each man cooked his own food and in order to travel "light and fast" carried no blankets, using boughs cut from trees for beds.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS 1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

American Bureau For Medical Aid to China
American Committee For Chinese War Orphans
American Friends Service Committee
Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China
China Aid Council
China Emergency Relief Committee
Church Committee for China Relief Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives)

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PLAYS ARE POPULAR

A group of young Chinese actors and actresses have toured Free China's provinces for five years, presenting war plays in "one-night" stands. Plays are the most popular form of entertainment among both soldiers and civilians and there is "Standing Room Only" wherever the troupe appears.

SHENSI REHABILITATION

United China Relief has been informed by the administrative committee which is distributing its funds to famine sufferers in Honan that a project has been worked out to rehabilitate two thousand refugees in Shensi at a cost of only \$25 per family.

STUDENTS KEEP SENSE OF HUMOR

The Chinese sense of humor has been of great help to China's people during the difficult war years. When the universities were driven from the coastal provinces and their students took to the road en masse, they described their arduous journeyings as "education through travel."

PLAN CIC BRANCHES IN KANSU-SINKING

Indusco Reports Survey On For New Projects

Chinese Industrial Cooperatives are planning to establish branches in Sinkiang and Northern Kansu Provinces, reports David Leacock, administrative director of Indusco, a participating agency of United China Relief.

The outlying districts of both provinces are expected to become increasingly important, since the International Highway to Alma Ata, a terminal of the Soviet railroad, runs through both Kansu and Sinkiang.

Prospectors and organizers from the cooperatives have already started out from Lanchow to investigate raw materials, soil, and village industrial techniques along the route and to determine what kind of cooperatives will best suit these territories. It is planned to have Suchow as the main link between the two provinces, since it is rich in oil.

Transport repair cooperatives will be set up along China's International Highway to facilitate the continuous passage of vehicles.

Further expansion of Chinese industrial cooperatives in previously undeveloped regions is seen in the request just received by the C.I.C. for establishment of cooperatives near the front north of Yulin, in Shansi Province. The request came from the Mongol Chief near Tungyeng.

CHINA-MADE DRUGS

According to a report from Dr. George W. Bachman, representative in China of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, of 104 "absolutely essential" drugs, China makes 58 in sufficient quantities, five in limited quantities, and 41 in negligible quantities or not at all. There has been "gratifying" progress in development of biologicals, vaccines, sera and anti-toxins.

HONOR ABMAC HEAD



Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, president of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, and a director of United China Relief, has been elected an honorary member of the British Physiological Society, according to a letter just received from London.

"The Society feels that it would be greatly honored to include among its members a physiologist of your distinction and sincerely hopes that you will be able to accept honorary membership," writes the secretary of the Society. "The Society continues to meet, although not so regularly as in peace time. We look forward, when this turmoil is over, to welcoming our new honorary member among us, and to being able to share with you the prospect of many years of fruitful work."

Dr. Van Slyke, who is chief chemist at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, received the Kober Medal, one of the highest honors in the medical profession, in May of last year for his contributions to the treatment of Bright's disease and for his work on the oxygen treatment of pneumonia.

NURSING INFORMATION

The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, participating agency of United China Relief, has made arrangements to have a nursing journal translated into vernacular Chinese and this translation will be microfilmed and rushed to China for printing. The magazines Public Health Nursing, The Canadian Nurse, Nursing Times and American Journal of Nursing are being microfilmed and sent regularly to China for reference libraries.

FAST FAMINE AREA

The Honan famine has affected a region of 20,000 square miles, United China Relief has been informed by cable.

28 RELIGIOUS GROUPS GIVE FUNDS TO CHINA

Church Committee Lists New Contributors

Twenty-eight denominations contributed in 1942 to the Church Committee for China Relief, participating agency of UCR.

Fred Atkins Moore, director of the Church Committee, has announced that new contributors during the past year included the Free Methodists, Friends, Menonites, Reformed Presbyterians and United Brethren (Old Constitution).

The Church of the Nazarene, the New Church (Swedishborgian), and the American Advent Christian Church also have promised cooperation.

Mr. Moore said that the Southern Baptist War Emergency Council, in response to the Committee's appeals for famine sufferers in Honan and Kwantung provinces, has sent a gift of \$10,000 and pledged \$5000 a month for the next six months.

In addition to a large gift, the Augustana Lutheran Synod is helping to meet the Honan emergency by sending back to China the Rev. John L. Benson, who served as a missionary in Honan for twenty years. He will work in cooperation with the American Advisory Committee, the Church Committee's distribution agency in China.

HOFFMAN THANKS ALL WHO WORKED FOR UCR

(Continued from page 1)

jointly shared the many problems and difficult decisions an effort such as ours entails; to our Honorary Directors and the members of our National Advisory Committee, who have lent their prestige, their influence and their wise counsel; to our chairmen all over the country, who have given so unstintingly of their time and energies in our behalf; to members of war chest boards and committees, who have presented our appeal so intelligently and sympathetically in the communities they serve; and to all other workers who have aided our cause in hundreds of ways great and small, I count it a privilege to have this opportunity of expressing my heartfelt thanks.

In doing so, I speak not only for United China Relief, but also for myself. It has been an inspiration and a rare experience to work with all of you and to be associated with you in a cause we all hold so dear.

81 MORE COMMUNITIES ON UCR HONOR ROLL

Many Towns Add to Fine Record for 1942

Following are additions to the UCR Honor Roll of Chairmen and War Chest Communities which reached or exceeded their goals in the 1942 campaign. Final additions to the 1942 roster will be published in the next issue.

U. C. R. CAMPAIGNS

Arkansas

Arkadelphia.....Cecil Cupp
Batesville.....H. H. McDaniel
Benton.....Fady Kelly
Berryville.....O. K. Braswell
Calico Rock.....R. H. Woods
Clarksville.....Arml Taylor
Cotter.....Hunter Patrick
Danville.....W. J. Clement
El Dorado.....Bernard Whetstone
Fordyce.....Mrs. S. F. Morton
Heber Springs.....V. E. Stark
Hot Springs.....Warren Angle
Lepento.....A. T. Bell
Lonoke.....Mrs. Ila Wheat
Magnolia.....W. C. Blewster
Marion.....W. G. Huxtable
Mount Ida.....John Beavers
Newport.....Alcorn Monor
Ozark.....Rev. J. M. Barnett
Russellville.....R. N. Priddy
Searcy.....Mayor B. L. Oliver
Wynne.....Mrs. Chas. E. Gathings

California

Sierra Madre.....Dr. J. Earl Gossard

Colorado

Steamboat
Springs.....H. Auburn Luokens

Georgia

Hahira.....Mrs. R. Y. Scruggs

Idaho

Bonnars Ferry, & Boundry
County.....Mrs. Alma S. King
Mountain Home.....Mrs. Felix J. Bey
Nampa.....Ray F. Storey
Payette & Payette
County.....W. N. Rowberry

Indiana

Lawrenceburg & Dearborn
County.....Victor M. O'Shaughnessy

Massachusetts

Athol.....Dr. Daniel I. Gross

Missouri

Campbell.....John Ward

New York

Garrison, Phillipstown &
Cold Spring.....Dr. Paul Monroe

South Carolina

Greenwood & Greenwood
County.....Dr. A. T. Jamison

WAR CHEST CAMPAIGNS

California

Arcadia.....F. Wesley Davies

FRIENDS REPORT ON CRISES MET IN RETREAT FROM BURMA

The quality of service which the Friends Ambulance Unit is giving to China is vividly illustrated by the report of Dr. Handley Laycock of his work among Chinese soldiers struggling into India from Burmese jungles last spring. United China Relief supports the work of the Friends Unit, a group of some 50 men, now serving in various parts of China as ambulance drivers, surgeons and physicians.

Dr. Laycock's report, just received at the offices of United China Relief, pays high tribute to the courage and endurance of the Chinese soldiers. There was little food available along the line of retreat, and most of the soldiers arrived in India half-starved and suffering from malaria or dysentery.

Dr. Laycock, who arrived one evening at an Indian airport preparatory to flying into China the next day, received an urgent telephone call from the Medical Services Director of Northern Assam asking him to take over the job of setting up a hospital at Ledo for the soldiers. Dr. Laycock not only established the hospital but later organized a party to go out into the jungle to rescue stragglers, too weakened or crippled to make their way to safety.

Dr. Laycock, with the help of three other newly arrived F.A.U. members, Ronald Chapman, Christopher Weston and Dewi Humphries, established the hospital at first in a primitive bamboo hut. When they first arrived, they found hundreds of soldiers housed in tea-drying sheds, sleeping on narrow shelves on which tea leaves formerly were dried. Sick and well were together, and first task of the F.A.U. doctors was to go through the camps, segregating the sick and wounded. Tea planters supplied beds, blankets and whatever medical supplies were obtainable.

While the hospital was being organized, Dr. Laycock reports, he was visited by Dr. Robert Lim, director of the Medical Relief Corps of the Chinese Army, who had been in Burma setting up mobile front-line first aid units. He made many helpful suggestions and cleared up many difficulties, according to Dr. Laycock. Dr. Laycock later was put in charge of the transfer of some of the sick to another camp at Ramgarh, when one of Dr. Lim's own units had arrived to take over the work at Ledo.

At Ramgarh, Dr. Laycock found the Seagrave Unit established in an excellent hospital, and left his men in its care, returning to Ledo to undertake the trip into the jungle to rescue additional stragglers. With Chinese stretcher bearers and orderlies, and mules laden with supplies, he made a two weeks journey into the jungle, setting up first-aid stations along the route. As they advanced they found similar first-aid camps set up by medical units of the Chinese army doing good work, he reported, but severely handicapped by shortages of medical supplies. Dr. Laycock's unit gave aid to hundreds of soldiers suffering from malaria and leg sores caused by leech and mosquito bites. Many men were able to continue to journey after first-aid. For those too crippled to continue, he set up a temporary hospital.

San Jose & Santa Clara

County.....Louis A. Rossi

Connecticut

Bristol.....Jeffrey J. Hammel
Greenwich.....Samuel W. Meek

Illinois

Jacksonville.....Mrs. C. A. Hemphill
Mt. Morris.....Ralph Sawyer
Rock Island.....Mrs. M. R. Taylor
Springfield & Sangamon
County.....Kenneth W. Miller

Indiana

Indianapolis.....Evans Woollen, Jr.

Iowa

Clinton.....F. R. Kleeberger
Des Moines.....Herbert L. Horton
Mason City & Cerro Gordo
County.....W. Earl Hall

Louisiana

Baton Rouge.....Donald S. Burris

Maine

Portland.....John D. Wellman

Massachusetts

Springfield.....Blake A. Hoover

Michigan

Jackson & Jackson
County.....Dr. Horatio A. Brown
Kalamazoo & Kalamazoo
County.....Dr. Thomas Wylie
Port Huron &
Marysville.....Henry E. Shiland
Saginaw & Saginaw
County.....James H. Shackleton

Minnesota

Rochester & Olmsted
County.....N. N. Hayden

MME. CHIANG STILL A HOSPITAL PATIENT

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, who arrived in the United States in late November for medical treatment, remains a patient in hospital and under strict orders from her physicians that she refrain from physical or mental exertion of any kind.

It is expected that Mme. Chiang will require several weeks more of medical care before she is able to make a scheduled visit to the White House as the guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

New Jersey

Dumont.....
Mountainside.....Theodore V. Mundy

New York

Ithaca.....Rev. Edward L. Christie
Le Roy.....Mrs. F. E. Mathewson
Lockport.....Clare M. Pettit
Mt. Morris.....H. R. Porter, Treas.
Phelps.....Claire Kepner, Sec'y
Port Chester.....G. C. Jones

North Carolina

Charlotte & Mecklenburg
County.....Hon. E. McCa. Currie
Kinston.....F. E. Wallace

Ohio

Cleveland.....Thomas L. Sidlo
Elyria.....A. H. Waters
Lorain.....Ivan H. Bonsall
Steubenville.....Samuel Freifield

Oklahoma

Tulsa.....Dr. Goldner Lawrence

Pennsylvania

Hazleton.....Delmar Y. Gardner
Pittsburgh & Allegheny
County.....J. O. Miller
Uniontown & Fayette
County.....Abe Cohen
York & York
County.....Burwell B. Smith

Texas

Houston & Harris County (inc.
Baytown, Pelly & Goose Creek)
James M. Lykes, Hon. Chair-
man, B. M. Bloomfield, Chair-
man, Waco.....Rev. J. M. Dawson

Virginia

Richmond.....Mrs. J. E. Covington

Washington

Seattle, King
County.....Dr. Walter G. Hiltner

West Virginia

Fayetteville & Fayette
County.....E. McK. Hardesty
Morgantown & Monongalia
County.....Chester C. Cooley
Welch & McDowell
County.....R. L. Page

Wisconsin

Madison.....Mrs. Gilbert H. Doane

DR. W. T. TAO OBTAINS GRANT OF UCR FUNDS

Aid Extended to Little Teacher Movement

Dr. W. T. Tao, creator of the famous "Little Teacher" movement in China, has just received a \$3,000 quarterly grant from United China Relief for his progressive school at Peipei, 20 miles from Chungking.

This school, devoted to the development of creative talents in children of marked abilities, was established in 1939.

Dr. Tao became internationally known for his "Little Teacher" movement in 1934 because of his experimental school near Shanghai. He taught, free of charge, such underprivileged children as street urchins, and children of peasants and coolies.

The only tuition exacted was a promise that each would impart the lessons of the day to someone else. Soon scores of factory workers, coolies and illiterate old people were receiving their first instruction, and the movement spread throughout China.

China Aid Council of United China Relief is interested in Dr. Tao's present project.

SCHOOLS SHELTER IN FIVE LARGE CENTERS

Free China today has five large educational centers — all created since 1937.

Almost all of pre-war China's great schools and universities were located in the eastern provinces, which were quickly occupied after the Japanese invasion. Faced either with annihilation or Japanese domination, the universities moved to the west, faculty members and students joining in one of the most dramatic migrations of modern times.

Free China's largest educational center today is in Chengtu, the refuge of six large universities-in-exile: Nanking University, Ginling College, Cheeloo University, the National Central University, Yenching University, part of Soochow University and Kwang Hua University.

At Kunming are the National Southwest Associated University and the National Yunnan University. Among the colleges at Sha Ping Pa, Chungking's educational district, is the National Central University. Kweiyang houses six large institutions. Another large educational base has been established in Shensi Province, in China's Northwest.

CHINESE WOMEN SHARPSHOOTERS



Many Chinese women are under arms. Most of them serve in the auxiliary services of the Chinese army. The women above, however, are combat fighters, attached to a division on the North China fighting front.

CHINESE WOMEN MOBILIZED FOR TOUGH MILITARY WORK

Women of China are being organized for war work in one of the most sweeping mobilizations of the kind ever attempted. Reports received at national headquarters of United China Relief say that in one province alone, 10,000 women have been organized for war service.

Besides aiding the wounded and caring for women and children refugees, China's women are serving as army cooks, army orderlies, doctors, pharmacists, policemen, anti-aircraft searchlight operators, farmers, saboteurs and sharpshooters.

Women soldiers wear the same uniforms as the men. They undergo military training and discipline, and although for the most part they do not engage in active fighting, they serve in auxiliary capacities: washing and mending

clothes, transporting wounded soldiers, and cutting wheat and grain for animal fodder.

Although the equality of women has been constitutionally recognized since the founding of the Republic in 1911, old customs and illiteracy prevented the mass of Chinese women from participating in public life. They always have occupied important positions in the life of the family, however, and therefore have been "powers behind the throne" in a real sense. Japanese aggression in 1937 hastened women's participation in public affairs.

At the war's start, only a few women's organizations were national in scope. Today this number has increased to approximately 325. Five years ago there were only two magazines published in China exclusively for women. Today there are over 50.

MAYOR CARR CONTRIBUTES NEW DATA ON C. J. SOONG

Mayor W. F. Carr, of Durham, N. C., has written to the United China Relief NEWS to amend statements which appeared in the December issue about Charles Jones Soong, father of the Soong sisters.

Mayor Carr reminds the NEWS that the Captain of the ship on which young Soong came to this country succeeded in interesting the late General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, in the boy, and that it was General Carr who made possible the education of Charlie Soong.

"The General had Charlie Soong brought to Durham," reads Mayor Carr's letter, "and he lived at the General's home, and later attended Trinity College here in Durham at the General's expense. General Carr also made it possible for Soong to attend Vanderbilt University."

VAST CHINESE AREAS COPE WITH DISASTER

More Funds Needed For Famine And Flood

Free China starts 1943 with four sections of the country, in addition to famine-stricken Honan Province, threatened by disasters of serious proportions.

Famine and general deprivation still are killing thousands in Kiangsi and Chekiang, where the Japanese burned cities and destroyed crops when they retreated last summer.

Two thousand families in Shensi Province, where a flood devastated an area 100 miles long in early September, are still awaiting rehabilitation. Unless help comes soon, they will have to abandon this area.

Famine is threatening several thousand members of the Border Tribes in western Szechwan Province.

A severe shortage of food also exists in a region in southern Kwantung Province, south-west of Canton. This is the region from which a great many Chinese in America have come.

The American Advisory Committee in Chungking, which represents the Church Committee for China Relief, has radioed to United China Relief that funds on hand are inadequate to meet the tremendous needs. Arnold Vaught, chairman of the American Advisory Committee, has asked that the monthly remittance of \$100,000 be increased to \$221,000.

DRUGS AND WORKERS NEEDED IN NORTHWEST

In each county of China's vast Northwest, there are only two medical workers to care for approximately 50,000 people. This situation has just been reported to China Aid Council of United China Relief which sends funds to help support medical work throughout this area.

A crucial shortage of drugs and medicines is handicapping medical workers in the International Peace Hospitals, where approximately 3,500 patients must be cared for. The small amounts available in the fall now are almost completely exhausted, China Aid Council hears.

Due to difficulties of transportation into the Northwest most of the equipment now being used in the hospitals was captured by guerrilla soldiers from the Japanese, and this is greatly in need of repair. The last report made to China Aid Council stated that the one X-ray machine had films for only twenty more pictures.

DR. CARPENTER BACK FROM TOUR OF CHINA

Indusco Head Visits Vast Area Inspecting Co-ops

Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, chairman of Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, returned to the United States just before Christmas after an extensive survey in China. On page four of this issue of the UCR News there appears an article on Dr. Carpenter's report on his mission.

On his tour, Dr. Carpenter visited 300 cooperative industries, which manufacture a great variety of goods, much of them for the Chinese army. He traveled 2,700 miles by truck or automobile, 300 miles by ricksha, boat or raft and 200 miles on foot. These distances do not include the mileage Dr. Carpenter ran up getting to and from China.

Dr. Carpenter saw at first hand the sufferings of refugees from Burma, Hongkong and the territories over which Japanese armies swarmed last summer. There were 1,200,000 of them awaiting transportation at railheads, he said. He saw many refugees camping in fields, huddled in huts made of cornstalks, with no protection from cold and with little food.

RADIO PHOTO SERVICE OPENS TO CHUNGKING

President Sends Longhand Letter To Chiang Kai-shek

Transmission by radio-photo of a letter in longhand from President Roosevelt to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek opened the first wireless picture service between the United States and the Far East on December 15.

A photograph of President Lin Sen of China, bearing a written message to President Roosevelt, also was radioed from China on the new circuit.

The circuit—the sixth from the United States to foreign countries—will operate between Los Angeles and Chungking.

The text of the President's greeting to the Generalissimo:

"The once vast distances between our two countries have been successfully diminished by the steamship, the radio, the cable, the airplane, and now by this marvel of science which I am utilizing today.

"I take this unique chance to tell you how honored the people of this country, including Mrs. Roosevelt and myself, feel to have with us your charming and distinguished wife."

Honan Famine Still Poses Serious Relief Problems

In one of the most constructive relief activities of its entire program, United China Relief is taking steps to remedy the desperate situation of the famine-ridden people of Honan province in China. Here, through the work of this agency, American dollars, transferred into Chinese money are bringing food to starving millions of people.

During October and November the U. C. R. Committee on Coordination in Chungking, allocated \$5,000,000 especially for relief work in Honan and during the past month another \$1,500,000 has been earmarked for this purpose.

The Honan famine which began during the summer was a heavy added burden upon a people already suffering the privations of war. Moreover the disaster occurred near one of the most vital and important battle fronts. The Chinese government did what it could for civilian relief but it also had the task of feeding the large military establishment in the province, which could not be reduced because of the strategic importance of the district.

Thus U. C. R. had a double concern in Honan province—to feed the starving and to maintain morale in a district near the battle lines.

But the allocation of the money

by United China Relief was very far from doing the job.

A survey by the American Advisory Committee, which disperses the allocated funds, determined two basic needs in the Honan situation. First, the poor must be fed and, second, a supply of seeds must be provided to sow the Winter wheat with the promise of a crop next Spring. This crop would, it is believed, automatically end the suffering.

It has been decided by the American Advisory Committee to purchase food from other districts and transport it into Honan for distribution. It is hoped that this will result in lowering the prices of food by increasing the total food supply in the province.

This, however, is a matter requiring considerable organization which cannot be done in a few days, but it is expected to serve the economic interests of the whole district in addition to furnishing famine relief.

Missionary Revolutionizes Chinese Farming Methods

A versatile and important contributor to China's war effort is an American from upstate New York who went to China 30 years ago as an evangelical missionary. Today he is professor of agricultural mechanics at Nanking University-in-exile, and reputedly has done more to better the life and food production of the Chinese farmer than any other person.

His name is Charles Riggs.

Early in the 1900's Charlie Riggs, just ordained as a Congregationalist minister, took his bride to China, settling in western Fuen Province. West Fuen then was a wild and isolated corner of the world.

Riggs believed that many Chinese bandits in the region had been forced into banditry by poverty and by the impossibility of making a living from farming, and he set to work to help them. He studied local farm implements with the idea of making improvements, and eventually adapted a wide variety of American farm tools to Chinese soil and farming conditions. He became an expert in farm machinery.

Riggs also designed a new loom modeled on the old fireplace looms

common to old New England families.

After spending 13 years in Fuen, Riggs was invited to join the staff of Nanking University. Since then he has created numerous machines and simple farm tools, including cotton gins, new plows, drills, pumps and farm carts.

For 16 years before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war, Riggs participated in a small co-operative movement near Nanking, and helped lay the foundations for the widespread network of co-operative workshops that today are scattered over Free China.

American prestige in China today is to a large extent the result of the courage, devotion and contributions to Chinese life of missionaries such as Charlie Riggs.

He was decorated by the Chinese Government with the Order of the Jade, in recognition of his relief work at Nanking before and after the Japanese occupation. Riggs was one of a group of Americans who volunteered to remain in the city after the Chinese government had withdrawn, and he is credited with heroic work on behalf of Nanking civilians.

JAPS FACING TOUGH TERRAIN IN YUNNAN

Mountains Block Burma Road To Kunming

Japanese forces in Yunnan Province, now threatening a further push towards Kunming, face some of the most difficult terrain in the world.

Territory they now occupy, west of the Salween River, lies at an elevation of 5,668 feet. At this point the Burma Road makes a spectacular climb through the Kailong Mountains, rising to 7,500 feet in a space of about 25 miles. From the 7,500 foot peak, the Burma Road makes the descent that is considered one of the greatest engineering jobs in existence, falling in 28 miles to 2,785 feet at the crossing of the Salween River. At this point only 125 miles of the 500-miles Burma Road have been passed.

Yunnan, three times the area of New York State, is China's second largest province, with an estimated population of 12 million. In natural resources, Yunnan is surpassed only by the "heavenly endowed" Szechwan Province. It is rich in tin, copper, coal, alluvial gold, marble, rice, wheat, sugar cane, tea, tobacco, hemp and cotton.

DR. McCONAUGHY SEES GOOD WILL IN CHINA

UCR President Says 1942 Drive Gives More Than Relief

Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of United China Relief, said as the old year closed that the successful completion of UCR's 1942 campaign for \$7,000,000 "will do much more than provide relief for gallant, fighting China's needs."

"It will demonstrate to our ally our concern for her and our pride in her amazing defense against our common enemy," Dr. McConaughy said.

"When nearly a million Americans give over seven million dollars for people who live thousands of miles away, it demonstrates that Americans are not heartless, money-loving. We are assured that the news of this successful ending of United China Relief's 1942 campaign will build up immense good-will in China.

"Each of us is proud to have had a share in this campaign. We are grateful to all those who made its success possible."

NEWS

UNITED CHINA RELIEF



VOLUME 2, NO. 2

FEBRUARY 6, 1943

CHINESE START NEW YEAR 4640

Old Style Lunar Calendar
Date Still Is Celebrated

In the sixth year of China's greatest war for survival, the observance of the Chinese New Year by thousands of Chinese in the United States took on a deep and moving fervor this week.

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The strengthened hope of ultimate victory in the struggle against Japanese aggression furnished the theme for every gathering. That hope and the courage that has given rise to China's epic resistance was hailed in thankful prayer. The decision to give all possible support to China in the coming year was marked by many demonstrations.

While the national government of China has officially abolished
(Continued on Page 7)

HOFFMAN STRESSES CHINA'S 1943 NEED

In commenting on the announcement of the National War Fund, UCR Chairman Paul G. Hoffman said: "This is a splendid plan and it will save much time and energy of the people of America through the elimination of conflicting and overlapping appeals. United China Relief, Inc., welcomes this opportunity to co-operate with all the other good causes in America and will do everything in its power to contribute to the success of the project. At the same time I must emphasize the fact that the 1943 needs of China will not be met unless the chairman and the committees and people interested in United China Relief in the various communities of America see to it that either through cooperation in a war chest, which takes into consideration these 1943 needs; or through the efforts of local independent committees, this worthy cause is presented to the people of their communities."

UCR TO PARTICIPATE IN NEW NATIONAL WAR FUND

Our Committees Will Maintain Autonomy And
Continue Work For China

During 1943 United China Relief will participate in the National War Fund drive, planned by the War Relief Control Board, and announced by President Roosevelt on January 12th. The major efforts of the drive will be undertaken in October.

HERE'S FIRST REPORT ON 1943 FUND APPEAL

UCR National Headquarters and Committees in various parts of the country are hard at work to make 1943 even more successful than 1942.

Between January 1 and January 28 of 1943, United China Relief, Inc., and its participating agencies received \$571,286 to be applied to the program for this year.

During the first four weeks of the new year, Chairmen for the 1943 fund appeal were obtained in 343 cities and towns. These Chairmen have accepted quotas totaling \$2,247,133.

All of the principal foreign relief organizations, the community chests and councils, the United Service Organization, and certain war chest organizations, will unite in the campaign.

In announcing this drive, President Roosevelt said:—

"It will contribute greatly to our unity, enthusiasm, and power in the war effort when it joins our concern for our own men and women in the service, our support of our fighting Allies and the nations in chains, and our determination to hold the lines on the home front."

In commenting on this announcement, Mr. Charles P. Taft, Acting Chairman of the War Relief Control Board stressed that these participating organizations should maintain their autonomy in their home communities. He said:

"The War Relief Control Board considers it to be essential that the local and state volunteer committees of the USO and the foreign relief agencies should continue their present programs on an autonomous basis, just as the local community chest agencies are doing, leaving to the National War Fund only the function of fund raising which will be done jointly with local agencies wherever possible."

"Those who have engaged in the separate fund-raising activities of these organizations locally will have the opportunity to pool their leadership and resources in the joint enterprise. At the same time, they will continue their existing local programs and current activities of volunteer committees, including cooperation
(Continued on Page 6)

China Hails Anglo-U.S. Pact Ending All Special Rights

Three-Day Observance Held In U. S. By Chinese
Communities To Mark Death of
Extra-Territoriality

Chinese authorities this week set aside three days to celebrate the signing of the new treaties with the United States and Great Britain which abolished extra-territorial rights.

There were mass meetings and gala events of all kinds throughout the nation during the Feb. 3-7 observance to mark the end of the century-old arrangement by which Americans and Britons in China were not subject to Chinese laws and enjoyed special privileges of many kinds. It coincided with the Chinese New Year.

Extra-territoriality, which long irritated patriotic Chinese, had its

beginnings in the Treaty of Nan-king, at the end of the Opium War with Great Britain in 1842.

Other nations were not slow to seek similar treaties.

The Sino-American Treaty of 1844 became a model for treaties with other Western powers, and at the end of the first World War, China had such treaties with fif-
(Continued on Page 8)

TANNER AND HUME FEARED LOST AT SEA

**Were Bound From England
On Mission For
The Friends**

Thomas L. Tanner, chairman of the executive committee of the Friends Ambulance Unit, and Peter Hume, one of his close associates in relief work, were reported missing at sea this week.

They had sailed from England to South Africa on the first stage of a journey which would have taken them to the Middle East, India and China to study the work of their fellow-Quakers from Great Britain in the war zones. Both were British subjects.

Mr. Tanner is survived by his wife, the former Miss Dora Jones, of East Orange, N. J., and their two children, Stephen, 7, and Virginia, 4, all of whom now reside in East Orange.

Brandon Cadbury, secretary of the Friends Ambulance Unit in London, and Ralph Barlow, commandant of the Friends Ambulance Unit in the Middle East, have been designated to succeed Mr. Tanner and Mr. Hume and plan to confer soon with John F. Rich, associate secretary of the American Friends Service Committee in China.

MORE MEDICINE

Medical supplies, including hospital equipment, 100,000 tablets of sulfadiazine and 10,403,000 thiamin chloride tablets, sent by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, have arrived in Chungking, according to a cable just received. The shipment was sent by boat to Calcutta, and from there by freight plane into China.

NEW AAC CHAIRMAN

The Church Committee for China Relief, participating agency of United China Relief, announces that Bishop W. Y. Chen of the Methodist Church of the Chungking area has been elected chairman of the American Advisory Committee, which administers Church Committee funds in China. Arnold B. Vaught, the resigning chairman, becomes executive director.

DR. WEI HEADS ABMAC

Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, has accepted the honorary presidency of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, it was announced at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bureau on Jan. 25. Leland Rex Robinson has resigned as secretary of the corporation and has been succeeded as secretary by Donald Brodie.

Path of Ruin 80 mi. Wide Cut by Japs in East China

Mitchell Reports Chekiang-Kiangsi Area Is Thoroughly Destroyed—Fields And Houses Burned

A trail of destruction 40 miles wide has been hewn by retreating Japanese on either side of the railroad through the Chekiang-Kiangsi battle area in Eastern China, H. Mitchell, field supervisor of the American Advisory committee, reported by radio to United China Relief this week.

Mr. Mitchell, who conducted a thorough survey to investigate the extent of the relief needs in the area, said:

"I don't know where I have seen a more thorough job of destruction."

To the Advisory Committee, administering agent in China of United China Relief funds, Mr. Mitchell described scenes of complete devastation in which fields were reduced to barren stubble and houses left a heap of charred ruins.

Thousands of Chinese, former residents of the area, were slain by the Japanese, he said.

The Chekiang-Kiangsi area was attacked by the Japanese last Spring following Maj. Gen. James

H. Doolittle's raid on Tokio, but the Chinese reconquered the strategic countryside last August.

Mr. Mitchell estimated that 80 per cent of the city of Yushan was burned.

He declared that an even larger part of Chusien, which suffered 1,131 air raids, lay in ruins.

After the people of Kiangshan had resisted, he said the Japanese destroyed 69,605 houses.

In one particular city district containing 915 houses, he added, only three were left following a one-day Japanese occupation.

He asserted a once-prosperous stretch of rice fields near Chusien now resembles a desert and that few former inhabitants have remained in the area.

Four Girls Strike It Rich on Snow Dragon Mountain

**Climb Peak To Explode Myth And Find Rich Copper
Yield For China's War Industries**

Four young Chinese women associated with the refugee Ginling College were disclosed this week to have stumbled on geological discoveries that will be of inestimable value to China's war effort.

They climbed to within 2,000 feet of the top of an 18,000-foot peak, slept in the open in zero weather, and subsisted through cold and fatigue on a diet of boiled dough and pork.

United China Relief's New York headquarters just heard, in a letter from the expedition's leader, the full story of the extraordinary journey.

The young women—three of them students and one an instructor—were asked by the Governor of Szechwan Province to go to the famous Snow Dragon Mountain, near the Tibetan border, to investigate the possible truth of an ancient legend.

The mountain was supposed to hold fabulous quantities of rock crystal. Few had ever climbed it.

Legend had it that the Snow Dragon, whose top is perpetually covered with snow, was the "abode of the gods," and sacred ground not to be trespassed upon by mortals. The young women set out

to investigate this myth with two carriers to help them haul their food supplies of wheat flour and pork. They returned in two weeks, having encountered nothing supernatural—only sub-zero weather and extreme fatigue.

Almost after leaving the valley, they entered a world of ice and fog. They made ascents up pathless slopes so steep that they had to crawl on all fours, clinging to roots and branches. In some places they crossed chasms on narrow ridges where a misstep would have meant death. At night, they slept in caves or against cliffs, keeping a fire going as protection against wild animals.

About 2,000 feet from the top of Snow Dragon, the young explorers made their great discovery. They found only a handful of rock crystals, but they did find large quantities of crystals which pointed to valuable deposits of copper ore.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL CONDUCTED IN CHINA

**Ta Kung Pao Samples Ideas
Among Young Chinese**

Under the caption, "Questionnaire In China," the New York Times recently published an interesting editorial on a sampling of public opinion made in China. The editorial follows:

Westward the public opinion "poll" takes its way. It has now hit China, in the form of a sampling taken by the newspaper Ta Kung Pao in Hengyang, Hunan Province. Of course this is in the Chungking-controlled area, for the Japanese don't ask people's opinions. The sampling was not a cross-section of the population, as it might be in this country. Half of the 11,262 who answered were under 20 years of age, three-fourths under 30. Students, civil servants, business men and soldiers were included—in short, broadly speaking, the young intelligentsia.

There were surprises. Over 30 per cent believed that the United Nations "should use their entire strength to settle with Germany first." More than 58 per cent thought that Japan should be allowed "a position of equality" if China won a final victory. Eighty per cent and more gave an emphatic yes to the question, "Do you think civil servants and students in the future should assume permanent military responsibilities?" In the old days the soldier was at the bottom of China's social layer cake. To ask a student to be a soldier was then as insulting as asking him to be a pick-pocket—more so, in fact. Times have changed. The one disappointing vote, from an American point of view, was 86.3 per cent in favor of a one-party system after the war. But that issue isn't clear. Except for the minority of Chinese Communists, who have fought so well and bravely, the Chinese are supposedly all members or adherents of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang party. This country had a kind of one-party system when George Washington was elected President. Other parties developed soon enough. They probably will in China.

If a nation has an articulate public opinion it is at least on the road toward democracy. China seems to have gotten that far, and when the Japanese are driven out she can be expected to go much farther.

HOSPITAL CAVES

In a guerrilla hospital supported by United China Relief, doctors must walk ten miles to make their daily rounds, because patients are housed in a series of 120 caves dug out of the mountainside.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5-4100

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

American Bureau For Medical Aid to China
American Friends Service Committee
Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China
China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans
Church Committee for China Relief
Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives)

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GARSIDE IN ESQUIRE

The March issue of *Esquire* will feature a short story, *The Chosen Conquerors*, by B. A. Garside, Vice-president and Secretary of United China Relief. The story concerns a band of Chinese guerrillas under the leadership of The Tiger, who, having experienced the terrors of Japanese invasion, fights with a fury and determination known only to men who have a principle at stake.

AID FOR ARMY

A Mohammedan fur and leather cooperative in Kansu, supported with United China Relief funds, makes fur jackets, boots and saddles for the Chinese Army.

THE DINNER GONG NEAR CHUNGKING



This is a typical meal-time scene in an orphanage near Chungking, supported in part by United China Relief funds through the China Aid Council. We should see to it that these future leaders of China continue to eat.

1,000,000 Refugees Fleeing From Honan Flood, Famine

Live In Foxholes And Cornstalk Tepees In Freezing Cold, With Thousands Reported In Dying Condition

United China Relief received reports this week that one million Chinese refugees had gathered at a rail head in western Honan province, after being driven from their homes by floods and famine, in an apparently vain effort to obtain transportation to Shensi.

The refugees were said to be living in foxholes and also under tepees hastily made of cornstalks.

Thousands of them were reported to be dying due to hunger and exposure.

The bitter winter weather has intensified the Honan relief problem. At one orphanage in Chengchow, several hundred Chinese orphans have been housed but fears for their safety are rising because they are in the middle of a district particularly hard hit by famine.

If a threatened Japanese invasion in this region materializes, lack of transportation and congestion of roads by older refugees will make speedy evacuation of the children impossible.

Arnold B. Vaught, executive director of the American Advisory

Committee, which administers funds sent by United China Relief through the Church Committee for China Relief, suggested that the children be taken at once to Shensi province to be boarded in Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's Sian orphanage.

Another critical Honan situation exists in Yencheng. There, Mr. Vaught said, 10,000 persons have drowned and at least 125,000 refugees are without homes.

During October and November, United China Relief sent \$250,000 to its coordinating committee in Chungking for the relief of Honan sufferers, and in December it sent an additional \$25,000. Mr. Vaught estimates that an additional \$35,000 per month is needed to care for the refugees through the winter.

MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Mme Chiang Kai-shek, who arrived in the United States in late November, still is a patient in hospital. Her physicians continue to advise Mme. Chiang to devote herself exclusively to recovery. Accordingly, plans for a visit to the White House have been further delayed.

DR. SEVERINGHAUS

Dr. Aura E. Severinghaus, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, has become Assistant Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.

C. I. C. HELPS FAMINE REFUGEES FROM HONAN

Many Put To Work And Others Are Trained

Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in Northwest China are trying to aid some of the refugees from Honan Province, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (Indusco), reports.

Cooperatives in and around Paochi have suggested that 2,000 refugee families be put to work as coal and wood carriers, as farm laborers on the cooperatives' experimental farm, and as charcoal makers. It is hoped that a number of boy refugees can be given industrial education in the Baile Industrial Training Schools, run by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

Already several hundred people have been put to work in and around Loyang, the northern front headquarters of the C.I.C. Several hundred more are carrying coal from the Shuangshihpu Cooperative Coal Mine in Shensi, which needed carriers because of the isolated location of the mines and the lack of roads leading to it.

It is estimated that three refugees benefit from the wages of each refugee workmen hired by the cooperatives. So far, a budget of \$60,000 has been requested to give permanent employment to 2,000 people in the cooperatives, this taking 6,000 refugees off relief rolls. Of this needed sum, \$20,000 already has been obtained.

READ HOME AND FOOD

HOME AND FOOD is going all-out for China in the March issue, on sale February 20th. A special United China Relief cover in full color was designed by Erik Nitsche. The issue will include an interview with Dr. Lin Yutang, a center spread of new Chinese recipes, an article on exotic Chinese gems, with pictures by Rolf Tietgens, a resume of Chinese motion pictures, an illustrated excerpt from "This Is Our China," by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and a short story, "The Bond," by P. L. Fitzgerald, who is giving the entire fee to United China Relief.

COSTS IN CHINA

United China Relief funds are administered in China at an overhead cost of less than one per cent, because of the services of many volunteer workers, both Western and Chinese, according to a report from Dr. Frank W. Price, professor of the Nanking Theological Seminary at Chengtu.

HERE IS A SIMPLE AND INSTRUCTIVE GAME TO

HOW TO PLAY AND HOW TO SCORE

When you hear of famine in Honan or of Chinese victories over the Japanese in Chekiang, are you able to picture in your mind the location of these Provinces?

When you think of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's War Orphanages in Chungking or of refugee colleges and universities in Chengtu, would you be able to locate the cities mentioned on a map?

When the newspapers refer to the Yellow River as China's Sorrow or to the Yangtze river as the great trade artery of interior China, can you visualize the courses of these mighty streams?

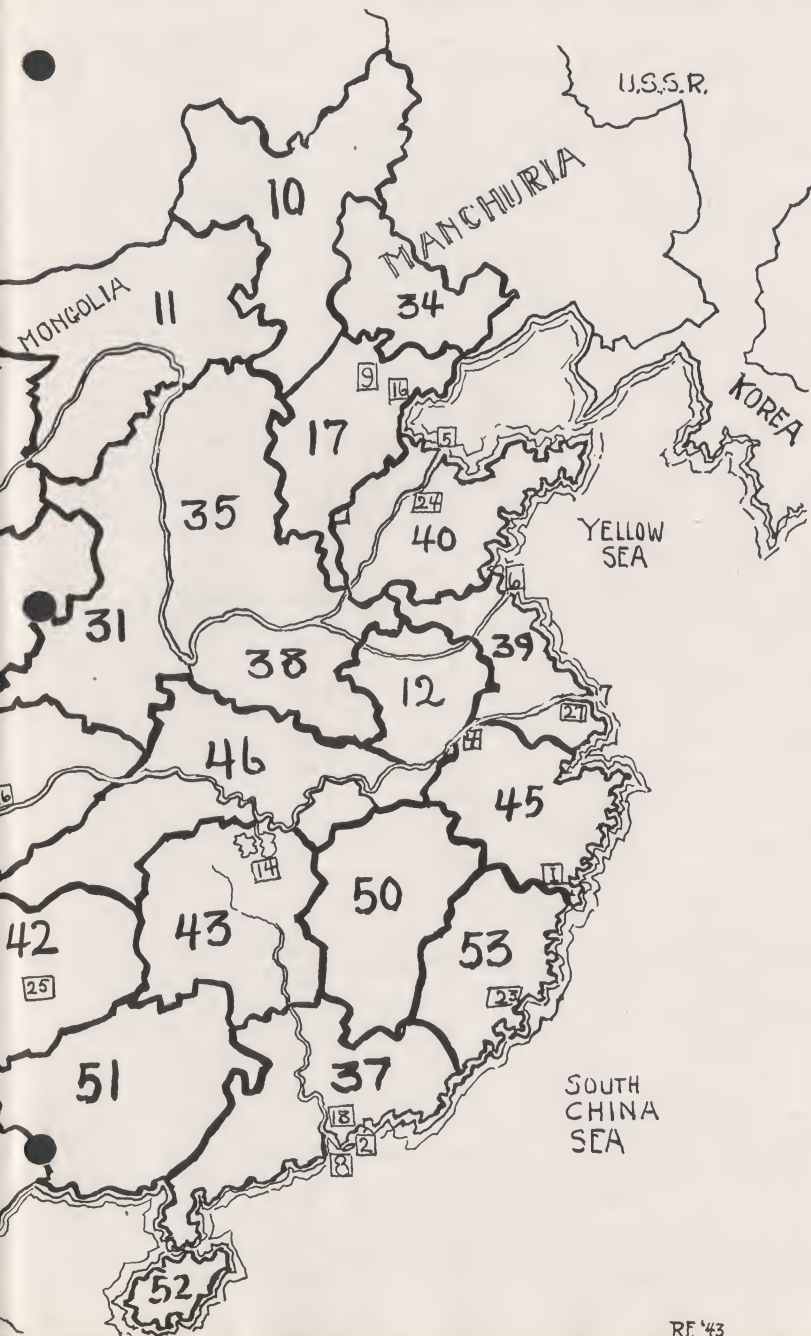
Do you know just where the Great Wall is and the territory through which it winds?

The map on this page is designed to test your knowledge of China geographically. You will note that cities, provinces, rivers, etc, appear on the map only as numbers. On page five, there is a list of geographical names. The trick is to put the numbers on the map beside the proper names in the column on page five. 100 makes a perfect score. Give yourself 3 points for each Province marked correctly. Each city properly designated is worth one point. Each of the three major rivers is worth three points and you may have two points for the Old Course of the Yellow River. The answers will be found on page 8.

If you have lived in China, 80 is a creditable score. If you have never been to China and can score 40, you are good.



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF CHINESE GEOGRAPHY



- | | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Peiping | () |
| Chahar | () |
| Yunnan | () |
| Suiyuan | () |
| Foochow | () |
| Anhwei | () |
| Fukien | () |
| Kunming | () |
| Chengtu | () |
| Hainan | () |
| Changsha | () |
| Kansu | () |
| Kwangsi | () |
| Hongkong | () |
| Kiangsu | () |
| Hupei | () |
| Tientsin | () |
| Chekiang | () |
| Hunan | () |
| Kweichow | () |
| Ningsia | () |
| Shantung | () |
| Kiangsi | () |
| Nanking | () |
| Honan | () |
| Amoy | () |
| Yellow River (new) () | () |
| Kweiyang | () |
| Kwangtung | () |
| Chungking | () |
| Yellow River (old) () | () |
| Shansi | () |
| Yangtze River | () |
| Jehol | () |
| Tsinghai | () |
| Shanghai | () |
| Pearl River | () |
| Sikang | () |
| Shensi | () |
| Tsinan | () |
| Szechwan | () |
| Hopeh | () |
| Canton | () |

More Communities Make 1942 U.C.R. Honor Roll

Although we are well in 1943, the recording of the names of chairmen and communities which conducted successful 1942 appeals in aid of China has yet to be completed. Following are the latest additions to the United China Relief Honor Roll. The Honor Roll has been a regular feature of the UCR News since publication of the first issue in September of last year.

UCR CAMPAIGNS

Georgia

Americus.....Charles F. Crisp
LaFayette.....Paul Hawkins
Soperton.....R. M. Sparks

Illinois

Bensenville.....Fred Koebelman
Mount Carroll.....Albin C. Bros

Indiana

Bicknell.....Robert Fox

Iowa

Marion.....Mayor John C. Mullin

Kansas

Manhattan.....A. F. Turner

Maryland

Baltimore.....William F. Cochran, Jr.

Michigan

New Buffalo.....Frank L. Olsen
Northville.....Rev. E. E. Rossow

Missouri

Shelbina.....Rev. C. S. Peacocke

Montana

Hardin.....Hon. Carl Rankin

New Mexico

Farmington.....Dr. G. W. Sammons
Roswell.....Mrs. C. E. Mason

New Jersey

Belmar.....Mrs. Lucy Rubin
Princeton.....Dr. Edward S. Corbini
Scotch Plains.....Dorothy V. Knibb

New York

Bay Shore.....Dr. Raymond Hildreth
Cooperstown.....Mr. M. M. Henry
New York.....Frederick H. Wood
Rye.....Mrs. Robert M. Smith

North Carolina

Concord.....S. L. Myers

Ohio

Circleville.....Frank Fischer

Pennsylvania

Cannonsburg.....Mrs. Jane McKnight
West Chester.....Rev. Mervin A. Heller

South Carolina

Ninety-Six.....Rev. J. C. Crenshaw

Washington

Chehalis.....Rev. David W. Nutting
Kelso.....J. M. McClelland

WAR CHEST CAMPAIGNS

California

Oakland Area, Piedmont,
Emeryville.....Dr. Ralph Fisher
San Leandro,
Sacramento.....H. C. Andrews
Vallejo.....Chas. N. Bessac

Colorado

Denver.....T. E. McClintock

Dist. of Columbia

Washington.....Dr. Wilson Compton

Illinois

Aurora.....W. B. Greene
Decatur.....Judge James S. Baldwin
Galesburg.....Rev. R. C. Johnson
Geneseo.....John McGown Stevenson
Kankakee.....Ralph F. Francis
Milford.....I. M. Goldstein
Rock Island

Mrs. Marguerite R. Taylor
Urbana &

Champaign.....Prof. A. H. Lybier

Indiana

Gary.....Harry Hall
Hobart.....S. E. Burns
Whiting & County.....Leo T. Mulva

Iowa

Council Bluffs.....Robert W. Turner
Indianola and Warren
County.....W. M. McGee
Keokuk.....B. L. Johnson
Sheldon & O'Brien
County.....Paul C. Woods
Sioux City.....John C. Kelly

Kansas

Salina.....Charles H. Bren

Massachusetts

Framingham.....Beatrice Y. Roy
Haverhill
Mrs. Stanwood D. Evans
Worcester

Prof. Zelotes W. Coombs

Michigan

Grand Rapids.....Eugene Richards

Minnesota

Minneapolis and Hennepin
County.....Harold Tearse

Mississippi

Jackson.....Dr. W. F. Wood

Missouri

St. Louis &
Suburbs.....Boyle O. Rodes

Nebraska

Columbus.....E. H. Weerts

New Jersey

Bloomfield.....Miss Elsa Schumacker
Caldwell.....Dr. George D. McFarlan
Elizabeth.....Welcome W. Bender
Plainfield, North Plainfield &
Fanwood.....Mrs. V. T. Boughton
Rutherford.....C. A. Winkle

New York

Batavia.....George Peck
North Tonawanda &
Tonawanda.....Fanny R. Wurlitzer

Troy.....Jos. P. Delaney
Williamson.....S. M. Petty

North Carolina

Durham.....Hon. W. F. Carr

North Dakota

Bismarck.....R. B. Webb

Ohio

Canton.....H. P. Lauritzen
Lancaster.....H. K. Balthaser
Marion.....Dwight Shelton
Portsmouth.....J. M. Salliday

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City.....E. K. Gaylor

Pennsylvania

Bethlehem.....Dr. W. H. Congdon
Carbonale.....H. O. Shankweiler
Chester.....Dr. James H. Franklin
Latrobe.....Harold A. Stewart
Olyphant.....Harry A. Souders
Waynesboro.....Dr. Robert B. Brown
Wilkes-Barre.....Martyn Keeler
Williamsport & Lycoming
County.....Olin W. LeBaron

Rhode Island

State of Rhode
Island.....Robert O. Loosley

Texas

Galveston.....G. H. Brown
Nacogches.....Mrs. Martel Hall
Sherman.....James A. Fant

Virginia

Alexandria.....Mrs. Clara E. Withee

Utah

Salt Lake City.....Burton W. Musser

Washington

Barre.....Rev. F. L. Leavitt, Jr.
Bellingham.....Dr. George W. Nash
Bremerton.....Carroll Richardson
Olympia.....Rev. Dwight C. Smith
Spokane.....R. L. Bayne
Tacoma.....Stanley T. Shaw
Vancouver & Clark
County.....Rev. Stuart V. Goude

West Virginia

Huntington.....Martin V. Chapman
Newell.....M. G. W. Durkee

Wisconsin

Green Bay.....A. J. Goedjen
Viroqua.....Mrs. H. C. Allness
Wausau.....Frank L. E. Will

U. S. SEEDS FOR CHINA

Seven pounds of tree seeds for experimental planting in deforested areas of Northwest China have been donated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service to Indusco, participating agency of United China Relief.

FUNDS FOR RESEARCH

United China Relief Funds support experimental work and research into the possibilities of creating new industries and finding new uses for available raw materials.

MME. SUN THANKS UNION FOR ITS GIFT

Says \$7,500 Made A Wing For Hospital Possible

Madame Sun Yat-sen, in her capacity as chairman of the China Defense League, has written a letter to Ben Gold, president of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union, thanking him for a gift of \$7,500 recently sent to China by members of that Union through United China Relief.

The money made possible the building of a new wing of the International Peace Hospital founded by Dr. Norman Bethune in the Wutai area, behind the Japanese lines in North China, and financed the first year's operation of the new building. The Union made its donation through China Aid Council, a participating agency of United China Relief.

In her letter to Mr. Gold, Mme. Sun spoke of the gift as "a hand stretched in warm greeting and support from one sector of the people's front against Fascism to another."

UCR WORKS WITH NATIONAL WAR FUND

(Continued from Page 1)

with clubs, churches, patriotic societies, fraternal orders and labor organizations."

National Headquarters of United China Relief is working in close cooperation with the National War Fund and with the other organizations participating in the drive, and is urging that all chairmen and members of the 2,671 China committees throughout the United States likewise cooperate to the fullest extent, keeping in mind the 1943 needs of United China Relief, Inc.

At the same time, these committees and other American friends of China are reminded of the importance of Mr. Taft's request that the autonomy of local groups be maintained. Even more important than the relief funds America is sending to China are the understanding friendship and active goodwill of the American people toward the people of China. These can best be preserved and strengthened by keeping vigorously alive all of the informational activities which the China committees carried on in 1942, and extending these activities as new opportunities present themselves in 1943. Such informational activities during the year will also constitute the best preparation for a successful United fund-raising campaign in October.

CHINESE STILL MARK OLD LUNAR NEW YEAR

New York Chinese Observe
Feb. 5th With Anti-Jap
Pledges

(Continued from Page 1)

the lunar New Year, Chinese in New York City and many other communities in America ushered in the 4,640th year of their nation's continuous history with appropriate events.

In the narrow streets of New York's Chinatown, many a "Kung Hsi" was heard, meaning simply, "Congratulations." The more formal-minded put it this way: "Hsin Nien Ju" meaning, "A New Year as you wish." The celebration began on the evening of Feb. 4, but the New Year itself was observed yesterday, Feb. 5. It will continue throughout the week.

The Chinese New Year has always been marked by colorful celebrations.

By New Year's Eve, many doors of Chinese homes and businesses always are decorated with red scrolls bearing the Chinese characters for luck, happiness, peace, prosperity, and spring—for the festival traditionally marks the return of spring, of life, growth, prosperity.

By New Year's Eve, all bills are supposed to be paid, all old grudges forgiven. On New Year's Day, everyone wipes the slate clean, and starts all over. And everyone is considered a year older, regardless of the actual date of birth.

Inside old-fashioned Chinese homes on New Year's Eve, candles are burned in honor of one's ancestors. In town halls and meeting places, lanterns are lighted for every child born in the community during the year. Lighted lanterns are placed in house windows, traditionally to welcome kin who may be visiting from afar.

One picturesque ceremony still observed by some old people on New Year's Eve is the burning of the "kitchen god," a silver-paper effigy which watches over the household for a year, then returns to heaven to make a report on the family's conduct.

Before he leaves, a feast is given in his honor, to curry favor with him. At daybreak, New Year's Day, the god is supposed to return to the kitchen. His altar, on top of the kitchen stove, is re-decorated in his absence with Chinese couplets meaning, "Bless our family with prosperity, long life and offspring," and, "Confer upon the members of our family wealth, high position, and health."

Food is an important part of the Chinese New Year's celebration, and days are given to its

China, First to Fight, Battles On Against Japs

Chinese Morale Is High, But Need Of
Military Supplies Increases

A recent broadcast from the puppet Nanking station, picked up in Chungking, was more revealing than perhaps it was intended to be. If the figures given are correct, it is startling evidence that Japan has had no respite on the China front, although the fighting in China gets little newspaper space and the general impression of the man in the street is that the Chinese are just "holding on."

According to the broadcast, Japanese troops in the past year met Chinese forces in 25,000 engagements, averaging 2,000 a month, or about 70 a day.

In the last three months, it appears that Japan has made determined efforts to knock China out of the war while Western forces are preoccupied with the European and North African fronts. In Western Yunnan, Burma and adjacent territories the Japanese concentrated large numbers of troops, planes and ammunition for the knock-out blow.

By mid-November, the enemy division stationed in western Yunnan had been re-inforced by another half-division, and tanks, planes and rubber boats were observed pouring into Burma from Indo-China. On December 6, the drive began. It met hot resistance, and at this writing, had made little progress.

An almost simultaneous drive, launched from northeastern Burma toward the Yunnan border, engaged a part of the Chinese Expeditionary Force that had remained in Burma since the spring. This drive also had made little progress. Allied air forces, both British and American, have aided Chinese ground forces by raiding Japanese bases, airdromes and supply depots.

Another factor which threw a monkey-wrench into Japanese plans was the thrust into Burma made by Allied forces under the command of Marshal Vavell. These forces were in part Indian, in part American, with several thousand seasoned Chinese troops who fought in the earlier Burma campaign, escaped into India and were trained there in the use of American weapons.

Military observers do not believe that this attack is the beginning of the scheduled Allied offensive to re-take Burma, but see it as an effort to divert Japanese forces and to provide a springboard for the coming offensive. So far, the Allied force has met with little resistance from the enemy. Allied forces are now within a few miles of Akyab, important enemy airbase.

Enemy action on other fronts in China has been, in recent months, mostly defensive, but there have been some efforts at offensive action, notably an attempt to re-take the coveted Changsha, already the scene of three bloody battles. This drive was checked by Chinese ground forces, aided by American fliers.

Chinese guerrillas continue to

play a vital role in the conflict, destroying enemy supplies, ambushing small bodies of enemy troops and hampering and harassing the enemy in thousands of ingenious ways, to such an extent that the Toyko radio complains that their activities are "unfair."

In smaller towns, Japanese troops have to withdraw to fortified barracks at nightfall to sleep in safety.

Chinese morale, according to all observers, continues good, although in recent weeks, American newspaper correspondents in Chungking have made no secret of the fact that China is bewildered and disappointed by our failure up to now to send her more military supplies, particularly planes.

Roosevelt's and Churchill's official statement at the Casablanca conference that they have apprised Chiang Kai-shek "of the measures they are taking to assist him in China's magnificent and unrelaxing struggle for the common cause" may be taken to mean that greater aid will be forthcoming. Most interpreters of the document, however, take the point of view of the N. Y. Herald-Tribune that the statement indicates that "the blows against Germany will come first, while a holding action is fought against Japan."

If that interpretation is correct, China faces another period of waiting. In recent weeks, some commentators have expressed doubts about the wisdom of this policy. Blockade has always been the most effective means of bringing military collapse, they remind us, and there is grave danger, they say, in gambling on China's ability to hold out. Without China as a base, they assert, the defeat of Japan will become a much more difficult, costly and lengthy operation, which will take a tremendous toll of American lives.

Wendell L. Willkie, United China Relief's honorary chairman, in commenting on the Casablanca Conference, expressed disappointment particularly because Chiang Kai-shek and Stalin were not in attendance. "We had hoped," he said, "that the four leaders were to sit together and learn to know each other in intimate discussion of common problems. That a grand military strategy board was to be created. That Russia and China were at least to be recognized as equals in the problems of war and peace to come."

Later in his statement, however, he struck a more hopeful note: "Perhaps we will learn later that some of these matters not mentioned in the first communique were discussed and clarified between Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt. Perhaps they did lay out a plan about the relation of the western democracies to the Asiatic world now and in the future."

Chinese guerrillas continue to

Chinese guerrillas continue to

Chinese guerrillas continue to

Chinese guerrillas continue to

Chinese guerrillas continue to

Chinese guerrillas continue to

END OF EXTRALITY DELIGHTS CHINESE

Gen. Chiang Believes Great Benefits Will Result

(Continued from Page 1)
teen nations.

Germany, Austria and Hungary were deprived of extra-territorial rights when China ended the war in 1917, and Russia gave up her rights after the Soviet Revolution.

Under the old treaties, foreigners in China were not under the jurisdiction, civil or criminal, of the Chinese government.

Foreign business houses were not subject to Chinese taxation; foreign premises were not subject to search or seizure by the Chinese police; foreign criminals could not be arrested or imprisoned by Chinese authorities.

The system led to grave abuses. China sought to abrogate the treaties at Versailles, at the Washington Conference in 1922, and again in 1929. Negotiations were under way with several foreign governments when hostilities began between China and Japan in 1931.

In recent years, both Britain and America have indicated their willingness to abrogate the treaties but took no action until Oct. 10, anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic, when it was announced by the State Department at Washington that both the United States and Britain were preparing for formal relinquishment of their special privileges in China.

Concrete action was taken Jan. 11, when Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, signed a new treaty in Washington. The British Ambassador to China, Sir Horace James Seymour, and Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, signed a similar treaty between Britain and China in Chungking.

The American treaty, which takes effect when it has been ratified by the U. S. Senate and the Chinese Government, ends American extra-territorial jurisdiction within China, special rights in "Treaty Ports," in the diplomatic quarter at Peiping and in international settlements in Shanghai and Amoy.

The United States also gives up its rights under the Boxer protocol signed after the Boxer Rebellion in 1901, including the right to station troops in China and special rights granted to American naval vessels in Chinese waters. Americans in China will henceforth be subject to Chinese laws, and Chinese in America are subject to American laws.

Generalissimo Chiang Says Treaties Mark New Epoch

China's Leader Hails Abolition of Extrality As New Light To Guide Progress

The following important excerpts from a speech by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, delivered on January 11 on the occasion of the signing of the Chinese-American and Chinese-British treaties abolishing extraterritoriality, are reprinted by courtesy of the Chinese News Service.

Today marks a new epoch in China's history and today Britain and America have lighted a new light to guide man's progress on the road to equality and freedom for all peoples.

By their actions our Allies have declared their basic war aim—to sustain the rule of human decency and human right—and have proved their high ideals and lofty purposes. From the United States we have received an especially gratifying, complete and unreserved agreement to the hopes and aspirations expressed by our Government. From the action of our Allies, everyone of the United Nations must draw new courage for the fight. The aggressor nations may observe and doubt.

This is no time for arrogant conceit or soft satisfaction with the little that has been accomplished already. If we fail to make China independent, free and strong, if the nation we build is impotent to do its share for the general welfare of mankind, then what we have gained will soon be lost. When the war ends our task will not be done. We must continue as we have begun or we shall sink back into dependency and our children and our children's children will live out their lives in bondage.

We can see already the first signs of coming victory in this world war against aggression. The time of the enemy's defeat is near at hand. There are some who assume that China's destiny will be

According to the treaty, the two governments will negotiate "a comprehensive modern treaty of friendship, commerce, navigation and consular rights," and Americans in China not covered by treaty provisions are to be subject to "generally accepted principles of international law."

Great Britain, which signed the original Nanking Treaty of 1842 aboard a British gunboat in the Yangtze River, surrendered the privileges granted in that treaty.

The British Foreign Office made it clear that the British treaty does not apply to Hongkong,

easily decided at the conference table after victory has come. There are others who believe that the outcome is certain and that China may easily participate in the fruits of future victory without present struggle. These men are wrong. The time to decide the destiny of our nation is now. The choice is plain before us. Are we to be masters in our own house or are we hereafter, as in the past, to obey the voice of others? At such a time there is no room for procrastination or lethargy or doubt. From this moment we must work still harder and bear without complaint still greater privations than we have done in the past five and a half years of war. There is no other way to succeed in the great task which fate has laid upon us.

Fellow countrymen, this is the period of our golden opportunity. It is our good fortune to see in this day the final casting off of the bonds of the past and to begin on this day a new and more hopeful stage on the long road to independence and freedom. As I urge you on this day to intensify your struggle, I urge you also to remember the best traditions of your nation in dealing with other nations friendly to China. Their citizens will now enjoy the protection of our laws. Towards them we must be friendly and courteous. Formerly what passed as friendliness and courtesy on our part was nothing but capitulation and humiliation. Now that the unequal treaties have been abrogated we are on an equal footing with Great Britain and the United States. An independent China has become a real friend of these two nations. In our relations with other people we Chinese have always been guided by the principles of propriety and righteousness. Therefore, in our future relations with friendly nations we should be more courteous and friendly than ever before. Look to the lessons of the past. Keep before you always the beacons of Li, Yi, Lien and Tze—propriety, righteousness, integrity and humility. March forward with a common purpose until we can join our allies in building a better world as we have joined with one another to build a better nation.

HERE ARE ANSWERS TO THE MAP GAME

Following are the answers to the map game on the center pages. The figures in parenthesis represent the points to be scored for each correct answer. The figures on the right correspond to the numbers on the map. In other words, figure 1 on the map shows the location of Foochow, etc.

Foochow	(1).....	1
Hongkong	(1).....	2
Chengtu	(1).....	3
Nanking	(1).....	4
Yellow River (old)	(2).....	5
Yellow River (new)	(3).....	6
Yangste River	(3).....	7
Pearl River	(3).....	8
Peiping	(1).....	9
Chahar	(3).....	10
Suiyuan	(3).....	11
Anhui	(3).....	12
Kunming	(1).....	13
Changsha	(1).....	14
Kansu	(3).....	15
Tientsin	(1).....	16
Hopeh	(3).....	17
Canton	(1).....	18
Szechwan	(3).....	21
Amoy	(1).....	23
Tsina	(1).....	24
Kweichow	(1).....	25
Chungking	(1).....	26
Shanghai	(1).....	27
Tsinghai	(3).....	28
Sikang	(3).....	30
Shensi	(3).....	31
Jehol	(3).....	34
Shansi	(3).....	35
Kwangtung	(3).....	37
Honan	(3).....	38
Kiangsi	(3).....	39
Shantung	(3).....	40
Ningsia	(3).....	41
Kweichow	(3).....	42
Hunan	(3).....	43
Chekiang	(3).....	45
Hupeh	(3).....	46
Kiangsu	(3).....	50
Kwangsi	(3).....	51
Hainan	(3).....	52
Fukien	(3).....	53
Yunnan	(3).....	60

PICTURE EXHIBIT

Sixty photographs from the files of United China Relief were on display in a China exhibit in the Hall of Patriots at the College of the City of New York from Dec. 28 to Jan. 22. Chinese art objects and embroideries were also shown, as well as samples of products manufactured by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. The exhibit was one of a series on the United Nations.

NEWS

UNITED CHINA RELIEF



VOLUME 2, NO. 3

MARCH 10, 1943

MME. CHIANG ASKS FOR END OF HATE

Appeals For New World In New York Address

Following is the text of the address delivered by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek from Madison Square Garden in New York on March 2, 1943. The address was broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting system and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

To all my friends in America including those of you who have come here to listen to me this evening, I wish to express to you my heartfelt appreciation of your concern for me, and your thoughtfulness for my wellbeing which you have so generously demonstrated in various ways during my illness and convalescence.

I wonder whether I can convey to you how deeply touched I am that so many people from every section of America have taken the time and trouble to send me messages of affection and goodwill. I wish I could acknowledge every one of the many thousands of letters and telegrams which I have received. But since this is impossible, will you not let me take this opportunity to thank you one and all?

I wish, too, that it were possible for me to accept your invitations to visit your States, cities, colleges, churches and other organizations. To my regret, however, my doctors will not allow me to do all that you so wish me to do, and which I would so like to do. But I know that you will understand the wisdom of their decision when you consider that eleven weeks is but a short time in which to recover from the strain of six long years of war, and that I must conserve as much as possible some strength to enable me to continue my work in China.

Since I came out of the hospital many of you have asked me to give my impressions of Amer-

(Continued on page 6)

MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK IN CONGRESS



Here is Mme. Chiang with Speaker Rayburn of the House of Representatives just before her famous speech. Now turn to page four for a picture of the First Lady of China in a vastly different setting.

HERE IS AN IMPORTANT BULLETIN FOR UNITED CHINA RELIEF CHAIRMEN

United China Relief is included in the National War Fund which is now in process of organization.

In its preliminary announcement dated February 17, 1943, the National War Fund says:

"The National War Fund will expect each of the participating agencies to develop to the fullest possible extent their programs of committee activity and the full interpretation of these programs by the process of general information and publicity" and

"Local committees and constituencies of the national agencies will be expected to participate actively in the local campaigns associated with the National War Fund."

United China Relief Committees will note, therefore, that in fund-raising activities they are to integrate with the National War Fund. The National War Fund and The President's War Relief Control Board desire them, however, to continue as United China Relief Committees, to carry on a complete program of China information and publicity. This is fully outlined in the booklet, "What You Can Do for China in 1943; Policy and Program for United China Relief Chairmen" which has been sent to every chairman.

FIRST LADY WINS CONQUEST OF U.S.

Whole Country Takes Mme. Chiang To Its Heart

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, from the first moment she appeared in public, captured the hearts of the American people as few foreign visitors have ever done. After her addresses to the Senate and the House, Senators and Representatives were vehement in published statements calling for more military aid to China.

Washington correspondents who attended the press conference in which she and President Roosevelt were interviewed together, were lyrical in their descriptions of her personal charm, her beauty and the force of character and leading newspapers throughout the country praised her for the wisdom and vision revealed in all her utterances.

In New York, thousands of persons thronged the Pennsylvania Station to catch a glimpse of her upon her arrival. Some 50,000 more went to City Hall Plaza to greet her at the Mayor's official reception and later in the day, when she visited Chinatown, many Americans mingled with the crowds of enthusiastic Chinese who jammed the streets to give her a tumultuous welcome. Twenty thousand persons attended the Mass Tribute Meeting at Madison Square Garden, sponsored by a Citizens' Committee of Welcome, and the following day, at Carnegie Hall, hundreds of persons had to be turned away from a meeting at which she spoke in Chinese to the Chinese community of New York.

In all her addresses, Mme. Chiang stressed the common ideals shared by Chinese and Americans, and called upon the two peoples to work together in the creation of a better post-war world.

She told the House, "We of this generation who are privileged to

(Continued on page 7)

TEXT OF MME. CHIANG'S CONGRESS ADDRESS

Mr. Speaker and Members of the Congress of the United States:

At any time, it would be a privilege for me to address Congress, more especially this present august body which will have so much to do in shaping the destiny of the world. In speaking to Congress I am literally speaking to the American people. The Seventy-seventh Congress, as their representatives, fulfilled the obligations and responsibilities of its trust by declaring war on the aggressors.

That part of the duty of the people's representatives was discharged in 1941. The task now confronting you is to help win the war and to create and uphold a lasting peace which will justify the sacrifices and sufferings of the victims of aggression.

Before enlarging on this subject, I should like to tell you a little about my long and vividly interesting trip to your country from my own land, which has bled and borne unflinchingly the burden of war for more than five and a half years. I shall not dwell, however, upon the part China has played in our united effort to free mankind from brutality and violence. I shall try to convey to you, however imperfectly, the impressions gained during the trip.

Haile Our Fighting Men

First of all, I want to assure you that the American people have every right to be proud of their fighting men in so many parts of the world. I am particularly thinking of those of your boys in the far-flung, out-of-the-way stations and areas where life is attended by dreary drabness, this because their duty is not one of spectacular performance and they are not buoyed up by the excitement of battle. They are called upon, day after colorless day, to perform routine duties such as safeguarding defenses and preparing for possible enemy action.

It has been said, and I find it true from personal experience, that it is easier to risk one's life on the battlefield than it is to perform customary humble and humdrum duties which, however, are just as necessary to winning the war.

Some of your troops are stationed in isolated spots, quite out of reach of ordinary communications. Some of your boys have had to fly hundreds of hours over the sea from an improvised airfield in quests, often disappointingly fruitless, of enemy submarines. They, and others, have to

The UCR News has received many requests for copies of the address made to the House of Representatives in Washington by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek on Feb. 18, 1943. In view of these requests and the historical significance of the occasion, the News is happy to reprint the text of Mme. Chiang's speech herewith.

stand the monotony of waiting, just waiting. But, as I told them, true patriotism lies in possessing the morale and physical stamina to perform faithfully and conscientiously the daily tasks so that in the sum total the weakest link is the strongest.

Your soldiers have shown conclusively that they are able stoically to endure homesickness, the glaring dryness, and scorching heat of the tropics, and keep themselves fit and in excellent fighting trim. They are among the unsung heroes of this war, and everything possible to lighten their tedium and buoy up their morale should be done. That sacred duty is yours.

The American Army is better fed than any army in the world. This does not mean, however, that they can live indefinitely on canned food without having the effects tell on them. These admittedly are but minor hardships of war, especially when we pause to consider that in many parts of the world starvation prevails. But peculiarly enough, oftentimes it is not the major problems of existence which irk a man's soul; it is rather the pin pricks, especially those incidental to a life of deadly sameness with tempers frayed out and nervous systems torn to shreds.

The second impression of my trip is that America is not only the cradle of democracy but the incubator of democratic principles. At some of the places I visited, I met the crews of your air bases. There I found first generation Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Poles, Czechoslovaks and other nationals. Some of them had accents so thick, that if such a thing were possible, one could not cut them with a butter knife.

But there they were, all Americans, all devoted to the same ideals, all working for the same cause and united by the same high purpose. No suspicion or rivalry existed between them. This increased my belief and faith that devotion to common principles eliminates differences in race and that identity of ideals is the strongest possible solvent of racial dissimilarities.

I have reached your country, therefore, with no misgivings,

but with my belief that the American people are building and carrying out a true pattern of the nation conceived by your forebears, strengthened and confirmed.

You, as representatives of the American people, have before you the glorious opportunity of carrying on the pioneer work of your ancestors, beyond the frontiers of physical and geographical limitations. Their brawn and thews braved undauntedly almost unbelievable hardships to open up a new continent. The modern world lauds them for their vigor and intensity of purpose, and for their accomplishment.

You have today before you the immeasurably greater opportunity to implement these same ideals and to help bring about the liberation of man's spirit in every part of the world. In order to accomplish this purpose, we of the United Nations must now so prosecute the war that victory will be ours decisively and with all good speed.

Sun-tse, the well-known Chinese strategist, said: "In order to win, know thyself and thy enemy." We have also the saying: "It takes little effort to watch the other fellow carry the load."

In spite of these teachings from a wise old past, which are shared by every nation, there has been a tendency to belittle the strength of our opponents.

When Japan thrust total war on China in 1937, military experts of every nation did not give China even a ghost of a chance. But, when Japan failed to bring China cringing to her knees as she vaunted, the world took solace in this phenomenon by declaring that they had overestimated Japan's military might.

Nevertheless, when the greedy flames of war inexorably spread in the Pacific following the perfidious attack on Pearl Harbor, Malaya and lands in and around the China Sea, and one after another of these place fell, the pendulum swung to the other extreme. Doubts and fears lifted their ugly heads and the world began to think that the Japanese were Nietzschean supermen, superior in intellect and physical prowess, a belief which the Gobi-neaus and the Houston Chamber-

lains and their apt pupils, the Nazi racists, had propounded about the Nordics.

Again, now the prevailing opinion seems to consider the defeat of the Japanese as of relative unimportance and that Hitler is our first concern. This is not borne out by actual facts, nor is it to the interests of the United Nations as a whole to allow Japan to continue, not only as a vital potential threat but as a waiting sword of Damocles, ready to descend at a moment's notice.

Let us not forget that Japan in her occupied areas today has greater resources at her command than Germany.

Let us not forget that the longer Japan is left in undisputed possession of these resources, the stronger she must become. Each passing day takes more toll in lives of both Americans and Chinese.

Let us not forget that the Japanese are an intransigent people.

Let us not forget that during the first four and a half years of total aggression China has borne Japan's sadistic fury unaided and alone.

The victories won by the United States Navy at Midway and the Coral Sea are doubtless steps in the right direction—they are merely steps in the right direction—for the magnificent fight that was waged at Guadalcanal during the past six months attests to the fact that the defeat of the forces of evil, though long and arduous, will finally come to pass. For have we not on the side of righteousness and justice staunch allies in Great Britain, Russia and other brave and indomitable peoples? Meanwhile the peril of the Japanese Juggernaut remains. Japanese military might must be decimated as a fighting force before its threat to civilization is removed.

When the Seventy-seventh Congress declared war against Japan, Germany and Italy, Congress, for the moment, had done its work. It now remains for you, the present representatives of the American people, to point the way to win the war, to help construct a world in which all peoples may henceforth live in harmony and peace.

May I not hope that it is the resolve of Congress to devote itself to the creation of the post-war world? To dedicate itself to the preparation for the brighter future that a stricken world so eagerly awaits?

We of this generation who are privileged to help make a better world for ourselves and for pos-

(Continued on page 5)

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AS CONTRIBUTIONS ARRIVE

The latest Honor Roll additions of Chairmen and communities which have reached or exceeded their quotas for the United China Relief Fund are published on this page. Since it was published for the first time in September, 1942, every issue of the UCR News has printed a gratifying number of names of community leaders who have raised sorely-needed funds with which to carry on in Fighting China the vitally important work of United China Relief and its participating agencies. All of those whose names have appeared on this UCR Honor Roll should find pride and satisfaction in the knowledge that they have contributed tremendously to the support of a gallant and valiantly Fighting Ally of the United States.

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Kansas

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Louisville.....Ralph C. Gifford

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County.....H. W. Smith

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Detroit.....Charles B. Crouse
Allen
Belleville

Dearborn

Ecorse
Ferndale
Garden City
Grosse Point
Hamtramck
Highland Park
Inkster
Lincoln Park
Melvindale
Northville
Plymouth
River Rouge
Royal Oak
St. Clair Shores
Trenton
Wayne
Wyandotte
Holland & Ottawa
County.....William C. Vanderberg
Owosso & Shiawassee
County.....J. E. Campbell
Saginaw.....F. R. McKeever
Ypsilanti.....Jack Shepherd

Minnesota

Minneapolis & Hennepin
County.....Mrs. John S. Pillsbury
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So. St. Paul.....J. F. Ringland

Mississippi

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St. Joseph.....Milton Tootle III

Nebraska

Omaha.....Alvin E. Johnson

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Burlington.....O. C. Hulett
Elkhorn.....Viola Bussey
Milwaukee.....Roy L. Stone

NATIONAL MAGAZINE SEEKS AID FOR CHINA

Saturday Evening Post
Prints Important Editorial

The following editorial, entitled, "It Wasn't A Gift," was published in the Feb. 13, 1943, issue of the Saturday Evening Post. Because of its importance, it is re-printed herewith, with the permission of the editors of the Saturday Evening Post.

When, on October 10, 1942, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek announced to the Chinese people that Great Britain and the United States had voluntarily renounced their extraterritorial rights in China, it is reported that he was "full of smiles." The smiles could have been accounted for by delight over the good news, but it is quite as likely that the Generalissimo was smiling at the bizarre notion that anybody should think that the western nations were "giving" China something. More recently, when we read in the newspapers that Gen. Hsiung Shih-fei's military mission was going home reputedly after failing to interest Washington in greater aid to China, the cold chills which went down our spines attested our understanding of our dependence on China in the Pacific War. Only, unlike the Generalissimo, we were not "full of smiles."

China is in no sense the beneficiary of some magnanimous concession by the United States or Great Britain. Anglo-American renunciation of the "unequal treaties," completed by treaty last month, is only a belated recognition of a fact. China, with 10,000,000 casualties in this war, including 2,500,000 dead, has pinned down on her mainland nearly 1,000,000 Japanese who would otherwise have been available for the drive south. The production necessary to maintain that Japanese army in China could have been used in naval construction for the attack on America and Great Britain. In short, China is rid of the "unequal treaties" because she has more than proved her equality. The moral for those who are alarmed lest we overlook Asia is obvious. Asia is writing her own history.

Of course, we cannot be indifferent to the manner in which that history is written. China, with 2,500,000 soldiers killed, has been able to dispose of not more than a million of the invading enemy. The reason is that she has been deprived of modern weapons, and fights an unequal duel against planes, tanks and artillery, opposing them with small arms, gren-

THE FIRST LADY OF CHINA AT HOME



Here is Mme. Chiang with some of her wards—orphans of war in far-away Chungking, where the Madonna of the Millions soon will resume her activities after her triumphs in the United States.

CASTOR OIL NOW IS VINDICATED

China Colleges, participating agency of UCR, has just received word from Hwa Chung College, in exile in western Yunnan Province, of discovery of a new use for castor oil. Student scientists have discovered a method of converting castor oil into dynamite, and also into artificial silk. The research was conducted in the School of Science of Yale-in-China, now sharing equipment with Hwa Chung College.

ades and trench mortars. In the meantime, Japan, behind her vast screen of Pacific islands, builds up production of every sort of war material in her newly conquered empire. Our Navy is stepping on her toes, but, as yet, no real hindrance has been offered to her development of the resources of the conquered Malay countries. Nor is it likely that much can be done to drive Japan out of East Asia if her land armies cannot be defeated in China and, to a large extent, by Chinese troops. Our job is to deliver to China modern bombers and fighters, tanks, artillery weapons and ammunition. China has an army of some 5,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 must wait for a soldier to die in order to take up his weapons and fight. There is manpower in immediate contact with the enemy, awaiting deliveries

JAP PRISONERS TEACH BASEBALL

Japanese prisoners and deserters are teaching Chinese guerrillas how to play baseball. Dr. Ma Hae-ti writes in a letter just received by China Aid Council, participating agency of United China Relief:

"Yesterday afternoon I took part in a baseball game for two innings. The Japanese peasant and workers school in Yen-an had organized a baseball team. A student of the school had been an employee of a baseball outfitting factory in Japan and he made all the gloves himself of cotton and leather, as well as two baseballs.

"The whole school can play the game pretty well and they had challenged an all-Yenan outfit from different schools. The Japanese gave them a sound drubbing. Score 23 to 6. Incidentally, I was put on the Japanese side."

Dr. Ma asked China Aid Council if \$25 could be sent for materials to make more baseball supplies. The funds were sent.

from the "arsenal of democracy." From the point of view of mere survival, it would be unthinkable to ignore the challenge.

No, we do not anticipate, at the end of the war, any doubt as to China's right to equality with other nations. Nations do not become great by being "conceded" things.

"CHINA AT WAR" PRINTS CIC NEWS

February Issue Has
Dr. Carpenter's Report
to H. H. Kung

The February issue of "China at War," which is published monthly by the Chinese News Service, includes much material of interest to friends of United China Relief, particularly about the Chinese Cooperatives. The report made by Dr. Carpenter, President of Indusco, to Dr. Kung, President of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, is printed in full. This was based on his extensive trip last fall to the Cooperatives, particularly in the Northwest. There is also an article by Rewi Alley, Chief Advisor of the C.I.C., on the Cooperatives in Loyang.

In 1942, United China Relief gave nearly half a million dollars to support the Chinese Cooperative movement.

Copies are available without cost; send a postal card, with address, to "China at War," Chinese News Service, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

ST. LOUIS CHINESE SEND AID TO HOMES

An interesting account of the generosity of Chinese residents of St. Louis in making contributions towards China's war relief has been sent to national headquarters of China Aid Relief by Mr. R. Fullerton Place, publicity director of the Greater St. Louis War Chest.

Mr. Place writes that for the five and a half years since China began her epic resistance to Japanese invasion, the 240 men, women and children making up St. Louis' Chinese colony have contributed and sent to China \$1,000 every month. In addition to this amount, they have made three special collections: on Chinese New Year's Day, on July 7 and on October 10. Last year money donated in these special collections amounted to \$5,000.

DR. LIU IN CHINA

Word of the safe arrival in Chungking of Dr. Ping-yang Liu, bacteriologist and immunologist, has just been received by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, participating agency of United China Relief. Dr. Liu, who returned to China under the auspices of the Bureau, will teach bacteriology at Hsiangya College.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5-4100

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American Friends Service Committee
Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China
China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans
Church Committee for China Relief Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives)

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H. R. Ekins, *Publicity Director*
Lennie Sweet, *Program Director*
Dennis P. Adams, *Asst. Treasurer*
Henry G. Perry, *Asst. Comptroller*
Dwight W. Edwards,
Field Director in China

MME. WEI TAO-MING ON CHINA AID COUNCIL

Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador to the United States, has become honorary chairman of China Aid Council, participating agency of United China Relief.

The new members of the Board of Directors are Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, President of the N. Y. Regional Division of the American Orthopsychiatric Association, and Mrs. John Tee-Van, wife of the Executive Secretary of the New York Zoological Society.

FUND RAISING IN MARCH LIMITED TO RED CROSS

United China Relief and other war relief and welfare agencies registered with the President's War Relief Control Board have been directed by Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the Board, to suspend all solicitation and fund-raising campaigns during the month of March, when the American Red Cross will conduct its annual fund-raising campaign.

The resolution, adopted at a meeting of the President's War Relief Control Board on Tuesday, February 9, 1943 read:

"RESOLVED That as the American Red Cross, with the approval of the President, has selected the month of March, 1943 for its annual fund-raising campaign, and in order to avoid any conflicting fund-raising campaigns, all war relief and welfare agencies registered with the President's War Relief Control Board be and hereby are directed to suspend all solicitation and fund-raising campaigns during the month of March."

Although national war relief and welfare organizations, of which United China Relief is one, contemplate one annual all-fund raising campaign in October under the auspices of the National War Fund, many registered agencies are continuing, with the Board's approval, their independent fund-raising for the purpose of meeting their needs during the interim period.

It is the Board's view, however, as expressed in the resolution, that all such fund-raising should be entirely suspended during the period of the annual Red Cross drive.

MME. CHIANG'S CONGRESS SPEECH

(Continued from page 2)

terity should remember that, while we must not be visionary, we must have vision so that peace should not be punitive in spirit and should not be provincial or nationalistic or even continental in concept, but universal in scope and humanitarian in action, for modern science has so annihilated distance that what affects one people must of necessity affect all other peoples.

The term "hands and feet" is often used in China to signify the relationship between brothers. Since international interdependence is now so universally recognized, can we not also say that all nations should become members of one corporate body?

Stresses Traditional Ties

The hundred sixty years of traditional friendship between our two great peoples, China and America, which has never been marred by misunderstandings, is unsurpassed in the annals of the world. I can also assure you that China is eager and ready to cooperate with you and other peoples to lay a true and lasting foundation for a sane and progressive world society which would make it impossible for any arrogant or predatory neighbor to plunge future generations into another orgy of blood.

In the past China has not computed the cost to her manpower in her fight against aggression, although she well realized that

manpower is the real wealth of a nation and it takes generations to grow it. She has been soberly conscious of her responsibilities and has not concerned herself with privileges and gains which she might have obtained through compromise of principles. Nor will she demean herself and all she holds dear to the practice of the market place.

We in China, like you, want a better world, not for ourselves alone, but for all mankind, and we must have it. It is not enough, however, to proclaim our ideals or even to be convinced that we have them. In order to preserve, uphold and maintain them, there are times when we should throw all we cherish into our effort to fulfill these ideals even at the risk of failure.

The teachings drawn from our late leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, have given our people the fortitude to carry on. From five and a half years of experience we in China are convinced that it is the better part of wisdom not to accept failure ignominiously, but to risk it gloriously. We shall have faith, that, at the writing of peace, America and our gallant Allies will not be obtunded by the mirage of contingent reasons of expediency.

Man's mettle is tested both in adversity and in success. Twice is this true of the soul of a nation.

GUERRILLA DOCTORS

Doctors in guerrilla areas in China now are living on a self-imposed diet of two meals a day so that patients may have full rations.

FAMINE GROWS WORSE IN OCCUPIED HONAN

CIC Tries To Aid Refugees Fleeing To Shensi Province

News of a famine in the Japanese-occupied part of Honan Province, even more severe than that in the unoccupied area, has come from Chinese refugees arriving at Paochi, in Shensi Province.

Peter Townsend, a Friends' Ambulance Unit member who has been loaned to the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in the Northwest, has reported on the situation to Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. Chinese industrial cooperatives in and around Paochi are trying to aid some of the refugees by giving them work in the cooperatives. Financial aid to the refugees is being given by the American Advisory Committee, which disburses United China Relief funds in China.

FRIENDS OPERATE TRANSPORT SERVICE

The Friends' Ambulance Unit in China, which is partly supported with funds from United China Relief, hauled a total of 168,448 "kilometer tons" of medical supplies in 1942, over an area extending from Kansu province, on the edge of the Gobi Desert south-east into Kiangsi and south into Yunnan, according to a report made to United China Relief headquarters.

The Unit, which includes 71 Englishmen, 16 Americans, two Canadians and eight Chinese, has depots in Kweiyang, Kutsing, Chengtu and Kukong, and operates eight of these thirty-eight trucks. Since the shortage of gasoline became acute, trucks have been equipped with diesel engines and operate on fuel manufactured from vegetable oils. Others operate on charcoal.

VACCINE PLANT

The vaccine plant of the Emergency Medical Service Training School at Kweiyang, set up with materials sent from the United States by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, is preparing 9,000 doses of smallpox vaccine for the Medical Relief Corps of the Chinese Red Cross. Spring is epidemic time in China, and the Corps is getting ready to stamp out any outbreaks.

MME. CHIANG ASKS FOR END OF HATE

(Continued from page 1)

ica. My reply has been that, whatever impressions I have gained are not deep and comprehensive enough to enable me to give a really worthwhile answer. I think nevertheless that you may be interested in sharing with me some thoughts which surged through my mind during my convalescence. Mind you, they are thoughts only, not erudite opinions and conclusions formed after deep and prolonged study. I can only hope that, such as they are, they will touch a responsive chord in your hearts, and will prove helpful in your thinking.

We live in the present, we dream of the future but we learn eternal truths from the past. It would be just as irrational for a man to claim that he was self-made as for a nation to believe that it could be self-sufficient. Nations and individuals are but links between the past and the future. It would be interesting and valuable, therefore, for us to consider the deep meaning which lies behind the Chinese proverb: "Watch the cart ahead," in our endeavor to avoid the pitfalls in which former civilizations, dynasties and systems have fallen.

Those pitfalls are many, but one of the deepest and most omnivorous is pride. That pitfall has swallowed many whose arrogance led them to think that they could safely and permanently defy mankind's deep-rooted sense of justice and right-dealing. Figuratively speaking, it was only yesterday that Herr Hitler said: "No human power can ever out the Germans from Stalingrad." Where are those Germans today?

Again, in July, 1937, Prince Konoye said: "We shall bring China cringing to her knees within three months." How many three months have elapsed since he said that? And China still fights on.

Those utterances by two of the most deeply-dyed aggressors were inspired by unrighteous pride run absolutely mad. But there is another kind of pride, a rightful pride which my countrymen possess. I am reminded of two little Chungking incidents which bear testimony to the pride to which I have alluded. After the first of the terrible bombings to which Chungking was thereafter increasingly subjected, free congee (rice gruel) centers were established for those of our people whose homes had been demolished and reduced to charred ruins, and who consequently were unable to prepare their food. Many declined to

accept this help on the ground that they had suffered no more than others and preferred to fend for themselves. It was only when they were told that they were entitled to the food since they were contributing their share in the national effort to combat aggression that they were prevailed upon to accept any at all.

Again when the Generalissimo and I placed our cars at the disposal of the organization charged with the evacuation of civilians in view of the bombings, as soon as the evacuees learned to whom these cars belonged, they refused to ride in them on the ground that our duties to the nation were too important to be impeded.

It is this kind of pride that governs our people's attitude towards America today. We are genuinely and warmly appreciative of the assistance that the American people have given to our effort in the common cause. It is not only since my visit to your beautiful country that we have become aware of the affection and friendship which your people have for ours. Throughout these heart-breaking years when we have been daily faced with the hardships which the people of an invaded land have to suffer, we have been heartened to carry on by the knowledge of your sympathy. I have received innumerable letters and messages from your people in large cities and in small country towns—from business men, farmers, factory workers, professors, ministers, college and high school students, hard-working mothers and even little children. Contributions large and small have poured in; some people sent money orders of one or two dollars and even less, and oftentimes accompanied by the wish that they could do more. These gifts spell real sacrifice on the part of the givers and in the eyes of our people they were multiplied a thousand-fold and illuminated by the beauty of the spirit of the donors.

We thank you whole-heartedly for what you have done and are doing for our suffering people, all the more because in this present world struggle we are giving unstintingly the flower of our manhood and everything else we have in contributing our part in this titanic fight for a free and just world. I say all this because I feel that you are entitled to know how the Chinese people of today think and the national characteristic upon which that thinking is based.

Without necessarily possessing a very profound knowledge of the history of the world, we can take warning from the fate of the Roman and Persian Empires and the ephemeral system established

by Napoleon. Rome, in the earlier days had liberal enough political ideas. Perhaps you will recall that in the second century A.D. a Roman recorder wrote that the laws of Rome only became effective because the people delegated to the Senate the power to make them. The *imperium* or power admittedly rested in the people. The august title of imperator under the Republic signified no more than the present-day title of "General," and was bestowed by the soldiers upon their victorious leaders. The honors conferred upon Augustus as Prince of the Senate by the Romans in reality far transcended any honor claimed for monarchs some two thousand years later in accordance with the theory of the Divine Right of Kings. Thus we see that the power of the leader stemmed from the people and, to claim divine rights and privileges, was usurpation of the natural rights of men.

All the peoples in the Roman Empire could become citizens. Some of the Emperors even were Syrians or sprang from other foreign origins. There was no racial discrimination as we have it today. The Armenians and other tribes of the so-called barbarian world of that day were accepted, and welcomed as allies of Rome, and not as subject peoples. This broad and practiced concept of the Romans was, I think, the chief cause for the Roman Empire lasting for over a thousand years.

In the other hand, tyranny and dictatorships have been proven to be short-lived. We ask ourselves why is it that the ancient Persian Empire only remained at its comparative zenith for a few centuries, while the high tide of the Napoleonic era only lasted for a few decades?

We read that Sapor, the Persian Emperor, after defeating the Romans, used the neck of Valerian, the Roman Emperor, as a footstool for mounting his horse. Was it this cruelty and arrogance of the conqueror towards the conquered which contributed to the fall of the dictatorships whose leaders strutted about in a frenzy of exhibitionism during their short day as invincible conquerors and masters?

Let us contrast this with the Chinese way of life as shown in the following historical incident. During the period of the Three Kingdoms in China, Kuan Kung, a valiant warrior, met Huang Tsung, also a brave warrior, in single combat. With a sweep of his long sword, Kuan Kung cut off the forelegs of his opponent's steed. Horse and rider both toppled to the ground. The vanquished warrior awaited his doom with resignation. The vic-

tor, Kuan Kung, however, extended his weaponless hand and cried: "Arise! My sword falls edgeless against a dismounted and unarmed foe."

To return to the Roman Empire, its final fall was due, among other things to the sybaritic and effete practices indulged in by the Roman people. In the declining days of the Empire they hired others to do their fighting, while they themselves wallowed in sensualism which culminated in the total eclipse of the Roman Empire in the West. On the heels of the fall of this Empire followed the Dark Ages in Europe with all the attendant evil results. To safeguard ourselves against retrogression into another Dark Age is, I feel, the greatest task now confronting the United Nations.

Whether the principles of freedom, justice and equality for which we are fighting will be able to stand the strain and stress of the times is a question depending largely on ourselves as individuals and as nations. Convicts are subject to coercion, but it must be remembered that they have proved themselves to be anti-social and had first committed crimes against society. Their exclusion from their fellowmen is but a logical consequence of the necessity for expiation, whereas slaves or subject peoples arrive in that estate often through no fault of their own.

The Axis Powers have shown that they have no respect for anything but brute force and, such being the case, they logically hold that conquered peoples should become shackled slaves. They lack the imagination to visualize the fact that a man may be enslaved physically but cannot be controlled in his thoughts and in his innate desire to be free. Nor do they recognize that, if people are deprived of responsibility, there can be no real discipline, for indubitably the highest kind of government is maintained through self-discipline. Nor are they imaginative enough to realize that, however ruthlessly suppressed, will continue to create situations which successive riotings and reforms cannot ameliorate, leaving in their wake only bitterness and determined hatred of the oppressor. The implacable underground hostility of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the Low Country and France, and the indomitable resolve to keep on fighting as shown by your people, and by my people, and by the peoples of Britain and Russia, attest incontrovertibly to this fact.

The world today is full of catch phrases. Men often pay lip service to ideals without actually desiring and working for their fruition. Fascist Italy has some-

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MME. CHIANG ASKS FOR END OF HATE

(Continued from page 6)

times claimed to be an organized, centralized and authoritative Democracy. Nazi Germany on occasions has also called itself a Democracy. Do we of the United Nations wish to follow in their footsteps?

The universal tendency of the world as represented by the United Nations is as patent and inexorable as the enormous sheets of ice which float down the Hudson in the winter. The swift and mighty tide is toward universal justice and freedom. In furtherance of this tendency, we in China have bled for the last six long years to demonstrate our repudiation of the inert and humiliating philosophy that a slow, strangling death is the more merciful though some people in other parts of the world maintain that the absence of hope would prevent the acrimony of a losing fight and leave man's nature untrammelled to compose itself to the mercy of God. We shall hold firm to the faith that nothing short of race annihilation will ever prevent any people from struggling against tyrant domination, whether economic or political. Are we right?

Again, there are peoples who are obsessed by the fear that the stage of economic stagnation has been reached; there are others who preach totalitarian-tinged doctrines of economic autarchy. If we accept these theories then we must all be self-suffering, for when any of us lack raw materials and labor instead of obtaining them through legitimate means of trade and commerce we would have to resort to the brutalities of invading our neighbors' territories and enslaving the inhabitants.

In reality, neither theory is possible, for the vast and rich undisturbed hinterlands of China alone would bear witness to the obvious falsity of the former theory. The processes of history, composed of sequence—co-existence and interdependence—just as people in society are inevitably entwined through common interests, common efforts, and common survival, prove to us the folly of the latter theory.

What are we going to make of the future?

What will the re-awakening world, recovering from this hideous blood-letting, be like?

The wisest minds in every corner of the world are pondering over these questions, and the wisest of all reserve their opinion. But, without letting temerity outrun discretion, I venture to say

that certain things must be recognized. Never again must the dignity of man be outraged as it has been since the dawn of history.

All nations, great and small, must have equal opportunity of development. Those who are stronger and more advanced should consider their strength as a trust to be used to help the weaker nations to fit themselves for full self-government and not to exploit them. Exploitation is spiritually as degrading to the exploiter as to the exploited.

Then, too, there must be no bitterness in the reconstructed world. No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lesson gained thereby.

The teachings of Christ radiate ideas for the elevation of souls and intellectual capacities far above the common passions of hate and degradation. He taught us to help our less fortunate fellow beings, to work and strive for their betterment without ever deceiving ourselves and others by pretending that tragedy and ugliness do not exist. He taught us to hate the evil in men, but not men themselves.

Finally in order that this war may indeed be the war to end all wars in all ages, and that nations, great and small alike may be allowed to live and let live in peace, security and freedom in the generations to come, co-operation in the true and highest sense of the word must be practiced. I have no doubt that the truly great leaders of the United Nations, those men with vision and forethought, are working towards the crystallization of this ideal, yet they, too, would be impotent if you and I do not give our all towards making it a reality.

Over two thousand years ago, during the Feudal Period when many little kingdoms co-existed in China, there were two conflicting theories: The principle of imperialism, or *lien-heng*, and the principle of concerted effort, or *hoh-tung*. The originator of the principle of imperialism, or *lien-heng*, connived to swallow in the six weaker states by the state of Tsing. The originator of the concerted effort, or *hoh-tung*, on the other hand, advocated the union of the six weak states for mutual protection against their dominant neighbor Tsing. The central idea was, in the event of aggression by the state of Tsing against any of the six states, the others were under moral obligation to come to the assistance of the invaded state. Unfortunately the six states were lukewarm towards this idea of united effort and did not take any pains for its support, with the

FIRST LADY WINS CONQUEST OF U.S.

(Continued from page 1)

help make a better world for ourselves and for posterity should remember that, while we must not be visionary, we must have vision so that peace should not be punitive in spirit and should not be provincial or nationalistic or even continental in concept, but universal in scope and humanitarian in action, for modern science has so annihilated distance that what affects one people, must of necessity affect all other peoples."

Later, at Madison Square Garden, she spoke again of the post-war world, asserting: "Never again must the dignity of man be outraged as it has been since the dawn of history. All nations, great and small, must have equal opportunity for development. Those who are stronger and more advanced should consider their strength as a trust to be used to help the weaker nations to fit themselves for full self-govern-

ment and not to exploit them. Exploitation is spiritually as degrading to the exploiter as to the exploited."

She declared that there must be no bitterness in the reconstructed world, for she said, "No matter what we have undergone and suffered, we must try to forgive those who injured us and remember only the lesson gained thereby."

She struck the same note at Carnegie Hall when she told her audience always to be proud that they are Chinese, but warned them against pride that becomes arrogance.

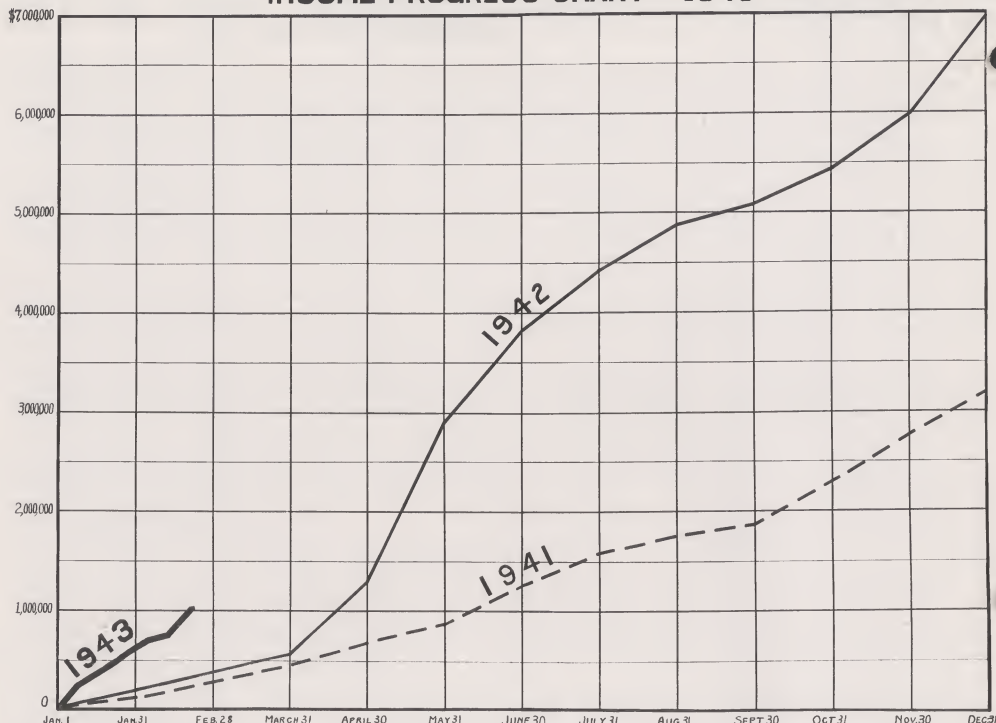
On all occasions, Mme. Chiang was frank and forthright about China's need for greater military aid from the United States and spoke feelingly of the sufferings her people have endured in six years of war. At her Washington press conference, her eyes flashed fire when a correspondent questioned her about reports that China was not utilizing its manpower to the fullest extent in the war against the Japanese. It was true, she said, that all able-bodied Chinese were not in the Army, but this was because there were not sufficient weapons to equip them.

When President Roosevelt pledged that the United States would send military material to China "as fast as the Lord let us" she retorted smilingly, "The Lord helps those who help themselves."

Her New York visit ended with a reception given by the Chinese Consul-General, Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Throughout her visit, every effort was made by those who planned her program to conserve her strength because she is not yet fully recovered from her illness. Twice on her first day in New York she was overcome with faintness, but refused to allow her indisposition to interfere with her schedule.

Most deeply felt impression made by her upon those who saw and heard her was perhaps best summed up in an editorial in the N. Y. Herald-Tribune, "Madame Chiang's statement of principles, her insistence upon the dignity and pride of the individual, even the mingling of splendid prose with homely common-sense with which she set forth her arguments, express traits which Americans are wont to consider their particular, if not exclusive, property," said the Tribune. "Perhaps this supplies a clue to the spiritual kinship which so many Americans have discovered, on close acquaintance, with the Chinese. At any rate, it provides a special challenge to Americans to match the moral courage of Mme. Chiang and of her people, in the war and in the peace."

INCOME PROGRESS CHART - 1943



The income received by United China Relief during the opening weeks of 1943 has been quite encouraging.

Up to February 23rd, the amount received at National Headquarters of United China Relief and its Participating Agencies was \$1,037,579. To the corresponding date in 1942, the amount received was \$205,044.

About half of the amount received thus far in 1943 has consisted of payments by local war chests on pledges of support given during 1942. The remainder has been made up of new money received from individuals, organizations, and committees throughout the country.

CO-OPS MAKE SMOKES FOR CHINA'S ALLIES

Chinese industrial cooperatives in Kweilin are producing "smokes" for American and British soldiers stationed in China, according to Induso, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

These cooperatives manufacture "Ta Fan Chuan" cigarettes, referred to by foreigners in China as "junk cigarettes," which are preferred by the soldiers to other Chinese brands. The cooperatives' cigarettes are also the favorite of foreign government representatives.

ONLY KNOWN CHINESE QUADS FIND REFUGE IN FREE CHINA

A set of Chinese quadruplets—whose existence had not previously been publicized outside Canton—has turned up in a refugee camp in Kwangtung Province. They were born in 1938.

The quadruplets escaped with their parents and three brothers from Japanese-occupied territory and were temporarily adopted by United China's Relief's American Advisory Committee when they arrived in Kwangtung Province.

Two are boys and two are girls, and they bear the names "Heroic China," "Increasing China," "Free China," and "Powerful China."

News of the quadruplets' existence spread throughout the Province, and the provincial government has now given them a house and an allowance. These are believed to be China's only quadruplets and possibly the first, since no word exists for "quadruplets" in the Chinese written language.

GEN. CHIANG WRITES NEW BOOK ON CHINA

A new book by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, entitled "China's Destiny," will be published in Chungking on March 12, the anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The book, written during the past six months, is described as a statement of the Generalissimo's personal philosophy. It is expected to outline his ideas on China's future international relations.

"China's Destiny" will be translated into English and other languages. An American edition has been planned.

NEWS

UNITED CHINA RELIEF



VOLUME 2, NO. 4

APRIL 10, 1943

EXCLUSION REPEAL PROPOSAL GAINING

UCR Prepares Fine Summary On Immigration Policy

A bill to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act and give naturalization rights to Chinese residents here was introduced in the House by Representative Martin J. Kennedy, Democrat, of New York, on February 19, and is now before the House Committee on Immigration. The Kennedy bill, appropriately numbered H. R. 1882 (the Exclusion Act was first passed in the year 1882), crystallizes a public sentiment which has been growing steadily, particularly since Pearl Harbor linked our national fate so closely with the fortunes of the Chinese nation.

Representative Kennedy, when he introduced his bill, wrote in a letter to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek:

"A people who have shared with us the common danger, and will share with us the eventual victory, a people who have earned our friendship, our gratitude and our respect, have by the same token surely earned our franchise."

In 1882, when the Exclusion Act was passed, labor leaders pressed for this legislation to check the inflow of coolie labor then threatening American wage standards. As Albert Deutsch points out in PM (Feb. 23), economic reasons for excluding Chinese no longer exist. Under our present laws, the "padrone" system of bringing in large groups of foreign laborers to undercut native labor is no longer possible.

Repeal of the Exclusion Act, as Mr. Deutsch makes clear, could not result in flooding the American market with Oriental labor, since the present immigration law limits total entry into the United States from all parts of the world to 150,000 immigrants annually, of which only a small portion would

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BACK FROM CHINA



George A. Fitch

Until the United States can get supplies to China in adequate quantities, there will be no solution to China's many problems. This belief was expressed by George A. Fitch, who recently returned from a long stay in China, where he was—among other things—executive advisor to the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, participating agency of United China Relief.

Remarkingly, however, that China is holding her own, Mr. Fitch said that Chinese armies have effectively

(Continued on page two)

UCR COMMITTEES DEVELOP PLANS FOR NATION-WIDE 1943 PROGRAM

National Headquarters Gears To Service Local Activities To Sustain 1942 Gains

Throughout the United States, local UCR committees are going forward with a broad program of 1943 activities on behalf of China.

As a participant in the National War Fund, United China Relief is conducting its 1943 program in accordance with the procedure outlined in the preliminary announcement issued by the NWF on February 17th:

1943 UCR POSTER

A photograph of a new painting by Miss Martha Sawyers, which will be used for the 1943 United China Relief poster, is reproduced on page four of this issue of the UCR News. An article on Miss Sawyers and her painting, which will appear in poster form in seven colors, is published on page five. United China Relief is proud of its 1943 poster and we are deeply grateful to Miss Sawyers for the gift of the painting, which so clearly depicts the determination and resolution of the Chinese people.

"The National War Fund will expect each of the participating agencies to develop to the fullest possible extent their programs of committee activity and the full interpretation of these programs by the processes of general information and publicity."

National UCR Headquarters has within recent weeks distributed to all of its committee chairmen a pamphlet entitled "What You Can Do For China in 1943." This pamphlet stresses the importance of conducting in each community an informational program which will keep our people informed about China, sustain the mutual good will established by the 1942 campaign, and prepare the ground for the National War Fund campaign when it comes."

In carrying on this informational program, UCR committees in all sections of the country are developing procedures designed to fit their own particular situations and requirements. Most local committees are creating some or all of the following special committees:

1. Committee on Speakers.
2. Committee on Churches and Church Groups.
3. Committee on Schools.
4. Committee on Clubs, and Business and Professional Groups.
5. Committee on Books and Libraries.
6. Committee on Newspapers.

(Continued on page two)

"CHINA, FIRST TO FIGHT," IS TITLE OF UCR MOTION PICTURE

The part played by the American dollar in aid to China, as the result of the voluntary contributions of more than ten million Americans, is vividly portrayed in the new motion picture "China, First To Fight," about to be released by United China Relief.

This picture, a one-reel sound 16-mm film, with a narration by Ted Husing, the popular announcer, will be made available to chairman of U.C.R. committees about April 15.

United China Relief will dis-

tribute this picture in furtherance of its educational work regarding China, and of the National War Fund, of which it is a part.

"China, First To Fight" is, in brief, a chronological treatment of the story of China's need and the work there of U.C.R. to relieve it.

The picture opens with a dramatic introductory sequence and then takes the audience into pre-war modern China and shows the great strides in modernization which had been accomplished since

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EXCLUSION REPEAL PROPOSAL GAINING

(Continued from page one)

be Chinese. Chinese now resident here number less than 100,000, and of these, probably only some 20,000 are China-born and so excluded from citizenship by our present laws.

For those interested in this whole question, United China Relief has prepared a fourteen-page summary, "The Chinese in Relation to America's Exclusion and Naturalization Laws," which includes three recent articles, "Repeal Exclusion," by Charles Nelson Spinks, from the February, 1942 issue of Asia Magazine; "Repeal Exclusion Now," an editorial from the January, 1943 issue of Asia, by Richard J. Walsh; two papers presented at the Mont Tremblant Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in December, 1942, S. R. Chow's "A Chinese View on our Exclusion and Naturalization Laws," and Tyler Dennett's "The Relation of Immigration to Foreign and Domestic Policy"; and a condensation of "Comments on Chinese Exclusion and Naturalization," from Contemporary China for May 18, 1942. The summary closes with a section, "Basic Statistics," which gives the figures on Chinese residents here, by states and sections of the country, in 1940.

GEORGE A. FITCH BACK FROM CHINA

(Continued from page one)

ly checked Japan in the east and west, and he painted an optimistic picture of China's outlook.

"China is more unified now than ever before," Mr. Fitch said. "I have an abiding faith that Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles are so firmly imbedded in Chinese political thought that there will never be any permanent deviation from that line."

Mr. Fitch, the son of missionary parents who pioneered in China, has taken a prominent part in the civic and educational life of China since 1909, when he returned there after attending college in this country. He was the moving spirit behind construction of the foreign "Y" in Shanghai, and because of many contributions to China, he has been twice decorated by the Chinese government.

Mr. Fitch plans to return to China this summer.

TEA REPLACES OIL IN FREE CHINA

Chinese ingenuity is responsible for lubricating oil made from tea—created in an emergency as a substitute for regular oils. Rapeseed is also supplying lubricating oil. Synthetic fuel to run trucks and ambulances is being made from tung oil and from an alcohol-mixture that uses only three parts gasoline to ten parts of alcohol.

HUA CHUNG COLLEGE FACES JAP THREAT

Further Japanese advances in western Yunnan Province will endanger Hua Chung College, one of the Christian colleges in China supported by American funds sent through United China Relief.

Hua Chung College, originally located across the river from Hankow, is now set up in Hsi-chow, a town not far from the Burma Road town of Tali. One of the Yunnan points from which the Japanese have launched one of their offensives is Mamienkwan, approximately 150 miles "as the crow flies" to the west of Tali. This country, however, is mountainous, and no immediate concern for Hua Chung is felt by the New York office of China Colleges.

MISS WILLIAMS HEADS ABMAC NURSING GROUP

Miss Ruth C. Williams, superintendent of the Institute of Ophthalmology of the Presbyterian Hospital in New York, has accepted the chairmanship of the Nursing Committee of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, a participating agency of United China Relief.

The Committee will send to nurses in China information on new techniques and methods and will serve in an advisory capacity to the UCR medical committee.

Miss Nell V. Beeby, assistant editor of the American Journal of Nursing, is vice-chairman of the Committee, and other members are Miss Anna D. Wolf, Director of the School of Nursing and Nursing Service at Johns Hopkins; Miss Virginia Harrell, Director of Nursing at the Green-wood, Conn., Hospital; Miss Evelyn Lin, former president of the Nurses' Association of China, now at Teachers College; Miss Gertrude Hodgman, Director of Nursing at Russell Sage College in Troy, N. Y.; and Miss Nina Gage, Superintendent of Nurses at the Newport, R. I., Hospital.

UCR COMMITTEES DEVELOP PROGRAM

(Continued from page one)

7. Committee on Motion Pictures.
8. Committee on Radio.
9. Committee on Labor.

In some places, particularly in smaller localities, the activities of two or more of these committees are being combined in one.

National UCR Headquarters is devoting a now growing amount of attention to servicing local committees engaged in carrying on such activities as these.

It is helping to provide speakers for the innumerable meetings on China being held throughout the country. Some of these are being supplied through Headquarters, but far more are being sought out by Speakers' Committees from among qualified men and women living in their own geographical areas.

It is supplying materials prepared to meet the special needs of religious groups of all faiths of labor groups, of elementary and high schools, of libraries, and of clubs and organizations of many varieties.

It is making available for papers and magazines fresh news from China. And it is also stimulating the preparation by UCR groups of local news stories and features.

It is producing and distributing motion pictures descriptive of China and what is going on there, and is helping to encourage the production and distribution of other motion pictures giving a true and sympathetic representation of China and the Chinese people.

It is arranging for national and regional radio programs, and is making available for local use both recordings for rebroadcast and also scripts, addresses, and dramatic material for developing radio programs.

It is supplying a broad range of materials—such as pamphlets, posters, leaflets, pictures, flyers, and bulletins—in addition to the specialized types of material described above.

Yet all these activities constitute a truly United China Relief program only as they represent the united efforts of the hundreds of thousands of loyal friends of China scattered throughout the country. It now appears that 1943 will be a year in which the interest and activity of all such friends will be required even more than before if China is to be kept before the American people and is to receive the attention and the support which she needs and deserves.

AID TO HOSPITALS

The American Advisory Committee, which administers in China the funds of the Church Committee for China Relief, has allocated \$300,000 (Chinese currency) for aid to mission and other private hospitals.

NEW 1943 MOVIE PREPARED BY UCR

(Continued from page one)

the advent of the Nationalist government. Huge new buildings, show the adaptation of occidental architecture to Chinese conditions. Vast cities indicate the adoption of western conveniences. Great colleges with crowds of students indicate the educational expansion programme.

Then comes the invasion and the beginning of the grim business of war and the destruction of much of this enterprise. The picture shows the ruins and devastation of the achievement. It goes on to picture the plight of the refugees and of the orphans in their long trek to escape the danger. It pictures the hardships of these homeless and destitute, fighting starvation and sickness in their flight from the invaders.

Then comes the story, told in pictures, of the practical help and relief that followed the intensive work of the newly organized United China Relief. The direct assistance in food clothing and shelter. The issuance of medicines and prevention against disease to sufferers from flood conditions. The care and rehabilitation of orphans.

The picture shows graphically the work of each of the eight agencies combined in United China Relief and their actual functioning in China itself. The picture makes no direct appeal for contributions but it indicates the need for the continuance of contributions to carry on the work of U.C.R.

"China, First To Fight" was produced by Paramount Pictures Inc., exclusively for United China Relief.

There is danger that in the consolidation of all efforts on behalf of America's allies, the special place which China holds both in our admiration and in our global military efforts may be forgotten—with disastrous results both to the National War Fund and to our relations with the Chinese people. The primary objective of the 1943 program of United China Relief is to see to it that this does not happen.

DR. SOONG SAYS CHINA IS HOPEFUL

Foreign Minister Asks for More Lend-Lease

Following are excerpts from an address delivered by Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs, at a "lend-lease" luncheon in Washington on March 11, 1943. Dr. Soong returned recently from conferences in Chungking.

"I have just returned after a four months' visit to my country, and I wish to give you some impressions of the trip.

"What has five years of warfare done to Chinese people? Material conditions have changed for the worse; the richest industrial areas have been lost, widespread inflation has set in, and the troops are even more inadequately armed than at the outset, but people and army today are as confident as ever of final victory. Amidst unheard of suffering and deprivations they have not forgotten how to laugh. When arms are delivered to them in quantity they will drive the Japanese into the sea.

"I would be less than frank if I say that China is satisfied with the amount of aid she has received from Lend-Lease.

"Of course with overland routes at present cut off, supplies have to be carried by the India-China air route. Even before the fall of Burma when I proposed the establishment of the route I was told that it was impracticable. The mountains were said to be impassable, the Indian monsoons impenetrable, and when skies were clear Japanese interception, it was said, would become fatal.

"But when General Arnold placed the Air Transport Command in charge last December obstacles began to vanish. Under competent leadership American fliers have shown that the mountains are after all not so forbidding, that the frightening monsoon is but a lot of rain. And Allied air superiority over North Burma has effectively prevented any successful Japanese interception.

"By normal peacetime standards the India-China air route of course has its difficulties, but these difficulties are only a fraction of those met in maintaining the equally vital supply line to Murmansk. And until overland routes and sea lanes are restored this air route has to be developed.

"These then are the outstanding impressions of my trip: that against any and every adversity the Chinese army will hold; that with essential supplies they will successfully counter-attack; and

CHINESE RED CROSS FIELD UNIT



Members of the New York Newspaper Guild have "adopted" a Chinese Red Cross field unit, now operating somewhere on the Yunnan Province front.

The Guild members contributed \$1,200 to China's Red Cross for equipment of a sanitary Corps field unit. The functions of such a unit—similar to the one shown in the above photograph include epidemic control, water purification and first aid.

The New York Newspaper Guild made its contribution through the New York City Committee of United China Relief.

MME. CHIANG NEAR END OF U.S. TOUR

Travels To West Coast For Gala Meetings

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is nearing the end of a transcontinental tour that has taken her, since leaving New York City, to Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles. In all cities, she has addressed large audiences of Americans and Chinese.

Several thousand Chinese residents of Toledo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Detroit and Minneapolis made the trip to Chicago to attend the rally in the Chicago Stadium.

Approximately 10,000 Chinese and Chinese-Americans from all parts of California attended the all-Chinese meeting in honor of Madame Chiang in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium, several days

that these supplies can be flown into China given the determination to do so.

"The problem of Lend-Lease aid to China is therefore essentially one of more transport planes; more transport planes for supplies to ground troops, and more transport planes for the maintenance of combat planes."

ABMAC EXHIBIT

An exhibit, "China's Health in War," prepared by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, participating agency of United China Relief, is currently being shown on the mezzanine of the Rivoli Theatre in New York, where "The Amazing Mrs. Halliday," a motion picture about China starring Deanna Durbin, is running.

after her Chicago visit. This meeting was staged in addition to the giant rally in the auditorium the preceding night where she addressed another 10,000 San Francisco people. An impromptu address before West Coast labor leaders completed her San Francisco schedule.

Madame Chiang's Los Angeles visit was highlighted by a giant rally in the Hollywood Bowl, and an address before Los Angeles' Chinese colony. In both California cities, which have large Chinese communities, trips through the respective Chinatowns were gala events, marked by receptions given by the official Chinese organizations.

In Madame Chiang's party on her transcontinental trip were her nephews, L. K. Kung and L. C. Kung, a niece, Miss L. T. Kung, and fifteen representatives of newspapers and press associations.

CHENG TU DEVELOPS SOY BEAN MILK

Research Conducted At West China Union University

Important research in the development of a dried powder preparation made of soy beans has been carried on at West China Union University, and the finished product is declared to be superior in some respects to cows' milk in nutritive value.

All processes of manufacture and packaging are being carried out on the campus of the University by the China Nutritional Aid Council in cooperation with the Public Health Department of Chengtu.

The soy bean milk powder is made of 100 parts of roasted and ground soy beans to 20 parts of whole wheat flour, 35 parts of sugar, and five parts of bone meal. The resulting mixture, boiled with water, makes a sweetish, thick soup. The New York office of China Colleges, a participating agency of United China Relief, reports that the soy bean milk powder is superior in iron and vitamin B content to ordinary cows' milk, lacking only the fat and fat-soluble vitamins found in cows' milk.

West China Union University's Baby Clinic has been feeding the bean powder to undernourished Chinese children and to babies as young as three days old. This food is given free of charge, and in the past year many children who otherwise might have died from lack of proper nourishment have been kept alive and made healthier.

UCR HONAN APPEAL

United China Relief has made urgent appeals to the American Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross for money to save "scores of thousands" of Chinese in the Honan famine areas who are otherwise doomed to certain starvation in the next two months," it is revealed by Dr. James L. McCaughy, president of United China Relief.

In his appeals, Dr. McCaughy said that United China Relief had just appropriated \$76,000 for the relief of the famine victims, in addition to \$1,070,000 for general relief and \$150,000 for famine relief transmitted to China earlier this year, but cannot increase the famine appropriation at this time because of other commitments.

MARTHA SAWYERS PAINTS UNITED CHINA RELIEF 1943 POSTER



UNITED CHINA RELIEF, INC.
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 5-4100
PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

American Bureau For Medical Aid to China
 American Friends Service Committee
 Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China
 China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans
 Church Committee for China Relief
 Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives)

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**RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS
HONOR DR. CANNON**

Dr. Walter B. Cannon, George Higginson professor of physiology at Harvard University and a member of the board of directors of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, a participating agency of United China Relief, has been elected to honorary membership in the Russian Academy of Sciences. Only four other foreigners, two Americans and two Britons, have been similarly honored. Dr. Cannon, who has received many national and international honors for his research in physiology, also is a member of the ABMAC medical committee.

**Chinese Government Bestows
High Honor on Dwight Edwards**

The Executive Yuan, highest administrative body in China, has awarded a "certificate of commendation" to Dwight W. Edwards, Field Director of United China Relief, for "distinguished service in relief and educational work in China during the past thirty-six years."

The award was made, according to a Chungking dispatch, on Dr. Edwards' birthday, March 25, at a dinner given by Dr. T. F. Tsiang, director of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan.

Dr. Edwards began his career in China as General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Peiping, shortly after his graduation from Princeton University. From that time until 1939, in addition to his work with the Y.M.C.A., he served as Princeton representative in the Princeton-Yenching School of Public Affairs at Yenching.

In 1930, as General Secretary of the Chinese Famine Relief Commission, he administered more than \$20,000,000, in United States currency, for the relief of famine victims, and in the next fifteen years was "key man" for the Commission, which expended millions of dollars in famine prevention in North China.

In 1931 and 1932, the League of Nations asked him to head the Personnel Department of the Flood Relief Commission sent to China to provide relief for the 25,000,000 made homeless in the Yangtze Valley flood. In 1939, Mr. Edwards was transferred to Shanghai to become Senior Secretary Representative of the North American Y.M.C.A. to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. movement.

**FRIENDS' SECRETARY
INSPECTS FAU WORK**

Mr. John F. Rich, associate secretary of the American Friends' Service Committee, is en route to China to study the work of the China Convoy of the Friends' Ambulance Unit. Mr. Rich's survey will be used to prepare for more active participation in this work by the American Friends Service Committee.

While in China Mr. Rich's headquarters will be at Kutsing, in Yunnan Province, but his investigation will take him to all parts of Free China where the China Convoy is now operating. Mr. Rich also plans to spend some time in India studying the work of the English Friends serving in civilian relief and in air-raid precaution work.

The American Friends Service Committee is a participating agency of United China Relief.

TIBETAN COLLECTION

West China Union University in Chengtu announces that its Tibetan collection now numbers almost 4,000 pieces, and is reputedly the largest of its kind outside Tibet.

**MARTHA SAWYERS
CREATES POSTER**
**Noted Artist Gives Work
To UCR Cause**

The distinguished artist, Martha Sawyers, who created the 1941 United China Relief poster, has just completed the painting for the 1943 poster, which is reproduced on Page 4 of this issue. The finished poster will carry the legend, "China—First to Fight", which is also the title of the new U.C.R. movie. The painting also will be reproduced as the cover picture of the 1943 major booklet.

United China Relief is particularly fortunate to be able to call upon the talents of Miss Sawyers, whose love for China and sympathy for the cause of China make her work so vibrant with feeling.

Her interest in China and things Chinese began when she made a trip to the Orient in the early thirties, going first to the Dutch East Indies and then to China. She was living in Peiping, absorbed in capturing with her brush the scenes and colors she has been reproducing so successfully in her work since, when the Japanese struck.

She has been deeply concerned over the sufferings of the Chinese people ever since, and the work she does for United China Relief is part of her contribution to the cause.

Miss Sawyers, Texas-born, began her art career in New York in the Lamb Studios, famous for their work in ecclesiastical art, notably stained glass windows. It was not until she returned to New York from China that she took up illustration.

Much of her work appears in Collier's, and she is most familiar to the American public as the illustrator of Pearl Buck's novels as they appear serially in that magazine.

In New York, she lives in New York in an apartment facing the East River, with her husband, William Reusswig, also a distinguished illustrator.

LISTENING POST

The official American listening post for shortwave broadcasts from China is located in Ventura, California, and is operated by a dentist whose hobby is shortwave radio. He is Dr. Charles E. Stuart. The Chinese Government is his boss. His job is to receive and transcribe all daily English-voice broadcasts emanating from XGOY and XGOX, Chinese International Broadcasting stations in Chungking.

**1943 FUND PASSES
\$1,500,000 MARK**

Despite the fact that in deference to the Red Cross campaign, no active fund raising for China Relief was carried on during March, money has continued to come in at a reasonably satisfactory rate. Most of the income received during this period came from committees whose campaigns had been completed earlier. Up to April 3rd, the total received during 1943 was \$1,533,459. This is an increase of \$495,880 over the results for the current year reported in the March issue of the NEWS.

CHINESE APPLES

This summer Free China's people will eat a new apple of American origin. The new apple is a cross between a Szechwan apple and a Golden Delicious apple, of American fame. The Golden Delicious trees were taken to China several years ago by Dr. Frank Dickinson, professor of agriculture at West China Union University, in Chengtu.

DIG HOSPITALS IN CLIFFS OF SHANSI

Caves Shelter Patients In War-Torn Province

A sanitarium for students has been built in 120 caves dug a half-mile into the mountains outside the Chinese town of Yen-an, in Shansi Province, in China's vast Northwest. The upkeep of this unique hospital is made possible with the help of American funds sent through the China Aid Council of United China Relief.

The hospitals are part of a veritable city of caves that were constructed shortly after Japan's invasion of China to protect the people in area from air raids. The caves are scattered throughout 20 miles of mountain gorges, and are used for homes, schools, industries and government offices.

The earth excavated from the caves has been used to build wide outdoor porches, and these are utilized as sunparlors by the hospitals in the region and by the nurseries.

BOOKS BY CHIANGS

John Day publishes as companion volumes Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "All We Are And All We Have," containing all his important utterances on the war between Dec. 7, 1941 and Nov. 17, 1942, and Mme. Chiang's "We Chinese Women," containing her speeches and writings in 1942, up to the time of her departure for America in November. The books are clothbound, uniform in design and format and sell for \$1.25 each.

LOYANG THRIVES

Loyang, one of the ancient capitals of China, is today a thriving center for industrial cooperatives. In the old city there are leather-tanning cooperatives, foundries, shoe-making shops, knitting and weaving factories. Now close to the front line, the city is always prepared for the invaders and the workers ready to evacuate with their precious tools and goods.

NEED SULPHA DRUGS

The International Peace Hospitals of the Chinese guerrilla area, supported by United China Relief through China Aid Council, report to the Council that last year they cut pneumonia mortality by 70 per cent, through the use of sulfanilamide. This year supplies of Western drugs have been exhausted and hospitals now are dependent upon the limited production of Chinese drugs in two drug cooperatives.

42 NAMES ADDED IN MARCH TO U.C.R. ROLL OF HONOR

Additions to the United China Relief Honor Roll—the list of communities which reached or exceeded their fund quotas in behalf of UCR—continue to be made at National Headquarters. It is worthy of note that every issue of the UCR News has published an Honor Roll since this publication was started in September, 1942. Following are the latest additions to the Honor Roll.

UCR CAMPAIGNS

Montana
Bozeman.....Herold E. Murdock

Nevada
Boulder City.....Mrs. E. W. Carter

New York
Brewster, including
Mahopac—Carmel—Patterson
Croton Falls—Mrs. E. R. Richie
Lynbrook, Malverne &
East Rockaway, L. I.
Carl H. Popper

Pennsylvania
Coatesville.....Robert Wolcott

Utah
Provo.....Ralph Eggertsen

Wisconsin
Ripon.....R. L. Bloedel

WAR CHEST CAMPAIGNS

Alabama
State of Alabama
W. A. Steadman

California
Eureka.....Hon. Harry W. Falk
Patterson.....John P. Sillerman

Connecticut
Meriden.....Hollis D. Immick

Delaware
State of Delaware
Dr. Theodore M. Switz

Florida
Tampa & Hillsborough
E. P. Taliaferro

Georgia
Savannah.....Lewis S. Palen

Illinois
Earlville.....Mrs. Lois Olson
East St. Louis &
Washington Park.....P. H. Wire

Indiana
Crawfordsville.....Dr. R. Riemann

Iowa
Grinnell.....R. S. Kinsey
Waterloo.....Harry M. Reed

Maryland
Frederick.....Elmer I. Eshelman

Massachusetts
Leominster
Raymond L. Middlemas
Taunton.....Fred J. Dexeimer

Michigan
Alpena.....Arnold H. Hopperstead
Benton Harbor &
St. Joseph.....Joe Carver
Jonesville.....Rev. B. G. Mattson
Muskegon Harold M. Thurston

Minnesota
Saint Paul &
Ramsey County
Roger B. Shepard
Virginia.....Sam L. Cohen

Nebraska
Omaha.....Alvin E. Johnson

New Jersey
Perth Amboy.....Edward F. Liston

New York
Dansville.....Wm. D. Conklin
Fort Plain.....Milburn D. Smith
Syracuse and Onondaga
County.....William G. Hillen

Ohio
Oberlin.....H. W. Barone
Toledo.....Horace E. Allen
Toronto.....Harry Hamilton

Oregon
Eugene and Lane County
Mrs. A. H. Norton

Pennsylvania
Reading & Berks County
Clarence P. Gring

Tennessee
Murfreesboro
Rev. Jos. L. Kellerman

Virginia
Norfolk.....Richard P. Miller

West Virginia
Chester.....D. G. Boyce
Weirton & Hollidays Cove
Glenn D. Hughes

Wisconsin
Elkhorn.....Viola Buscy

VILLAGE BUILT ON FORMER WASTELAND

Refugees Now Thrive On Reclamation Project

One of Free China's most successful reclamation projects is a village in southern Kiangsi Province that has been built on reclaimed wasteland. In two and a half years, refugees—working with tools supplied by the government—have transformed an abandoned area into a thriving, fertile countryside.

Located in the Tai Ho country of southern Kiangsi, the new village will make a permanent home for about 380 refugees, all of whom had previously expected to return to their homes after the war. The former wasteland encompasses about 500 acres.

Chinese government aid to the refugees has included cash loans, a gift of agricultural tools, and the expert advice of agricultural and land reclamation experts. Canals have been dug through the property, a reservoir constructed, old temples have been converted into granaries, and acreage has been planted in potatoes, soybeans, peanuts and rape. The settlers are raising pigs, sheep and chickens.

NEW BOOK SCHEDULED

An authorized English version of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "China's Destiny," published in Chinese on March 10, is being prepared under the editorship of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, China's former Foreign Minister and Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice. It is scheduled to appear in April or May. The American publisher has not been announced.

DR. FAN RETURNS

Dr. Jih-hsin Fan, who has been pursuing graduate studies in this country under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation, is now on his way to China to join the National Health Administration. His return to his homeland was arranged through the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, an agency of United China Relief. Dr. Fan, a specialist in communicable disease, probably will be assigned to the anti-epidemic division of the Health Administration.

HONAN FAMINE IS CALLED DISASTER

Chungking Says Seven Millions Now Are Affected

The following Associated Press dispatch from Chungking was published in American newspapers of April 5.

A famine in Honan Province has become the greatest natural disaster befalling the Chinese since the Chino-Japanese war began, almost six years ago, an official government statement declared today.

It said the government had received three different estimates of the number of persons affected—3,000,000, 5,000,000 and 7,000,000—and that the 5,000,000 estimate "seems to be most reasonable."

The government began relief measures in October, when it reduced the land tax in kind from 322,500 to 186,200 tons of rice, and also up to April had made 210,000,000 Chinese dollars available for relief.

The neighboring provinces, except Anhwei, have no large food surpluses to export, but plans to transport large quantities from Anhwei were frustrated by the Japanese, who carried the war there last Winter.

"Of the rice collected for Honan the invader took what he could and burned the rest," the statement said.

The statement was an obvious answer to much higher estimates of the number of persons affected by the famine, and to charges that the authorities in various ways had failed to take adequate measures to alleviate the situation.

The largest non-official relief agency at work in Honan is the American Advisory Committee, a constituent of the United China Relief.

YOUNG EDUCATORS

One of the most unusual educational projects in Free China today is in the hands of a group of 30 children ranging in age from nine to 17 years of age. Their job is to take education to the primitive border tribespeople in remote western China.

The children were recruited for this important task in 1938 from orphanages and refugee camps. All were refugees. United China Relief, giving financial aid to orphanages, has helped finance this project.

DOCTORS AND NURSES BECOME FARMERS TO GROW OWN DRUGS

Doctors and nurses in China's vast northwest territory, surrounded on three sides by Japanese armies, have been forced by necessity to become farmers.

Because of a crucial shortage of drugs such as belladonna, digitalis, codein and morphine, Chinese physicians and surgeons looking after ill and wounded guerrilla soldiers are now attempting to cultivate plants producing the drugs. China Aid Council, a participating agency of United China Relief, announces that Mme. Sun Yat-sen, who sponsors medical aid to guerrilla fighters and their children in the northwest, has just cabled an urgent appeal for information on the cultivation of the purple foxglove, whose leaves provide digitalis, and on the cultivation of the deadly nightshade plant, whose leaves produce belladonna.

Mme. Sun writes that codein and morphine, so necessary on the battlefield, are now being extracted in small quantities from opium.

Blockaded on three sides by Japanese armies, this northwest area had not received outside medical aid for two years until recently, when four truckloads of medical supplies were sent through from Free China. In the past five and a half years, medical treatment of

the thousands of Chinese guerrilla soldiers was made possible almost entirely by drugs and medicines captured from the Japanese or smuggled out from Peiping, and by the small quantities of drugs and serums manufactured in the local drug factory.

Mme. Sun writes that thousands of guerrilla soldiers have died, and many more have suffered unnecessarily for want of medicines in the northwest region, where fighting has been constant since Japan started her invasion in 1937. The death last December of Dr. Kotnis, a young doctor from India, director of the International Peace Hospital in Wutaishan, is said to have resulted from inadequate medical treatment resulting from drug shortage. His predecessor, the Canadian, Dr. Norman Bethune, founder of the International Peace Hospitals, died in 1939 as a result of lack of drugs needed to treat an infection.

A drug factory and serum institute, aided by funds sent by China Aid Council of United China Relief, are now producing medicines made from local herbs and indigenous materials. Mme. Sun also writes that the low-grade vaseline obtained from local oil fields is being improved upon by Chinese research chemists working in the drug factory.

CHIANG CHIN-KUO SERVES KANHSIEN

Chiang Chin-kuo, the eldest son of the Generalissimo, has his headquarters in Kanhsien. Chiang is head of the Fourth Administrative District which covers a total of eleven "hsien" with a population of 1,600,000. He is concurrently the magistrate of Kanhsien.

In the past we have heard much about "model provinces." Kanhsien really deserves the name of a "model district." Chiang has a simple five fold objective, namely to enable everyone to have:

1. work to do
2. food to eat
3. clothes to wear
4. homes to live in
5. opportunity for education.

His three-year program is all based on the fundamental idea of protecting the weak and poor and eliminating the exploiters and social parasites.

Quite a bit of legend has been built about Chiang. An outstanding personality can hardly escape being made legendary. But I know that the following are true. A son

CHINESE COLLECT JAP SCRAP METAL

Free China's furnace-operators have a novel, if unorthodox, method of collecting scrap metal for their furnaces. The furnace men set up uniformed dummies in an open field within sight of the Japanese lines and shoot off firecrackers and rifles until the Japanese artillery opens up on the field. The Chinese then retire to a safe place until enemy firing subsides, and when all is quiet, they calmly return and collect the scrap metal scattered by the exploding shells.

of a banker was caught in opium smoking. He offered two million dollars for his release. Chiang immediately ordered him to be executed. Every day when I stepped outside the Y.M.C.A. I saw several women engaged in breaking stones on the roadside, and I was told that these were the concubines of wealthy people who indulged in gambling.

AIRPLANE CARRIES FUNDS FOR FAMINE

Bank Notes Rushed Into Honan Area

A dramatic feature of relief for the Honan famine, was the securing of an airplane by the American Advisory Committee to transport \$5,000,000 (NC) from Chungking to Sian, all in five and ten dollar Chinese bank notes.

The money was needed immediately to buy seed wheat before the cold weather came on, and to keep the farmers alive till the harvest next May, but it was not feasible in war-torn China to send the money by telegraph, because the banks in Honan did not have enough ready cash to pay out such a large sum, and the money they did have was in such large denominations that could not be used without a loss of 25% discount.

So with the aid of the China National Aviation Corporation which volunteered to furnish the plane, and the cooperation of officials in the Ministry of Finance who helped in securing a large supply of five and ten dollar bills, the money contributed by American friends of China was flown to Sian, where part of it was spent for seed wheat to ship into Honan and the rest sent by rail to the five International Relief Committees working there.

HORSES FOR ARMY

China is finding time to continue scientific research and experimentation in spite of war. She recently established seven new horse-breeding stations on northwest and southwest pasture lands. Experts are crossing stallions of selected foreign strains with local mares to breed better war horses for the Chinese army. Arabian, Tibetan and Mongolian stallions are being used.

COST OF LIVING

The cost of living in China is between five and eight times what it is in the United States, declares Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, in a letter to China Aid Council, participating agency of United China Relief.

"PERFECT ENGLISH"

A Baltimore teacher of English writes United China Relief for a copy of Mme. Chiang's Madison Square Garden speech. She will use the speech in her classes, she writes "as an excellent example of rhetoric and perfect English."

GUERRILLAS TAKE TO NAVAL WARFARE

Japs Suffer Heavy Losses On Waterways

The Chinese are now operating naval guerrilla units on Japanese-occupied rivers and other waterways used for the transport of Japanese military supplies.

The guerrilla navies follow the same techniques so successfully used by China's guerrilla soldiers, and concentrate on harassing enemy industry and operations. They prey chiefly on shipping, and lay floating mines.

Participating in this picturesque "fleet" are scores of sampans, junks, barges and fishing boats operated by several thousand officers and men of the Chinese Navy—disguised as river boatmen and fishermen.

VASSAR WORKSHOP

At Vassar College's second Summer Institute for Child Care Services in War Time, to be held this year throughout the month of July, there will be a Chinese-American Workshop, to which Chinese students from all over the country have been invited. Specialists in family and child welfare fields, who are familiar with China, will work out typical problems and programs with the students.

AID FOR CHINA

Increasing clamor for greater military aid to China has come in recent weeks from both Chinese and American sources. President Roosevelt's Feb. 12 speech, promising "great and decisive action" and Winston Churchill's House of Commons pledge of "strong and additional help" for China was assuring to some commentators, but others were not slow to point out that Churchill clearly states that Britain will not undertake any large scale aid to China until Hitler is finished off.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Chinese students in universities-in-exile in West China are carrying on extensive scientific research with make-shift laboratory equipment and instruments. Tin cans are being used for beakers, and chopsticks are serving as crucible tongs. Hollow bamboo is substituting for iron pipes, and opium smokers' lamps are pinching for microburners. Old electric fans are serving as stirrers, and old Ford motors are producing power for laboratory needs.

AMERICAN RELIEF FUNDS HELP SCHOOL FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN

United China Relief funds have helped to set up in Free China the first middle school for refugee students. The school, which compares roughly with high schools in this country, is located at Kanhsien, in southern Kiangsi Province, and has been given the name of Kanhsien Union Christian Middle School.

Principal of the new school is Mr. William Koo, formerly head of the Christian Cooperative Middle School and of the Kashing High School in Shanghai. During the past year enrollment in the middle school totaled 131 boys and 37 girls who had come from 23 schools in occupied China. The students' ages range from 12 to 21.

A letter to United China Relief from Bishop Carleton Lacy in Kanhsien reveals a great need for additional funds at the new school. Chiang Chin-kuo, son of the Generalissimo, who is Mayor of the City, has shown his interest in the school by providing a large building for its use. The building's facilities, however, are not equal to the demands, and scores of students' bunks are lined up under the eaves with no protection against rain.

Educators in China believe that if the Kanhsien school overcomes obstacles and survives, it may form the heart of an educational center in southern Kiangsi after the war. This area has witnessed an upsurge of native industries, and is linked by water and highway communication to northern Kiangsi and southern Chekiang.

Valuable Shipments of ABMAC Supplies Reach India and China

Medical supplies valued at \$81,400, representing shipments made over a period of months by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, an agency of United China Relief, have arrived safely at Kunming, China, according to information received here by the Bureau. Forty-six packages of Medical goods are at Dibrugharh, India, awaiting transport into China, and a group of rare chemicals has been safely delivered in Chungking.

Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, in announcing the safe arrival of the ABMAC shipments, said that despite transportation difficulties, the Bureau had pursued the policy of continuing small shipments of urgently needed medical supplies to China "in the faith that the Allies are going to win this war, that transportation from India to China will ease up in the near future, and that if we do not obtain priorities to purchase the goods and have them in India, there will be long delay in getting them through to China when easier communications open up."

He explained that essential chemicals, acids and stains, not obtainable in China, were sent in small packages, and when transport planes were loaded in India, these packages were stowed in spaces too small for other cargo. In such "dribbles," he said, tons of materials had reached the National Health Administration, the Army Medical Corps and the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools. The Bureau also is sending according to Dr. Van Slyke, important medical texts and data on microfilm, which can be carried in the personal baggage of medical personnel returning to China.

The \$81,400 worth of supplies now at Kunming include hospital and surgical instruments valued at \$37,500; ambulances valued at \$20,000; medical books and journals valued at \$12,000; drugs, including those of the sulfa group and vitamins, valued at \$6,500; laboratory equipment and supplies, valued at \$2,400; and miscellaneous items to the value of \$2,900.

UCR COOK BOOK AIDS RATIONING

New York Committee Starts Cooking School

The New York City Committee of United China Relief is aiding the perplexed housewife, who is trying to struggle with rationed foods, and vary menus, at the same time.

The Committee will sponsor two courses in Chinese cookery at the Ballard School, 610 Lexington Avenue, New York City. One course, costing \$15, will be given in five lessons from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, starting April 13. A second course, costing \$12, will be given in four lessons from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., on consecutive Tuesdays, starting April 27.

Recipes to be taught at the cooking school will be taken from United China Relief's own cook book, "New Chinese Recipes" (\$1.25) by Fred Wing and Mabel Stegner. By the use of these authentic Chinese recipes, satisfying meals can be created with a small amount of meat, poultry or fish.

Application for enrollment in the cooking school may be filed with Mrs. John T. Pratt, United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

NEW TRAINING SCHOOL

Funds donated by Americans have started a new industrial training school in Kansu Province that will equip mechanically-inclined Chinese boys to become technicians, chemists and mechanics. Buildings have been purchased and furnished, and classes will start as soon as the pupils assemble from all parts of Free China.

CIC PRODUCTION

Small Chinese industrial cooperatives, operating in caves and in camouflaged huts—many of them within sound of gunfire—have doubled their monthly production of goods and now are important sources of supply for the Chinese Army and for National Red Cross of China.

Last year, China's cooperatives produced every month goods valued at \$1,250,000, of which two-thirds went to the army and to the Red Cross. Monthly production figures for 1941 amounted to \$750,000, according to Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, a participating agency of United China Relief.

NEWS

UNITED CHINA RELIEF



VOLUME 2, NO. 5

MAY 10, 1943

MME. CHIANG TO RECEIVE AWARD

**Churchman Honor For
Goodwill Effort Due
On June 2nd**

Since her return from the West coast, Madame Chiang Kai-shek has been resting in seclusion in an undisclosed hotel in the Hudson River Valley.

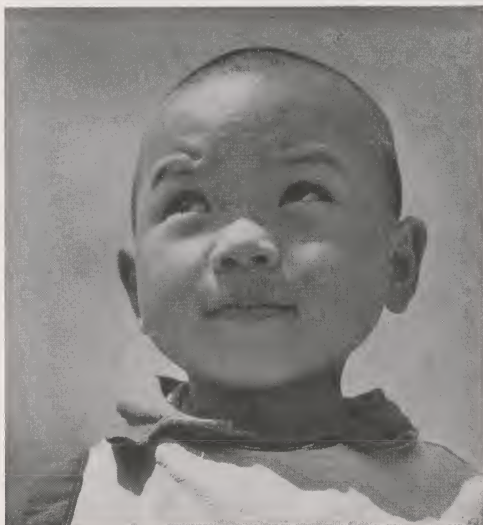
The First Lady of China is to be the recipient of the fifth annual Churchman Award "for the promotion of good will and better understanding among all peoples," it has been announced by the Churchman Magazine. The presentation will be made by Wendell L. Willkie, Honorary National Chairman of United China Relief, at the annual dinner of the Churchman Associates on June 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City.

Madame Chiang won the award by a large majority in the vote of 1,200 leading Americans. Other winners have been Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, William Allen White, President Roosevelt and Mr. Willkie.

Just before leaving the West coast, Madame Chiang received an honorary degree of Laws from Loyola University of Los Angeles. The presentation was made by the Rev. Joseph J. Donovan, S.J., head of the Loyola Law School, in Madame Chiang's hotel suite. The ceremony of presentation was followed by brief addresses by Archbishop John J. Cantwell, and by the Rev. Edward J. Whelan, S. J., President of Loyola University.

Another tribute to Madame Chiang was given by the Rotary Club of Chicago, which presented her with a hand-illuminated parchment scroll on behalf of 720 members. The testimonial traced the history of China-American friendship, and expressed appreciation of Madame Chiang as a "symbol and living spirit" of the fortitude and determination of the Chinese people.

**Plane Spotter; Even
The Youngsters Help**



China Clinics Aided Wounded Tokyo Flyers

American fliers who bombed Tokyo were given medical assistance after they reached Free China by Chinese health stations financially aided by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China with funds raised by United China Relief.

This was revealed recently by Lt.-Col. Joseph A. Mendelson, who at the time of the bombing was medical member of the U. S. Military Mission to China. Telling sidelights of the raid that he got from the fliers themselves, Dr. Mendelson said:

"Medicines and medical assistance to the wounded fliers were

U.C.R. FUNDS USED TO REPAIR JAP VENGEANCE DAMAGE

**Church Committee Helps
Those Chinese Ruined
For Aiding Fliers**

The Church Committee for China Relief is devoting some of the money contributed through United China Relief to emergency rehabilitation work in those coastal areas of China which were despoiled by the Japanese in reprisal for the assistance given to the grounded fliers of Jimmy Doolittle.

Japanese vengeance for this act of sanctuary ruined large areas, destroyed crops and homes and left a large population destitute.

News of the destruction and of the efforts which the Church Committee is making to relieve suffering is contained in a letter from E. H. Mitchell, field supervisor for the Church Committee.

In his report, which gives a more detailed picture of the Japanese vengeance raids which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a cable to the Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, described as "Lidice on a wholesale scale," Mr. Mitchell declares that the destruction was so thorough that even after many months, these regions are only beginning to recover.

"I don't know where I have seen a more thorough job of complete destruction than I have seen here," Mr. Mitchell writes of Yushan, in Kiangsi. "There is a street a mile long and I don't see a house."

The Japanese burned the front boards from all stores and houses in a strip about 25 to 30 miles wide and 125 miles long, according to Mr. Mitchell, and destroyed every kind of furniture. Farmers who were able to escape to the hills saw their rice fields dry up for lack of water, and when they were able to return to their devastated

(Continued on page two)

Nanking University Marks 55th Year Of Service

The University of Nanking, today one of China's largest universities, celebrated its 55th anniversary on April 29. The University, formerly situated in Nanking, today operates in exile on the campus of West China Union University in Chengtu, in China's west.

Messages of felicitation to the University were broadcast to China by shortwave from New York by President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, Willys Peck, of the Department of State, and Dr. J. W. Decker, president of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, a participating agency of United China Relief.

The University of Nanking was formed through the union of three small mission colleges, the oldest founded in 1888.

Nanking was forced to evacuate from Nanking in December, 1937, when the Japanese occupied that city. About 600 men, women and children, including the families of staff members, made the 2,500-mile overland trip to the west, traveling by boat, cart, and foot. Classes were reopened in March, 1938, in a laundry building on West China Union University in Chengtu.

Most of today's students are insufficiently fed and poorly clothed, and are crowded into makeshift quarters, but in spite of limited study and laboratory facilities, Nanking University has a greater enrollment then before the war: 3,000 undergraduate and graduate students. When the last college year started, only one out of every 10 freshmen applicants could be accepted.

The war threatened for a time to cripple this University's program, but instead vast new opportunities have been discovered. The University's College of Agriculture and Forestry was a pioneer in these fields, and has made valuable contributions to the development and improvement of



Dr. Chen Yu-Gwan,
President of Nanking University

China's crops and has increased the food supply of the people of western China. Among the College of Agriculture's 142 projects now being conducted are those on the care and preservation of oranges, the prevention of disease in fruits and rice, and the development of better wheat and purer seeds. An improved variety of wheat known as No. 2905 has been a success, as has a new type of rice and soy bean.

Nanking's Department of Audio-Visual Education has done important work in introducing still and motion pictures as a medium of education. Its College of Arts has sent hundreds of teachers, professional men and women and administrators all over China.

New Machinery Expected To Swell Co-op Output

Chinese defenses in Yunnan Province have been strengthened by the establishment of twelve large Chinese industrial cooperatives in Likiang, a city close to Japanese troop concentrations on the Burma border. The new cooperatives are expected to produce goods that will enable the countryside to resist the Japanese more effectively. They also will supply local areas with goods formerly brought in on the Burma Road, 100 miles to the south.

United China Relief has received reports that the new cooperatives manufacture tile and bricks, leather, construction materials, shoes, holsters and saddles, cotton, wool, silk and hemp cloth, agricultural implements, machine parts and furniture. The inhabitants of two entire villages near Likiang, which have been making bricks and tile since the Ming dynasty, are working in two of the new cooperatives. Old people and children are among the workers.

CHAIRMEN HAIL THE N.W.F. SINGLE APPEAL

United China Relief chairmen and contributors throughout the country have welcomed the National War Fund's entry into the field of fund-raising as a development which will greatly benefit the cause of China, their letters and comments reveal.

They point out that volunteer workers in local communities have been overwhelmed by the multiplicity of appeals in the past and have undertaken more service than they could effectively perform. A single campaign, for all the causes participating in the National War Fund, will permit contributors to budget their philanthropies, they add.

Another advantage they see in the unified campaign is that it provides an elasticity of operation. The needs of some of the participating agencies will vary according to the developments in the war zones and a united fund-raising organization can take this into account and adjust its program accordingly.

Contributors emphasize the fact that they will not be subjected to repeated appeals, that there will be a significant saving in payrolls, traveling expenses and other money-raising costs. They also feel that one fund, with a quota system, can more fairly apportion the fund-raising burden among the various sections of the country.

The National War Fund has safeguarded the interests of United China Relief and the other participating agencies by the provision that each agency will maintain its contacts with its own friends and committees, retain its independence on policy and program. It also makes provision for contributors to designate their gifts to a particular agency, if they so desire.

Relieved of the fund-raising responsibility, United China Relief is unhampered in the performance of its major functions:

- 1—To participate, to cooperate, to work in the National War Fund.
- 2—To carry on a program of information and education on behalf of China throughout the country. This has been requested by The President's War Relief Control Board.
- 3—To administer carefully and efficiently the funds provided by the National War Fund for the purposes for which the donors throughout the country have given them.

LONE LEMON TREE PARENT TO THOUSANDS

One Eureka lemon tree, taken to west China from the United States 20 years ago, is the parent of tens of thousands of lemon trees now growing throughout Szechwan Province.

The tree was the sole survivor of a box of trees shipped to China in 1923 from Florida. It was transplanted in Chengtu, Szechwan Province, and after it became acclimated to local conditions it was grafted on local pomelo root stocks.

Dr. Frank Dickinson, head of the agricultural research institute of West China Union University, reported a bumper crop of Eureka lemons last season. One 8-year old lemon tree in his garden bore 350 lemons. The average bearing capacity of the trees ranges from 300 to 400 Grade A lemons annually.

U.C.R. FUNDS REPAIR DAMAGE

(Continued from page one)

farms, it was too late to plant small crops such as beans. An early frost destroyed the buckwheat which they planted as a substitute for the lost rice.

Those who escaped the Japanese fury by hiding in the hills are rebuilding their homes and villages under greatest difficulties. More than 50 per cent of the people are suffering from skin diseases due to malnutrition, direct result of the Japanese destruction of their crops, says Mr. Mitchell. Malaria cases continued even after cold weather set in and there was no quinine or other remedies available.

During their stay in the region, the Japanese bedded their horses down with all the quilts they could find, according to the report, and the shortage of bed coverings has added to the sufferings of the sick.

Mr. Mitchell has organized relief committees in ten places in the area, and they are busy both with emergency relief and aid in rebuilding and restoring homes, villages and farms.

Digging up rails of railroads inside Japanese-occupied China is today regarded as a popular sport. Volunteers slip into Japanese territory at night, and each month remove many miles of rails, which then are used as scrap in Free China factories.

GINLING PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

One of China's most distinguished women has just arrived in New York City for a short visit. She is Dr. Wu Yi-fang, president since 1928 of Ginling College, and one of the five presidents of the People's Political Council.

Dr. Wu has been closely identified with education in China since she was graduated from Ginling College as a member of the first graduating class in 1919.

In 1922 she entered the University of Michigan for graduate study, receiving her Master's degree in biology in 1924 and her Ph.D. in 1928. That same year she returned to Ginling College as President.

In 1936 Dr. Wu was Chinese delegate to the International Congress of Women in Chicago, and also to the Harvard Tercentenary. It was at that time that she addressed students and faculty at the Naval War College in Newport, the first woman of any nationality to have had this honor.

Dr. Wu has been president of Ginling College during the period of its greatest growth. Under her leadership the curriculum of the college was expanded, the faculty increased, new buildings constructed, and at the time of Japan's invasion of China, Ginling had become one of China's greatest colleges and its largest college for women.

On December 2, 1937, a few days before the Japanese went into Nanking, Dr. Wu left to organize the trek of Ginling students and faculty from Nanking into the West. Leaving the city by river steamer, bus, donkey and on foot, they arrived in Szechwan not until the early fall of 1938. Distance covered in this heroic trek totaled 2500 miles.

During its first year of exile, Ginling College carried on in units in Chengtu, Wuchang and Shanghai, and the class of 1938 was graduated at a joint university commencement in the latter city. Ginling's work is supported by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, participating agency of U.C.R.

Dr. Wu has been closely associated with the New Life Movement, and with national organization of women's war work.

Since 1928 she has been connected with China's National Christian Council, and is at present Chairman of this Council. She is one of the vice-presidents of the International Missionary Council.

GUERRILLA CAVE HOSPITAL



Two women doctors and an assistant, graduates of the guerrilla medical schools, dress the wounds of China's brave rear-line fighters. The ward is one of many excavated in loess cliffs, that make up the Bethune Memorial Peace Hospital in Shensi Province. Honeycombing the cliffs, these cave wards are connected by tunnels which afford ventilation. The cave hospital is bombproof. In winter, it is heated by a series of shallow underground tunnels in which coal and charcoal are burned. There is no running water and no electricity, but an excellent telephone system made up of apparatus captured by guerrillas from the Japanese. The Bethune Memorial Peace Hospital and three others serving the Northwest guerrilla regions are partially supported by funds sent through the China Aid Council of United China Relief.

China Institute Surveys Student Technical Skills

The China Institute in America has just completed a nation-wide survey of the technical skills and business ability of 1,260 Chinese men and women in this country. The Chinese surveyed represent undergraduate students now completing their education in American colleges; and men and women who were graduated from, or took graduate courses in, American institutions.

The results of this survey are summarized briefly in a directory of the 1,260 Chinese which has been published by the Institute.

The survey was conducted with the primary purpose of helping post-war reconstruction. Detailed

facts about the training and skills of each of the Chinese reached will be made available to Chinese government and private organizations which will take part in reconstruction and in the development of natural resources after the war. Employers will thus be able to determine the extent to which they may look to American-trained Chinese for their staffs.

A second purpose of the survey was to enable Chinese students returning to China after the war to be placed in their specialized fields.

Copies of the directory may be obtained for 50 cents each.

U. C. R. GETS FIRST TEA SINCE PEARL HARBOR

"Ningchow Congou" Grown Behind Jap Lines By Guerrillas

United China Relief has received a shipment of China tea, sent from that fighting country under extraordinary circumstances. It has packed the tea for retail sale and the new tea joins the "Mayling" family of "Keemun," "Ceylon," "Darjeeling," "Jasmine," and "Lapsang Souchong," which formerly were sold by United China Relief. It is a black tea of the Keemun type known as "Ningchow Congou."

Ningchow is widely known as a full-bodied black tea that is grown in a district adjacent to that which produces Keemun Congou, and closely resembles Keemun. Like Keemun, this north China tea has been called the "Burgandy of China Teas" because of its sweet bouquet. It has a reddish-brown "liquor" when boiling water is added to the leaves. Several individual tea merchants in New York were asked to test and comment on this tea, and they declared the Ningchow to be a clean and well-made tea of exceptional quality, the best of its type that has ever been exported from China to this country.

This Ningchow Congou tea is the first tea to be sent out of China since Pearl Harbor. A friend made it possible for United China Relief to obtain the entire shipment.

It was gathered by Chinese farmer-guerrillas behind Japanese lines then was flown to Chungking and to India. From India it came by steamer to this country.

The new Ningchow can be purchased at the United China Relief Shop, 444 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C. or by mail from 1790 Broadway, N. Y. C., for \$1.25 each quarter pound, postage prepaid.

Dr. Helena Wong, who recently returned to China under the auspices of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, reports that a doctor newly come from the United States is suspected to be an encyclopedia of all the newer medical knowledge. In addition to her regular work in parasitology, Dr. Wong is busy giving lectures to the staff of the central branch of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools in Kweiyang.

Due to a scarcity of cotton gauze, China's hospitals and clinics are often forced to wash and disinfect bandages and use them many times.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Circle 5-4100 — Cable Unichinaid

PARTICIPATING IN THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives).

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United China Relief Asks Chinese Study In Schools

Schools Offered Study Plan and Outline Material

National headquarters of United China Relief is asking the cooperation of school superintendents and United China Relief chairmen throughout the country in a program aimed to increase the knowledge of China among grade school, junior high and high school students.

In letters addressed to State, county and local school superintendents in ten States of the United States, United China Relief is urging that grade schools and junior high and high schools introduce into their curricula informational courses dealing with China.

Specifically suggested to school superintendents is the incorporation of material on China in history, social science or current events courses, or in assembly programs. Also suggested are special series of lectures on China, the showing of China motion pictures, and the playing of Chinese music and recorded talks.

A list of available material on China is also being sent to school superintendents. Such material includes pamphlets, posters, maps, books, pictures and bibliographies

of books and articles on China, as well as data on available China films, and records of Chinese songs and music. Much of this material is available without expense.

Schools are also being offered two outline studies prepared for teachers in elementary and for high schools. They are being written under the direction of Professor Howard E. Wilson, of Harvard, Chairman of the Committee on Asiatic Studies in American Education of the American Council on Education.

This material will probably be offered generally throughout the country for use during the next school year. Already such programs are in use in thousands of schools.

United China Relief is able to undertake this extension of knowledge of China in American schools through a special gift for this purpose.

United China Relief chairmen in cities and towns East of the Rocky Mountains are being asked to work with school superintendents on this program. In charge of the program in the West is Dr. Charles K. Edmunds, President Emeritus of Pomona College. Dr. Edmunds was for many years president of Lingnan University in Canton, China.

AIDED BY UNION



Boys and young men training to become junior technicians in the Chinese Industrial Cooperative movement in China's vast northwest are recipients of a gift just made to United China Relief by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The union has given \$10,000 to help endow this industrial training school in Shuangshihpu, in South Shensi province.

ART NOTES

United China Relief and the Chinese Women's Relief Association are jointly sponsoring an exhibition of paintings by Alison Stilwell, 22-year old daughter of Lieut. General and Mrs. J. W. Stilwell. The exhibition will continue through May 20 at the Gallery of C. T. Loo, 41 East 57th Street.

Miss Stilwell, whose home is in Carmel, California, has given several exhibitions of her paintings throughout the country for the benefit of United China Relief.

Born in Peiping, where her father at that time was military attaché, Miss Stilwell has the distinction of having been the first baby born in the Peiping Union Memorial College, her arrival taking place only a few days after the college opened in 1921.

Miss Stilwell started to study painting at the age of 12, and at 15 was accepted as a student by the famous Chinese artist, Pu Ju. She specializes in Chinese brush painting.

Lieut. General Stilwell — affectionately called "General Joe" by his soldiers — is commander of American forces in the China-Burma-India theater. He is now in this country on a special mission.

A model day nursery for the children of working parents is being operated at Chengtu under the joint auspices of the Y.M.C.A. and Yenching College.

NEW PICTURE WINS PRAISE AT PREVIEW

"China—First To Fight," the new organization motion picture of United China Relief, Inc., made its debut last Saturday at a special meeting at Town Hall. The picture, which tells the story of the work of the organization, was enthusiastically received.

Shown also was the 1942 picture, "Western Front" which has been universally admired and which was regarded by the Office of War Information as so valuable that the OWI, without expense to United China Relief, placed the picture in nearly 400 depositories throughout the country, for the use of those interested, at a small service charge.

Frederick H. Wood, co-chairman of the Greater New York Committee, introduced Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of United China Relief, who acted as master of ceremonies. Dr. Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow University, this year Visiting Professor at Bowdoin, was principal speaker and his topic was "China in the Global War."

The national anthem was sung by Miss Evelyn Lane and Liu Liang-mo led in the singing of "San Min Chu I." Miss Lane also sang "Mme. Chiang Kai-shek," a new song written especially for United China Relief by Helen Mason Caperton of Slab Fork, W. Va. Miss Beatrice Klunter, who is making a study of Chinese music, played selections from China's most popular war songs.

'Kung Ho' Battalion Makes Assault On The Muses

Those daring members of the "Kung Ho" battalion, which made raids on Makin and Guadalcanal Islands, have temporarily adopted the pen as a substitute for the sword and are now writing poetry. This new adventure is told in a letter from their commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Evans F. Carlson, just received by Indusco. The battalion took its name from the "Work Together" slogan of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, with which Lt.-Col. Carlson is still associated.

The News reprints a few stanzas from a poem by Private 1st Class Donald A. Landis, entitled: "All This And Campaign Ribbons Too."

It was early in the Springtime
That we left our native strand
Aboard an ancient liner
For a far-off tropic land.

We lingered in our travels
To condition and to train
At a point, which due to censor-
ship,
Must nameless, here, remain.

At last we got the order
To move against the foe.
Our job was to pursue him
Where angels feared to go.

Harass his rear, they told us;
Work behind his lines;
Disrupt communications,
And discover his designs.

We took food enough for hours,
But stayed away for days.
We grew weaker and still weaker
And our eyes began to glaze.

Well, thirty days and thirty
nights,
We spent in hot pursuit
Of Japs and guns and scraps of
foods,
And souvenirs to boot.

Eventually, we cut him down
And broke his strength and
spirit.

He was starved and almost dead
And we were pretty near it.

We then returned to our home
base

To relieve the strain and tension,
With cases of malaria
Too numerous to mention.

This poem, quite original,
Is also quite erratic,
But a year outside the states, my
friend,
Would make you Asiatic.

When I mention Asiatic,
I don't mean of Siam,
And if you've read this far, old
boy,
You're nuttier than I am.



New Greeting Card

United China Relief issues a general greeting card reproducing in full color the lovely "Flowering Hibiscus and Egret," a 12th century Chinese water color from the Metropolitan Museum collection. The card, created in response to the pleas of hundreds of purchasers of United China Relief Christmas cards, carries only the word "Greetings" in English, with its equivalent in Chinese characters, so there is ample room for a personal message, appropriate to the occasion for which the card is being sent. The price is 10 cents a card, 12 for \$1.00, and they may be obtained from United China Relief headquarters, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

FAMINE IN CHINA HELPS JAP ADVANCE

Current Japanese advances in Honan and Shansi provinces have been aided as the result of the recent famine in this area, according to a cable just received from Madame Sun Yat-sen by China Aid Council of United China Relief.

Mme. Sun asked additional funds for relief and for the stabilization of Honan and Shansi populations.

"Taking advantage of the famine conditions," her cable reads, "the Japanese are making intensive drives to capture strategic points up until now successfully defended by the Chinese."

"Added relief at this time will prevent depopulation of the area by thousands and will check the Japanese in this critical situation. The danger is not only to China but to the whole United Nations cause."

Thousands of famine-stricken families are as yet untouched by any relief program, she said.

The Chinese short-wave station XGOY carries on its broadcasting in the heart of Chungking in a bomb-proof house constructed of blocks of rock 8 feet thick.

Noted Chinese Bishop Here On Government Mission

The Most Rev. Paul Yu-pin, Chinese Roman Catholic Bishop and Primate of China, arrived in the United States in late April as special envoy of the Chinese Government in behalf of the social welfare and rehabilitation of the Chinese people after the war.

Bishop Yu-pin, who is the editor of the influential Catholic daily, "I-Shih-Pao," and a member of the National People's Political Council of China, told a New York audience, at a dinner given in his honor by Consul General Tsune-chi Yu, that "China is fighting a poor man's war."

"Every nation must sacrifice something in the cause of common world peace," he declared, adding, "Selfishness breeds war; sacrifice makes peace."

Bishop Yu-pin is a member of the committee in China which administers the funds of the Church Committee for China Relief, and

has been particularly active this winter in aiding the work for the victims of the Honan famine.

New Records Ready

United China Relief has just issued, for schools and colleges the United China Relief Phonograph Album, which contains Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's complete address to the House of Representatives (two discs, 12 inches, double-faced, running time, 20 minutes); Lin Yutang on the "Wisdom of China," in an interview with Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, a director of United China Relief; and Pearl S. Buck on the "Humor of China." The Lin Yutang and Pearl Buck records are 12-inch, double-faced discs and run 14 minutes.

The album will be loaned without charge to schools and United China Relief committees. Others may purchase the album for \$11, which includes shipping charges.

NEW BOOKS

One World. By Wendell L. Willkie. Simon and Schuster. Cloth, \$2; paper, \$1.

Mr. Willkie's now famous plane trip gave him an opportunity given to few men. Who else, in the space of forty-nine days, has been able to talk intimately and at length with leaders of the United Nations all the way around the world; to see at first hand and compare the fighting men in North Africa, Russia, China; to interview all kinds and conditions of men, as the privileged guest of every country he visited?

Mr. Willkie has made the most of these opportunities, and if he cannot, for obvious reasons, tell everything, he does give in this book an extraordinarily vivid picture of what he heard and saw. Mr. Willkie is a star reporter.

In his introduction, he compares America to a beleaguered city within high walls, and he says that his trip taught him that nothing outside these walls "is exactly what it seems to those within." Every reader of this book will revise his opinions about a great many things.

Mr. Willkie does not say so, but the reader gets the feeling that of all the countries he visited, China interested him the most. He saw much to distress him in that war-torn country, but he had an extraordinarily good time. The Chinese loved him and he loved the Chinese, and he was tremendously impressed by the unflinching fighting spirit of the people.

But they must have more military help. He warns: "We must send them, through Russia, over the Himalayas, or by reconquering Burma, or by all three routes, machines and airplanes and ammunition and the raw material they need . . . Chinese faith in noble phrases and protestations is wearing a little thin."

Do You Read Chinese?

Page 8 of this issue of the NEWS is primarily for our Chinese friends and supporters both within the United States and also in Latin America and the West Indies.

The material on this page is a general letter to our Chinese constituents from Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of United China Relief, giving the latest information as to the activities, results, and plans of the organization, and asking for their continued cooperation and support.

Readers of the NEWS who do not know Chinese and would like a translation of this material on page 8 may receive a copy on request to National Headquarters.

INTEREST IS KEEN IN CHINA AFFAIRS

Miss Josephine Brown
Reports to U.C.R.
On 3 Mos. Trip

Miss Josephine A. Brown, field representative of Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Cooperatives, has just returned to United China Relief headquarters in New York after a three-month lecture tour which took her to thirty communities in twelve states. She addressed 134 groups, with a total attendance of 18,201, and made four broadcasts.

Miss Brown everywhere she went found that the interest in China was keen. Labor, farm and consumer cooperative groups usually asked her to tell the story of the Chinese industrial cooperatives but other groups were more concerned with the complete picture of wartime China.

Negro groups, notably at Tuskegee, Hampton Institute and Fisk University, asked Miss Brown to tell them about China's students. They were eager to ask questions and in every discussion period this question was asked: "Will Japan's plan for 'Asia for the Asiatics' succeed?"

Miss Brown addressed several high school assemblies and found boys and girls of this age eager for information. She reports that she was repeatedly asked where educational materials on China could be obtained.

Talks Successful

Miss Brown feels that her talks with farm groups were the most successful of all. At Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Miss Brown worked with the Extension Group to make a recording for the "Farm and Home" hour to be broadcast throughout the state. An interview with Miss Brown was published in "The Extensioner" and a news story released through a syndicated service to 600 newspapers.

At Knoxville, Miss Brown spoke to 260 employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority and later two discussion groups, made up of agricultural specialists and engineers, asked questions about China. Discussion and questioning in each group lasted for an hour.

At Little Rock, the Arkansas State Extension Department called a meeting of all state supervisors of Farm Extension and Home Demonstration Clubs, the Farm Security Administration, AAA, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Soil Conservation Service and Food Distribution Administration. Discussion was lively.

MUST KNOW ALLIES, SAYS PEARL BUCK

"We are not ready, we men and women of America, either for today or tomorrow, because we don't know enough about other peoples. We live in mental isolation and that isolation has got to be broken down somehow."

"We can learn by simple reading and study some basic knowledge we lack about even our own Allies, Russia and England and China, so that we can know what sort of people they are and what the conditions of their present life are and what they want."

[Pearl Buck, in a speech delivered as a part of the N. Y. Times Symposium on "What Kind of a World Do We Want?"]

DR. BACHMAN VISITS 37 INSTITUTIONS

Finds 'Creditable' Work,
Steady Progress,
Despite Obstacles

Dr. George W. Bachman, ABMAC representative in China, has just returned to Chungking from an inspection tour of 37 medical institutions supported by ABMAC funds. He found everywhere, he says, "fundamental advances" being made under extremely difficult conditions despite which, he asserts, the work everywhere was "credible" and showed every evidence of steady improvement and progress.

Dr. Bachman visited hospitals, clinics, drug factories, two provincial medical colleges, five training schools maintained by the National Health Administration, the Sian branch of the Army Medical College, and branches of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools.

He saw in operation at the Paochi branch of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools the short courses being given to train medical helpers and also the classes of the regular full-term medical course, in which nineteen students are enrolled.

At Lanchow, the training school conducted by the National Health Administration has 66 students, from four provinces, Dr. Bachman reports. In Szechwan, he found that the Emergency Medical Service Training School was cooperating with the National Health Administration in offering special courses to train midwives, nurses and medical technicians.

Bovine Would Jump Over Moon at Cost of Progeny

West China Union University can claim credit for having started in West China cattle-breeding experiments whose results are today benefiting hundreds of Chinese families. An account of these experiments has just been received by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China from Dr. Frank Dickinson, head of agricultural research at West China Union.

Nineteen years ago dairy cattle improvement was started by the importation from America of a purebred pedigreed Holstein-Friesian bull, named Kaifeng King Sylvia.

At that time, a native Chinese cow was valued at \$24 and produced six or seven pounds of milk a day. It was practically impossible to buy fresh whole milk in Chengtu.

Today second and third generation cows descended from the original King Sylvia give 22 to 35 pounds a day.

In his letter Dr. Dickinson wrote:

"The old cow that cost \$24 in 1924 would jump over the moon if she knew that some of her granddaughters are fetching \$8,000 and \$10,000 in the open market."

In Chengtu today at least 150 families are making a good living from the production and sale of fresh whole milk for human consumption. Several condensed milk canneries are taking advantage of some of the surplus milk. Hundreds of pounds of fresh milk are being used for the manufacture of casein-glue for airplane repairs and manufacture.

Because of its abundance, fresh whole milk today is available to hundreds of poor Chinese families at small charge.

Similar efforts to improve native cattle stock are being made by the provincial government of Kweichow and also in Suiling in Szechwan, Jungshien and Tzelut-sing. Near Chungking, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has her own herd of pedigreed stock.

Readers' Digest in China

A China edition of the Readers' Digest is now being published in Chungking. Sample copies are flown from the United States to China and 5,000 copies are printed by a hand-lithographing method in a cave on the outskirts of the Chinese capital. Locally manufactured paper made of rice straw or bamboo is used. Single copies are sold for thirty Chinese dollars (about \$1.50).

"COAL CARTS" SCORN CHINA GAS SHORTAGE

"Coal carts" is the name given by Quakers in China to the trucks whose gasoline engines have been replaced by charcoal-burning hoppers.

The use of charcoal as a gasoline substitute has made janitors of the China Convoy mechanics and drivers. Three hours are required to start the morning fire, after the preceding day's clinkers have been shaken down. Once started, the 250-pound charcoal fire produces enough gas to run a truck about 120 miles on level ground and 70 miles on hills.

Radio Series

A talk on "The History of China" by Dr. Kenneth Scott La-tourette of Yale, scheduled to be broadcast over radio station WQXR on May 17, continues a series of radio programs on China sponsored by United China Relief and broadcast over this station weekly since Feb. 22.

The list of speakers and their topics follows:

Lin Yutang, "The Wisdom of China"; John Goette, "Covering the News in China"; Alan Priest, "The Art of China"; Robert Bel-laïre, "The Strategy of the China War"; Lin Mousheng, "The Government of China"; George A. Kennedy, "The Language of China"; Mai-mai Sze, on "The Inevitableness of China".

Also Philip Jaffe, "The Emerging Culture of China"; Liu Liang-mo and Elizabeth Kingham, "The Music of China"; Pearl S. Buck, "The Humor of China"; Nathaniel Pfeffer, "The Political and Economic Future of China" and Crosby Gaige and Mary Chu on "The Foods of China."

Speakers for May 24 and May 31 are not yet scheduled.

Mimeographed copies of this series are available from United China Relief headquarters.

In northwest China there is a spinning cooperative that is entirely staffed by women. Many are wives or widows of Chinese soldiers.

APRIL ADDS 31 MORE NAMES TO U.C.R. HONOR ROLL

Thirty-one communities reached or exceeded their fund quotas in behalf of United China Relief in April, enabling the News to preserve the record unbroken since September, 1942—a U.C.R. Honor Roll in every issue.

UCR CAMPAIGNS

California

Santa Barbara.....Dr. Walter Franklin

Idaho

Coeur d'Alene.....Ralph S. Nelson

Orofino and Clearwater County.....Edward Gaffney

New Hampshire

Laconia.....Reverend H. G. C. Martin

New Mexico

Chama.....Mrs. J. I. Dunham

Tesuque.....Mrs. Cyrus B. More

New York

Brewster.....Rev. Ernest D. Vanderburgh

Vermont

Middlebury.....Reverend William F. Hastings

WAR CHEST CAMPAIGNS

California

Glendale.....John M. Erickson

Pasadena.....Eric W. Gibberd

Florida

Daytona Beach.....Mrs. Harold T. Butts

Fort Lauderdale.....Mrs. Norman C. Lindsay

Jacksonville.....Dr. A. J. Kissling

Miami.....Mrs. Molkha Reich

Iowa

Marshalltown.....J. W. Pattie

Massachusetts

Norton.....Marguerite M. Mondor

Minnesota

Mankato.....C. A. Johnson

Nebraska

Lincoln.....Edward Becker

New Jersey

Atlantic City.....Charles Sumner Moore

New Brunswick.....Harry E. Miles

New York

Harrison.....A. C. Simmonds, Jr.

Herkimer.....B. A. Quackenbush

Sonyea.....Doctor V. I. Bonafede

North Carolina

Durham.....Honorable W. F. Carr

Ohio

Alliance.....William Corry

Niles.....Jacob Clayman

Pennsylvania

Altoona.....Charles E. Cohn

Lewistown and Mifflin County.....J. N. Lewis

Washington.....Doctor Robert W. Dunlop

Waynesboro.....Doctor Robert B. Brown

Washington

Everett.....Howard Cuyler Ries

West Virginia

New Cumberland.....J. W. Chamber

CHINA CONVOY ON THREE VITAL FRONTS

The China Convoy of the American Friends Service Ambulance Unit has sent mobile surgical teams to two Chinese fighting fronts. One team, composed of ten members, is on the eastern front in Kwantung Province. Another team, of eight members, is on the Yunnan front, not far from the bitterly-contested Salween River fighting.

A report just received from the China Convoy by United China Relief states that the mobile surgical team in Kwantung Province is operating a clinic within ten miles of Japanese lines. It is giving medical treatment to guerrilla soldiers, to Chinese villagers, and to refugees passing through from Hongkong.

The Friends' base hospital for this area has been set up in a much-bombed town, thrice occupied by the Japanese, 30 miles from the front. This town lies in the "roadless area," territory to which China's scorched earth policy has been applied. Motor roads and railways have been destroyed, and for almost six years, the townspeople have had no medical treatment except from local herbalists.

The medical unit in Kwantung formerly served in Burma, and during the retreat from Burma into India, provided medical service to British, American and Chinese soldiers.

The Friends' medical unit in Yunnan Province operates out of a town so often bombed that it is now partly in ruins. This unit is attached to the medical corps of the New Life Movement and serves the Chinese army defending this border province.

Friends' Ambulance Unit transports in China operate as far north as Soochow in Kansu Province, on the edge of the Gobi Desert, and east to Kiangsi Province. The trucks are based in four depots in Kwei-yang, Kutsing, Chengtu and Kukong, and three garages and machine shops are maintained along the routes. At the present time, the China Convoy is covering more than



GIFTED WAIFS STUDY AT UNIQUE SCHOOL

Edison's Life Inspired Dr. Tao's Class
Near Chungking

One hundred and fifty especially gifted children, chosen from China's homeless waifs from fifteen provinces, are students in an unique school near Chungking, to which United China Relief is contributing \$3,000 each quarter year through its participating agency, China Aid Council.

The children spend two-thirds of their time in general studies and a third in following their own special bent. At the end of each year, 27 "research fellows" are selected, who are permitted to devote their entire time to study of a particular problem.

The director, Dr. Heng Chih Tao, names our own Thomas Edison as his inspiration for this school, in a report to United China Relief. He cites the fact that Edison was dismissed by an old-fashioned teacher after only three months of schooling and if it had not been for an understanding mother who allowed him to set up a laboratory in the cellar, the world might have been denied his contributions to science.

Dr. Tao's aim in creating his school was to provide a stimulating environment for children of exceptional talent, and in choosing his students among waifs and refugees, he was mindful of the fact that the majority of China's great men have risen from humble beginnings.

7,000 kilometers of roads in Free China. Today, the China Convoy operates 38 trucks distributing medical supplies, in addition to its mobile surgical teams.

The Friends' Ambulance Unit offices in Calcutta are acting as purchasing agents for several relief groups in China, including United China Relief.

Started Free School

The director first attracted international attention in educational circles in 1934 because of his "Little Teacher" movement, which started in a school near Shanghai where he taught, free of charge, such underprivileged children as street urchins and the children of factory workers and coolies.

The only tuition Dr. Tao exacted was the promise that each student would impart the lesson of the day to someone else. Soon the children's parents, relatives and other adults without education were being taught in this way and the movement spread throughout China.

In his new school, Dr. Tao has held to this principle. In photographs recently sent to United China Relief, the youngsters are shown earnestly giving instruction to eager elderly men and women.

General studies in the school follow the elementary and junior middle school curriculum prescribed by the Ministry of Education. Special studies consist of elective courses in music, dramatics, painting, literature, natural sciences and social sciences.

Gymnastics and games of all kinds are a part of the daily school schedule and each child contributes to the community life by serving as a member of the "junior staff" to carry on domestic activities and work in the libraries, laboratories and various offices.

華友諸君鑒：最近本會籌募進展，成績至佳，茲將過往情形及本會計劃等，呈書兄共鑒，收復此互助合作之効幸，要鑒焉。

本會九四二年度之義款收入，計達美金七百萬元，在廣認捐而尚未徵入者，亦達二百餘萬元，現本會各處分會已達二千六百處，認捐人數共達數百萬名。所獲義款，莫不隨收隨寄，分配中國自由區域內救濟英軍抗戰軍民。現時中國受此項義款援助者，達數百萬名，即間接受惠人數，亦達數百萬名。同時在宣傳方面，本會在去年內，曾作大規模

之努力，顯揚中國固有文化及抗戰精神，使美人認情華人，對於此次大戰之貢獻，以期彼此諒解合作，在戰時共求勝利，戰後協建和平，然



中國委員會委員長 宋子文先生

本會過去工作，多賴全美各處華友協助，無論由某個人認捐或在某區域內之助華分會，襄助均對本會籌募計劃有莫大援助，而尤以古巴、巴西及其他南北美洲各處華友之捐義成績為可慶！此外本會董事會蒙中國駐美大使魏道明先生及前任駐美大使胡適博士列名在譽董事。宋子文先生曾任中國委員會委員長職，及本會機構份子美國區助華會之蒙義救華方董事協助等，均足以示華美間之合作精神。此外在華之賑濟工作，並賴義救華方顧問委員襄助，實深銘感，謹特書此載諸本刊，藉伸謝悃。

本會九四三年度之籌募宣傳計劃，將較去年更為大。此次蔣夫人來美，

受美國朝野熱烈歡迎，使全美人，瞻仰夫人風采，景慕華族抗戰精神，必能裨益將來籌募，嘉惠傷兵難民也。出現時美國賑務統一全國戰時籌募，須受政府統制。一九四三年度之一籌募結果，將酌量分配於美國海陸軍俱樂部、USA及民之聯盟國等。中國蘇俄、美國等十一國均將獲其受惠，本年全美聯合籌募週，將於十月間舉行。現在各處籌募領袖，均已聘定，計劃任已議定，宣傳資料等，均在預備中。義金系統一賬務，並非為籌募事業，樹聲援而已，是以關於義款，有一切助華賑務機關，均須繼續存在，加緊工作，冀收助華效果之增進。惟本會今年籌募，須由全系統一賬務，處合作，不能單獨在華舉行。然此種統制辦法，只限於美國境內，古巴、加拿大及南美洲各國均不受限制。本會一切由美國境外以外籌募款，均將全部用諸中國傷難，尚在本會存美國境外之各分會，繼續努力籌募，以惠傷難。

此外本會中國委員會，亦將繼續工作。在過去二年間，該委員會領導各國華友，籌募宣傳，成績至佳！謹此特請各處委員諸君，加緊繼續努力，是幸！本年及本會籌募工作，連將由全系統一賬務，處負責，惟對於宣傳方面，則各較前更加擴充。現在本會宣傳大綱，經已擬定，不久即將利用全系統一賬務電影及雜誌報章等，在學校教會之會等，廣為宣傳，促進華友及友。現時全會數十萬學童，已由本會宣傳資料中，領得中華民族之偉大，其裨益將未國際平等及和平基礎之建立，必非淺鮮！惟斯事重大，必須考慮，並謀，群策群力，始克有所，助也。

華友諸君南針時賜，藉匡不逮，是為至幸。專此敬請台祺。

全美助華聯合總會

董事會主席

會長

何輔文

李康納

民國卅二年三月十日

NEWS

UNITED CHINA RELIEF



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HALT MENACE TO RICE BOWL

Jap Drive In Hunan Is Held In Check

Recent clamor in Congress for an immediate Japan-First strategy by the United Nations has focussed American attention upon the critical military and economic situation in China resulting from the enemy's present offensive into China's "rice bowl."

The Japan-First agitation has attracted little support and strong opposition. But there was indication of possible future Allied military action to relieve the threat against China's chief rice-growing district: Winston Churchill's statement before Congress that the British have "at least as great interest as the United States in the unstinting and relentless waging of war against Japan."

While these things were happening in Washington, the Japanese suffered one of their greatest defeats so far in the war when 75,000 troops taking part in the recent Japanese offensive from the Upper Yangtze were routed. Chinese and American bombers joined in the assault on Ichang, and the combined land-air operations stopped Japanese columns after they had advanced to a point 37 miles southwest of the Yangtze port.

The Chinese armies' recovery of Yuyuangkwan, south of Ichang, lessens even more the threat to China's "rice bowl" and to Chungking.

Fear Shortage

The reason for Chungking's alarm at Japan's latest drive is that it threatened China's rice bowl that lies in the triangle of Hunan, Hupeh and Szechwan. The western Chinese provinces are normally self-supporting, but the concentration in the west of

(Continued on page 3)

BE BRAVE, LITTLE SOLDIER!



A Chinese youngster grips the table with his toes so that he won't flinch, as the doctor gives him an inoculation against cholera, in an outdoor clinic in a small Chinese village. Tommy Thompson, a member of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, who brought this picture from China, reports that even in remote places, Chinese villagers welcome this new way of fighting an old enemy.

Tomb Of Self-Made Emperor Unearthed Near Chengtu

Chinese workmen in Chengtu, Szechwan Province, who were digging to make an air-raid shelter, have been responsible for an important archeological discovery. Their picks struck a mound of brick and stone work which has been revealed as the grave of Wang Chien, distinguished official and self-appointed Emperor of the 10th century A.D.

Chinese and American archeologists believe that the contents of the coffin, as yet not investigated, will prove of great value to archeologists and historians alike.

Wang Chien's grave was found a quarter of a mile outside the West Gate of the city of Chengtu in an historical mound believed, until now, to owe its fame to its

FIRST CHINESE BLOOD BANK WILL OPEN IN NEW YORK

Chinese-Americans Join in ABMAC Enterprise

A Chinese blood bank, first project of its kind anywhere, will open next Monday, June 7, at 154 Nassau Street in New York City, under the auspices of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. It will seek blood donations from Chinese residents here for shipment as dried plasma to the Chinese armies.

At a dinner held in Chinatown to mark completion of plans for the opening of the blood bank, Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, president of the Bureau, said that the project had the sanction of the American Red Cross, the "warm approval" of the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wei Tao-ming, and of Dr. C. T. Loo, Surgeon General of the Chinese Army, and the endorsement of Lt. General Joseph W. Stilwell, who sent a special message from Washington to be read at the dinner.

Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Chinese Consul General of the Eastern Seaboard, Dr. Lin Yutang, New York City officials and other notables, both Chinese and American, will attend the opening of the Bank.

The Bank will be staffed entirely by Chinese, who have been trained in American hospitals to set up the bank here, and eventually to go as a unit to set up the first blood bank in China. When the bank is set up in China, it will process blood plasma for the Chinese armies and also serve as a training school for other medical workers so that they can set up similar banks in other parts of China.

Dr. Co Tui, one of the founders of ABMAC and now its vice-

(Continued on page 3)

association with the Chinese poet, Ssu-ma Hsiang-ju, who died 117 B.C.

Excavations of the tomb have been going on under the supervision of Dr. Feng Han-I, Harvard-trained Director of the Museum of West China Union University. After clearing away the bricks and stones, the tomb chamber was found lying in a mud casing 15 feet thick. The tomb itself is 80 feet long, 20 feet wide and 20 feet high.

At the back of the tomb chamber on the tomb's throne, was a statue—presumably of the dead man—and lying in front of this was a case whose dragon-shaped handles gave the first clue of the tomb's regal identity.

8,000,000 STARVING IN HONAN PROVINCE

Bishop Yu-pin Stresses Urgency of Immediate Disaster Relief

Eight million people in Honan province alone are on the verge of starvation, according to Bishop Paul Yu-pin, Chinese Roman Catholic Bishop and Primate of China, now in this country.

Bishop Yu-pin, who is a member of the committee in China which administers United China Relief funds, told a group at United China Relief headquarters recently that the people of Kwantung and Chekiang provinces are in almost as critical a plight.

"In both provinces," said the Bishop, "crops and homes have been destroyed, farmstock slain, and disaster relief to them now is a matter of great urgency. Problems of extreme necessity are shared alike by refugees, farmers and students.

"It is difficult for people who are hungry, ill and homeless to keep their morale. Yet morale today is as important to China as is her army. If morale goes, China herself will be lost. Americans can help sustain that morale by making contributions that can be translated into immediate food, clothing and shelter."

"To help China," Bishop Yu-pin added, "is to help the cause of the United Nations."

CAVE HOSPITALS ON MILITARY ROUTINE

Doctors And Nurses Obey Bugle Calls At Work In Hidden Clinics

Doctors and nurses serving in hospitals in China's Northwest live according to military discipline, according to reports received by China Aid Council, a participating agency of United China Relief. A bugler pipes the rising call and the evening taps; there is daily line-up for inspection; and there is daily military drill.

Nurses live in barrack-life quarters inside cave-rooms dug out of the Loess Cliffs. They clean their own quarters, carry their own water for washing, and work in the vegetable and flower gardens.

China Aid Council reports that even the hospital patients have responsibilities. They elect representatives to present their suggestions and opinions on the hospital management, and contribute talent to hospital entertainments.

BISHOP PAUL YU-PIN



as he received his Doctor of Laws degree from State-Attorney John J. Bennett at Manhattan College Commencement ceremonies.

KWEIYANG INSTITUTE CARED FOR 142,575 LAST YEAR

The Kweiyang Public Health Personnel Training Institute, one of the Chinese agencies with which the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China is cooperating, provided medical care or health instruction to 142,575 persons in Kweiyang and surrounding rural districts in 1942, according to a report just received by ABMAC.

By using the city of Kweiyang as its laboratory, the Institute accomplishes the dual purpose of providing field experience for its students and meeting the health needs of the community, the report reveals. The Institute was set up in September, 1941, by the National Health Administration of China to provide training for field and staff workers. A similar Institute operates at Lanchow in Kansu Province.

The Institute gives training to public health doctors, public health nurses and midwives, sanitary technicians, laboratory technicians, sanitary overseers and dispensers. Students get their field practice in the Kweiyang Central Hospital, the Kweiyang Maternity Hospital, the Kweichow Experimental Nursery, the Kweiyang Health Demonstration Station, a School Health Teaching Center, the Kweiyang City Health Bureau, a rural teaching center at the county town of Huasi, and health centers in five market towns of the county.

The Institute subsidizes in part most of these institutions, or provides some of the teaching and directing staff, to maintain high standards in teaching and practice.

CO-EDS PINCH-HIT AS KITCHEN POLICE

Chinese co-eds in Hwa Nan College, now carrying on in exile in western Fukien Province, had a chance recently to pinch-hit as kitchen police for the Chinese Army.

Troops fighting on China's southeastern front ran short of "huang p'ing"—Chinese version of hardtack—which is shaped like a doughnut, and is strung on cords for the soldiers to wear, necklace-fashion, around the neck.

With a rising river threatening to cut off the Chinese soldiers from their rear commissaries, Hwa Nan students worked two days and nights making "huang p'ing necklaces." These reached the soldiers just before the last river bridge was washed away.

P.S.—The Chinese troops won a battle right away.

ABMAC contributed, from funds raised by United China Relief, from November 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, \$606,265.43 in Chinese currency (about \$30,000 U. S.) to the Institute. The funds were used to repair much needed buildings, to renew equipment, to pay teachers' salaries and provide scholarships for students.

HONORS AND AWARDS RECEIVED BY SIX

Five distinguished Chinese in the United States and a United China Relief official received honors from American organizations during May. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, China's First Lady, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Hobart and William Smith Colleges and a medal from the National Institute of Social Sciences for "distinguished services to humanity." Bishop Paul Yu-pin, Vicar Apostolic of Nanking, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Manhattan College. Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador, and first woman to practice law in Shanghai, was made a member of the Eta Alumnae Chapter of Kappa Beta Pi, the oldest legal sorority. Dr. Wu Yi-fang, president of Gningling College, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Smith College.

James G. Blaine, treasurer of United China Relief, received the annual award of the Kiwanis Club of New York City as "the city's most outstanding citizen for 1943."

Dr. James Y. C. Yen, founder of the Chinese Mass Education Movement, who arrived in this country in mid-May, was honored on May 24 with nine other distinguished "pioneers in science" in a ceremony which was the climax of a nationwide observance of the 400th anniversary of the death of Copernicus.

Others who received the "Copernican citations," awarded by the Kosciuszko Foundation, were John Dewey, Walt Disney, Albert Einstein, Henry Ford, Ernest O. Lawrence, Thomas Hunt Morgan, Igor I. Sikorsky, Wendell M. Stanley, and Orville Wright.

Dr. Yen, known affectionately to fellow workers as "Jimmy," received his inspiration for the Mass Education Movement when he was working as a Y.M.C.A. secretary with Chinese laborers in France in the First World War. In the conviction that a way could be found to overcome the illiteracy of the mass of China's people, he set to work experimenting, with a group of friends, and worked out the "thousand characters" most frequently occurring in the Chinese language.

The movement was so successful that in the 1920's, Dr. Yen and his associates expanded their movement to include rural reconstruction projects and similar educational work, with marked success.

War interrupted their efforts in 1937, but the spark was lighted and the movement has continued.

United States China-based fliers started an air offensive against Japan during the past month, blasting Japanese airfields in the Canton area, Japanese-held Hainan Island at the southeastern tip of China, as well as railroad installations, airfields, oil refineries and Irrawaddy shipping throughout Burma.



The Japanese survive into the coal and iron mining districts of the Taihang Mountains along the Honan-Shansi border (3) has not progressed. A new Japanese offensive has been reported (4) in southern Shantung Province with sporadic forays into northern Kiangsi. Other clashes have been reported north of Sunyang (5), the Japanese base in southern Honan. On the Yunan front (6) the Chinese have held the enemy north of Lungling. In Burma the Japanese have taken the enemy's air bases, and are again attacking enemy airfields, oil refineries, airroads and shipping. A United Nations' attempt to recapture Burma may be expected to be launched from start in southeastern (8) and eastern India.

(Continued from page 1)

Chinese speakers at the dinner, including Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, Seto Nee Tong, a member of the People's Political Council of China and a Chinatown leader who has just returned from a year in China, Leu Yin Cho, president of the Chinese Benevolent Association in New York, and others, were confident that their compatriots would respond enthusiastically to the appeal for blood donations. A number of Chinese and Americans attending the dinner volunteered as blood donors, among them Commissioner of Public Works V. A. Huie, Miss Betty Eng, who will be a worker at the Blood Bank, and Dr. Frank Melency, chairman of the Medical Committee of ABMAC.

President Roosevelt has proclaimed June 14th as Flag Day and has asked Americans to fly the American flag with the flags of the United Nations where feasible. The President said in his proclamation: "We know that our flag is not flying alone. This year the flags of 32 nations are marching together, borne forward by the bravery of free men. Together they are the emblem of a gathering offensive that will liberate the world."

United China Relief headquarters in Pocatello, Idaho, recently received a check for \$60 from the Indian Reservation at Fort Hall.

5000 Miles Saved By Restored Mediterranean Passage

The Chinese are pushing construction of a new road from Sadiya India into Sikang. Until this road is completed, China's principal supply route will continue to be the 1,770-mile Soviet road from Sergiopol. A truck takes almost one month to negotiate this distance.

More than 1,000 refugee families from the Honan famine area have been put to work in the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, and 500 children of refugee parents are now being cared for by the C.I.C. Most of the families are being settled in the Paochi, Shuangshihu (Shensi) and Hweihsi (Kansu) areas.

The 500 children are given two meals a day, they are taught how to read and write and are trained in simple crafts, such as spinning and reeling. Fourteen young refugee boys are attending the Shuangshihpu Bailie School.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y., 19.

Circle 5-4100 — Cable Unichinaid

PARTICIPATING IN THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives).

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Exiled Colleges Aid War Industry Research

Make Many Needed Articles For Army, Once Imported

The departments of science at the Chinese universities-in-exile in Chengtu, in western Szechwan Province, are now carrying on research activities that are aiding numerous war industries as well as the Chinese Army.

The national office of China Colleges reports that the University of Nanking is making wet and dry batteries for military field sets. This university is also making micro-film readers and motion picture projectors, which formerly had to be imported.

The chemistry department of West China Union University, using local products, is manufacturing X-ray plates. For this work the University has a special grant from the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, a participating agency of United China Relief.

Important research in leather tanning is being done by West China Union for the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. Szechwan goat skin has proved valuable for light leather used in shoe uppers,

gloves and clothing. Local buffalo hides are being used to make the heavy leather used in shoes and in power belts.

This university's chemistry department has also been experimenting with the use of native products in the making of dyes—all of which formerly were imported.

All of the research activities in China's exiled colleges are financially aided through the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

Forgotten Teachers

The acute difficulties which China's teachers face are suggested by this excerpt from a recently-received letter:

"Chinese teachers are now really forgotten men. Their salaries just about cover the cost of their food. One hundred Chinese dollars will buy just about what one dollar can purchase in the United States, and very few teachers have that much a month.

"Living quarters for most teachers are dismal. Our married faculty members have to live in thatched-roofed, mud-floored and mud-walled huts that have only two rooms."

NEW BOOKS

American Diplomacy in the Far East, 1941. Compiled with a foreword by K. C. Li. Paper covers, \$3.

Mr. K. C. Li, Chinese industrialist and economist, who is president of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation in New York, has, since 1938, compiled at the request of friends in China annual volumes of American state papers relating to U. S. policy in the Far East.

This volume is the fourth, and covers the period from President Roosevelt's address to the nation on Dec. 29, 1940 (the "Arsenal of Democracy" speech) to the fateful days of December, 1941. Mr. Li wisely gives his title a broad interpretation and includes many speeches and documents not relating directly to the Far East, but rounding out the picture of our approach to the global war in all its phases. For that reason, the book has great value for any student of American statesmanship and is an excellent reference work for almost any writer whose subject matter relates to current affairs.

Not the least valuable part of the work is Mr. Li's own interpretation of the trend of events, contained in his foreword. Of the book's usefulness to the Chinese reader, the reviewer can give no better summary than Mr. Li's own. He writes: "The aggressors have never failed to use propaganda to confuse and stir up ill-will among democratic peoples.

"An accurate knowledge (among the Chinese) of American conditions . . . undoubtedly has helped to counteract the evil effects of this propaganda."

Newspaper Chinese by the Inductive Method, edited by Dr. H. C. Creel and Professor Teng Ssu-yu of Chicago University. \$3.75.

This book lives up to the high standards established by Dr. Creel. It is both scientific and practical. As any Chinese newspaper material is quite difficult, we recommend the work to students with some knowledge of Chinese.

The text consists of 40 newspaper excerpts, taken from the Shanghai *Hsin Wen Pao*, and the Hongkong *Ta Kung Pao* and *Kuo Min Jih Pao*.

The subject matter is well-chosen and ranges from a report on the Hess Hunger strike to Confucius' Birthday. The 150 pages of voluminous notes follow the text.

Dong Kingman, San Franciscan water colorist, an American of Chinese descent, is one of the 64 winners of this year's Guggenheim Memorial fellowships.

A TREAT FOR YOU!

IT'S DON - JAN - YU

Chinese cooks do some interesting things with eggs that should be of interest to ration-harassed American housewives. Egg dishes supply needed protein, and—if cooked in the Chinese manner—they will turn any entree into a hearty and tasty main dish.

Here is the recipe for Don-Jan-Yu, or Steamed Flounder with Eggs as reprinted from United China Relief's "New Chinese Recipes":

Cut in ½ inch slivers:
2 lbs. filet of flounder
Blend:
1 T. oil or melted fat
1 T. cornstarch
1 t. soy sauce
Finely dice, add:
1 T. scallions
1 T. green pepper
Blend together and add:
4 eggs
1 cup water or chicken bouillon
2 t. salt—dash pepper
Pour over fish.

In deep frying pan or kettle with tightly fitting cover, place water ½ inch deep. On a trivet or rack deep enough to hold fish above water, place dish containing fish mixture. Cover and steam for about one hour. Serve with hot boiled rice.

Easy Chinese recipes such as this made a hit with American women who attended United China Relief's first cooking school in New York City. National headquarters hears that other communities may start similar Chinese cookery schools, using the UCR "New Chinese Recipes."



The National War Fund symbol, which will become increasingly familiar to everyone within the

next few months, is reproduced here. The eagle is, of course, the American eagle, and the three stars represent the three fronts which the National War Fund will serve—the United Nations front, the military front and the home front.

CHINA'S BIG FOUR



Pictures show Chinese quadruplets at 1 month, 7 months, 14 months and 3½ years.

United China Relief is "foster parent" to China's now-famous quadruplets: United States Chiu, Great Britain Chiu, Soviet Chiu and China Chiu.

The Quads turned up recently in a refugee camp at Kukong run partly with United China Relief funds. They had been born in Canton on Armistice Day, 1939, in an emergency refugee camp set up at Paak-hok-tung, a west Canton suburb, in the Presbyterian True Light Middle School. Mrs. A. J. Fisher, now in New York, was formerly a teacher in the Middle School and was in Canton at the time of the Quads' birth. She took three of the photographs reproduced here.

The Quadruplets were brought into the world by a Chinese woman doctor on the staff of the Hackett Medical College of Can-

ton. Their mother was in her 30's, one of a mass of Chinese refugees who swarmed into Canton after the Japanese started their assault on the city. She came on foot with her husband and their—then—three children.

After the quadruplets' birth, the mother nursed two of them; a Chinese midwife the other two. At birth, the miracle babies were named Kwok-keung, Kwok-ying, Kwok-yuen and Kwok-hing, meaning (Cantonese dialect) Chiu of a Strong Country, Chiu of a Heroic Country, Chiu of a Self-Ruling Country and Chiu of a Prosperous Country.

After December 7, 1941, the American protectors of the Chinese quadruplets were interned and they did not learn of the quads' fate until they turned up at the Kukong camp last fall.

Mme. Chiang's Orphanages To Graduate 2000 Students

Chinese orphans graduated from the schools provided in Madame Chiang Kai-shek's orphanages are becoming self-supporting, according to word just received from China by China Aid Council of United China Relief.

At the present time, almost 2,000 young boy and girl orphans—picked up as waifs in bombed areas five and six years ago and placed for safe-keeping in orphanages—are about to go out on their own. They are learning trades, working as apprentices in war and other industries of Free China.

All "warphans" over 14, according to their interests and ability, are eligible for apprenticeship.

Here are the trades the boys have elected to follow: Mechanics, Printing, Industrial Chemistry, Electric Works, Aeronautics, Communications and Handicrafts. Some boys are training as doctors' helpers and technicians.

More than 2,500 war orphans who have finished the elementary grades have been sent to high school for further study.

Trade apprentices are dependent upon the National Association for Refugee Children for their clothing and bedding, but this aid decreases as the "warphans'" own income increases. The Chinese Ministry of Education takes care of the "warphans" during the last three years of their high school study.

Financial aid to the 30,000 orphans still dependent upon Mme. Chiang's orphanages for refuge and education is being sent by United China Relief, now participating in the National War Fund.

"China Days"

In May Cincinnati celebrated "China Days" under the auspices of the local United China Relief committee. Details were handled by Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Mrs. George B. Barbour.

Speakers were Mme. Chuh Shih Ming, Mr. Liu Liang-mo and Mr. George Fitch.

More than 15,000 people heard China's cause presented in high school assemblies and other school groups, in church groups, and in meetings held by the Rotary Club, the Foreign Policy Association, the Y.W.C.A. and by War Chests. Helping to publicize "China Days" were six radio broadcasts, three film presentations, China exhibits in the windows of eight stores, and extensive newspaper publicity.

BELATED JUSTICE

FOR CHINA

(New York Times, May 19, 1943)

Hearings on legislation to repeal sixty-one-year-old discriminations against the Chinese are announced to open in Washington today before the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee. What is asked by friends of the Chinese is no more than reasonable. It is simply the repeal of long-standing laws specifically prohibiting Chinese immigration and singling out the Chinese as ineligible for citizenship. The Chinese would then be under the quota system, which would permit the annual immigration of about 100 persons. These legal immigrants could become citizens. So could perhaps 20,000 other Chinese now residents in the United States but born in the homeland. The anti-Chinese laws were passed, the first of them in 1882, because of the fear that this country would be flooded with cheap labor. Some employers had already brought them in for this purpose—notably the builders of the first transcontinental railroads. Nothing like this can be permitted to happen again. The Chinese themselves do not want it. They now have their own undeveloped "Far West" and the end of the present war should furnish new opportunities for them throughout the Western Pacific. What the Chinese want, and what their friends here want for them, is a recognition of their dignity as human beings. We can give them this recognition now without the slightest danger or inconvenience, and we ought to do so. The war has made this easier as well as more desirable, since it has eliminated any possible claims the Japanese might have had to consideration.

Several measures will come before the House committee. The simplest will be the best. Here is an opportunity to pay tribute to a people who have earned their right to be treated with respect.

Thrifty Co-ops

Nothing is wasted by the thrifty Chinese Industrial Cooperative members of the Han River region. Women's hair combings and palm fibers are woven into suitcase coverings. Oak apples, the bark of shrubs and trees are transformed into dyes for the cotton and woolen goods.

CHINESE ENTHUSIASTS IN WAR AND DEFENSE EFFORTS

MUCH TRAVELED CHECK REACHES CHINA NEEDY

This is the story of a check for \$50, which has done a lot of traveling. It was first mailed from Decatur, Illinois, by the A. E. Staley Company, as a bonus to Corporal Technician Horace A. Kester, somewhere in the South Pacific with the U. S. Army.

Kester, known as "Bud" to his mates when he was a soybean packer at Staley's, sent it back to the company and asked that it be forwarded to United China Relief for China's "suffering children, victims of a very desperate circumstance."

Staley's sent it on to United China Relief headquarters in New York, and now the gift will start another journey by cable to China, where it will be used as directed to relieve the sufferings of Chinese children.

Fellow workers at Staley's are taking up a collection, hoping to double or triple "Bud's" original donation.

REFUGEE BOYS GET TRAINING COURSES

Some of the boy refugees among Honan famine victims trekking west into Shensi Province have been rescued by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives' training school in Shuangshihpu.

The boys will be given a two-year training course that will equip them to become junior technicians in the industrial cooperative movement throughout the Northwest region. They are being trained as mechanics, machinists and textile experts.

American aid, sent through Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, is helping to finance this project as well as others that are being created to provide means of livelihood for scores of other refugee workmen and their families.

Students Interpret

Almost 100 English-language students in China's universities-institute in Chengtu, Szechwan province, have joined the American forces in China as interpreters, according to the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

Chinese Americans are taking an active and enthusiastic part in every kind of community and national war effort, according to a survey made by United China Relief. Chinese American boys are in service or in training with the U. S. Army in all parts of the world, in the Navy and the Merchant Marine, the survey shows, and civilians are at work in war plants and on the farms. In buying bonds, acting as air raid wardens, and serving in other volunteer war organizations, the Chinese are pulling their full share of the load.

United China Relief is indebted to Harley F. Drollinger, United China Relief chairman in Buffalo, N. Y., for the suggestion that such a survey be made. Dr. Drollinger expressed the opinion that Chinese communities throughout the United States are supporting the war effort to a remarkable degree, citing the case of his own community, where 90 members of the Chinese Benevolent Association gave generously in the Red Cross campaign, and Chinese school children were represented 100 per cent in the war stamp buying drive.

Some facts uncovered by the survey are:

In New York's Chinatown, in a family of five children, every child has a \$100 bond; little Edward, aged 4, has two. A shopowner, who cannot bring his family here because of immigration laws, has invested his life savings, \$10,000, in War bonds. He remarked philosophically to a World-Telegram reporter: "I must help Uncle Sam. Someday my family will enjoy my savings, maybe over here, maybe in China."

Similarly, a restaurant owner in Quincy, Ill., has purchased \$16,000 worth of U. S. war bonds in addition to a large amount of Chinese Government war bonds.

Private How Wing, of Chicago, now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., hopes to get into action before July 7, sixth anniversary of the incident on Marco Polo Bridge. Pvt. Wing was inducted into the Army a year ago on July 7th. Pvt. Wing G. Yee, at Will Rogers Field in Oklahoma, still treasures a bolo knife captured from the Japs, in the battle of Shanghai and hopes he will have a chance to use it again.

Victory Farmers

Chinese workers, both in war plants and on the farms, are in great demand. Newspapers continually report that employers, after hiring one or two Chinese, are so pleased with their work

MERCHANDISE FOR VICTORY



Lacquer red pencils with a black Chinese victory symbol, and black match covers with a red "K'ai" character, are bestsellers on United China Relief's merchandise list.

U. C. R. Merchandise Buyers China-Conscious

United China Relief committees in various parts of the country report that Americans in their communities have been made increasingly China-conscious by UCR merchandise.

The merchandise—all of which is decorated with a large red stylized Chinese character for Victory (K'ai)—was created in the past two years by national headquarters of United China Relief.

Local committees report that recent best sellers have been items with a war-time utility: the UCR cookbook, "New Chinese Recipes;" the red ration book cover that accommodates one to eight books; and the over-all Victory Apron for amateur and professional chefs. Housewives have also taken to the gay and colorful white table mats and coasters and paper napkins decorated with the "K'ai" Victory symbol.

Bridge players have placed heavy orders for the two-deck boxes of Victory playing cards: one deck with a red Victory

character on black, and the other with a black victory character on red. The same color schemes are used for matching pencils and matches.

Many UCR committees have set up small Chinese shops or booths to sell these exceptionally attractive items, and they report consistent best-sellers have been the Mayling tea, Victory Ningchow Congou, and the Victory compacts — the latter two inch black enamel squares containing rouge and loose powder compartments.

Local committees that would like to sell United China Relief merchandise may obtain both supplies and advice from national headquarters of United China Relief. In this event, it is suggested that they consult the local war chest or National War Fund Committee.

that they ask the Chinese workers to recruit their friends and relatives. They are at work in shipyards, airplane factories and munition plants of all sorts.

Since the appeal for farm workers was broadcast, many Chinese have volunteered. According to the U. S. Employment Service office in New York, upstate dairy and poultry farmers have asked for 1,000 Chinese workers and calls are expected in greater numbers as the

season advances.

In Glen Cove, L. I., 200 workers in industrial plants have planted a communal Victory Garden, which they are tending after work hours.

Chinese women and girls are active in the C.D.V.O. and the A.W.V.S. and as air raid wardens in many cities. New York's Chinatown has its own canteen for service men, frequented both by Chinese boys in service and their American pals.

INTERLUDE BETWEEN BATTLES



Wounded guerrillas who have been treated at a casualty clearing station of the International Peace Hospitals rest up in the courtyard of an ancient temple. The Peace Hospitals, supported by China Aid Council of United China Relief, maintain casualty clearing stations that filter out less serious injuries before wounded are sent back to the safety of base hospitals for treatment.

WAR WORK VACATIONS FOR CHINA STUDENTS

Thousands Quit Schools For Posts On The Fighting Fronts

Summer vacations will mean work for most of the undergraduates now attending China's colleges-in-exile in the west.

Within a few weeks, thousands of young men and women Chinese students will have joined China's soldiers and workers on many fighting fronts.

Large numbers will proceed to the Ichang and Lake Tunting fronts to be nurses and doctors' assistants, and to tend the wounded in transit from front lines back to base hospitals.

Students with technical training will enter the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives for the summer to give refugee workmen-apprentices the benefit of their knowledge, and to study cooperative methods. Agricultural students will teach Chinese farmers new scientific methods perfected at the experimental agricultural stations of the exiled colleges.

Women students in child care and child psychology will set up classes for mothers in remote rural areas.

PHOTOS TELL STORY

Missionary priests and American Sisters of Charity of the Catholic Church, whose work for refugees and orphaned children is supported by United China Relief through the Church Committee, were victims of Japanese fury because they aided the Tokyo fliers, pictures just received here reveal.

Missionaries just returned to the United States brought the pictures. One picture shows the ruined Catholic hospital at Nancheng, bombed when Japanese learned that an American flier had received medical treatment there. Others show priests and Sisters of Charity fleeing from Yukiang as the Japanese approach; and doctors and priests viewing the wrecked buildings in the streets of Nancheng.

Primers Popular

More than 4,000 "China Primers" provided by United China Relief were distributed during one day to students of Midwood High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the course of a United Nations program. The "China Primers" are excerpts from the U.S. Army's "A Pocket Guide to China" that were recently reprinted by United China Relief as part of its new educational program.

COLLEGE FACTORIES SUPPLY VITAL AID

Three factories attached to the College of Natural Sciences in China's guerrilla Northwest are supplying products vital to the medical program supported by United China Relief, according to China Aid Council. The factories, used as practice workshops by students attending the College, are part of the work-and-learn curricula by means of which personnel is being trained and natural resources developed. The articles manufactured are used by four International Peace Hospitals, two drug-producing cooperatives and a serum institute which serve civilians and wounded soldiers behind the Japanese lines.

The mechanical factory manufactures utensils, spinning wheels, carts and farm implements. The spinning wheels are used to spin locally produced cotton. The thread is then woven into gauze which is made into dressings by the two drug cooperatives. Utensils for the four Peace Hospitals are hammered out of scrap metals and local raw materials.

The glass factory, beside producing glass for common use, manufactures test tubes used in the hospital laboratories, and injection ampoules used by the Serum Institute.

The third factory is said to process a fairly good grade of alcohol from locally-cultivated glutinous rice. Enough alcohol was produced last year to supply the hospitals in Yenan.

The college and factories are located outside the south gate of the ancient city of Yenan in Shensi Province. Forty students are now enrolled in the college and 180 more are attending the two-year preparatory course given to fulfill entrance requirements. The school, headed by Professor Chen Kang-pei, is made up of four main departments: Biology, Chemistry, Physics, and Mineralogy and Metallurgy. A farm for cultivation experiments is maintained by the Biology Department. Since there are no textbooks, students are taught through lectures, and do reading assignments in the few reference texts that are preserved in the International Peace Hospital's cave library nearby.

Wartime students in China show a preference for practical, rather than cultural courses, according to reports made to the Associated Boards for China Colleges. At the five universities now located at Chengtu the popular courses are medicine, engineering, economics, agriculture, journalism, English, sociology, pharmacy and history.

NEW SPINNING SETS TO AID CIG OUTPUT

Industrial Cooperatives Reproduce Two New Textile Machines

After two years of research and experimentation, the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives have started the reproduction of two new types of cotton-spinning sets that will greatly increase textile production in China, it is announced by David Leacock, technical director of Indusco, American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

Similar machines, called the Ghosh and H. F. Spinning Sets, have been used by small industry in India for many years, but transportation difficulties have prevented attempts to bring models of the machines from India to replace the old-fashioned spinning wheels. Blueprints for the machines were finally located within China, and after being checked and modified by Chinese Industrial Cooperative engineers, two model sets of machinery were made and are now being duplicated at Chengtu, Szechwan, and Lanchow, Kansu, in C.I.C. machine shops.

Mr. Leacock points out that the size and simplicity of the new machines lend themselves to the small cooperatives. To teach C.I.C. members the use of this machinery, a technical training school has been set up in Chengtu with 18 boys from the Lanchow Baile School as the first students.

Union Makes Gift

The United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, has contributed \$5000 to China Aid Council, a participating agency of United China Relief, it is announced by United China Relief. The gift, which was made through the CIO American and Allied War Relief Committee, will be used to establish a new wing of a hospital in guerrilla territory.

Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic and president of the China Defense League which will administer the fund, writes to Lewis Merrill, president of the UOP-WA, that to fighters of the guerrilla front, "help that comes from workers like themselves in other countries has a special significance that cannot be estimated."

Study of the origins of students at the five universities now at Chengtu show that the city has become a national educational center. Each university has students from every Chinese province.

WAR CHEST CHAIRMEN IN 24 CITIES ON U.C.R. HONOR ROLL FOR MAY

Twenty-four chairmen of local war chests won places on United China's Relief's Honor Roll during May, by reaching or exceeding their quotas. Their names follow.

California

El Cerrito—Charles J. Cole, Jr.
San Marino—P. H. Sloggett
Santa Barbara

Dr. Walter Franklin

Florida

St. Petersburg—A. W. Higgins

Idaho

Fort Hall—C. L. Graves

Kentucky

Bowling Green

Mrs. Walter M. Briggs

Massachusetts

Lowell

Reverend Maurice L. Bullock

Pittsfield—Lawrence K. Miller

Michigan

Flint—Charles Stewart Mott

Nebraska

Fairbury—Russell A. Davis

Nevada

Reno—Dr. Rex Arlo Crider

New Hampshire

Concord—Joseph M. Lucier

New York

Caledonia

Mrs. Roy Hugh Outterson

Fulton—Hon. Elon K. Rowlee

Oswego

Reverend Franklin K. Blank

Ohio

Ashland—T. S. Myers

Chillicothe and Ross County

Denver E. Pfarr

Portsmouth and Scioto Counties

John M. Salladay

Pennsylvania

Ellwood City

Reverend Arthur M. Stevenson

Latrobe—H. A. Stewart

New Castle

Reverend G. S. Bennett

Philadelphia, Lewis N. Lukens, Jr.

Sayre—Harry A. Souders

Texas

Coleman and Coleman County

H. H. Scott

Washington

Ritzville—Hon. R. E. Edwards

Wisconsin

Casco and Kewaunee County

A. J. Dhuey

BOOKS ABOUT CHINA ON U. C. R. NEW LISTS

For friends of China who want to know more about the country and its people, United China Relief has just published three bibliographies. One is for adults and public libraries, another for high school teachers and high school libraries and the third for grade school teachers and libraries. They are available without

cost, on request to United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

A sampling from the adult list shows what a ten dollar bill and some small change will buy: "Battle for Asia," by Edgar Snow, \$1; "I Speak for the Chinese," by Carl Crow, \$1; "Is China A Democracy?" by Creighton Lacey, \$1.50; "Red Star Over China," by Edgar Snow, \$1.49; "The Wisdom of the Chinese," edited by Brian Brown, \$1; "The Wisdom of Confucius," edited by Lin Yutang, \$95; "The Good Earth," by Pearl Buck, \$95; "House of Exile," by Nora Waln, \$1; "Travels of Marco Polo," \$95; and "A Short History of the Chinese," by Mary Nourse, \$69. These may be ordered direct from United China Relief.

Pamphlets prepared by United China Relief for use in schools also are available from national headquarters, without cost. They include: "China Fights Back," a 14-page picture reprint from Coronet, showing China's war effort, with commentary by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek; "China Primer," an excerpt from the "Pocket Guide to China" prepared by the U. S. Army for personnel going to China; and "Asiatic Interests in American History," prepared by the Connecticut State Department of Education for high school teachers of American History, and two pamphlets prepared for high school and grade school teachers who wish to include material on China in their courses.

CHINESE MATCH GIFTS

Every American dollar contributed to China for emergency relief will be matched dollar for dollar by the Chinese Government, according to information just received at United China Relief national headquarters.

Under arrangements just completed, the Chinese Government also will provide fifty cents for each dollar sent for educational, religious, and other philanthropic objectives. At the legal exchange rate of approximately twenty to one, this means that each American dollar sent for direct relief will produce approximately forty dollars in Chinese currency; and that each American dollar sent for educational, religious, and other philanthropic objectives will provide approximately thirty Chinese dollars.

These supplementary grants will in part counteract the fall in the purchasing value of funds sent from America.

UNITED NATIONS CONFER



Pretty girls don national dress to represent the war relief agencies participating in the National War Fund at Waldorf conference. Pictured are: Baroness Teryll, Queen Wilhelmina Fund; Mary Staikos, Greek War Relief; Hazel Chu, United China Relief; Dorothy Abrahams, Russian War Relief.

N.W.F. CONFERENCE ENDS AT WALDORF

Members Hear Roosevelt Message Asking Support

Directors of fund-raising campaigns from communities all over the United States attended a week-long series of conferences at the Waldorf Astoria in New York, May 24 to 27, under the auspices of the National War Fund, to prepare for the fall campaign from Oct. 1 to Nov. 20, to raise \$125,000,000 for "increased relief needs on the military front, the United Nations front and the home front."

United China Relief arranged conferences at national headquarters with its own regional directors for the same week, so that they could also attend the Waldorf Astoria meetings. Meeting with the U.C.R. staff at headquarters were George C. Aydelott, representing the Pacific and Mountain States; Sidney R. Bradley for the Southwestern States; Wallace S. McClenahan, for the Southern States, Mr. Geo. W. Stone for the Mid-Atlantic States, and Mrs. J. Howard Brinkerhoff, who works with Mr. Stone in parts of his territory.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the National War Fund, who presided at the closing session of the Waldorf conferences, struck the keynote of the

meeting. "With the strength of union, the economy of federation and the backing of traditionally generous America," said President Roosevelt, "The National War Fund, like all essential parts of our war effort, must be given abundant and prompt support toward its goal. I ask all our people to remember this—that a share in the National War Fund is a share in winning the war."

Mr. Aldrich announced at the closing session of the conference that Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of United China Relief, would also serve as vice-chairman of the Campaign Committee of National War Fund.

Reports on the situation confronting the various war relief groups were made at the all-day conference on Friday, which concluded the week's sessions.

Mrs. Maurice T. Moore was the main speaker for U.S.O. and United China Relief. Dr. McConaughy, who also spoke, declared that China's needs were greater than ever, due in large part to its present isolation.

Dr. McConaughy, as well as other speakers, stressed the fact that government subsidies for relief could not take the place of contributions given voluntarily by the American people. He pointed out that philanthropy, by dictionary definition, was not charity, but the expression of friendship, and he conceived one of the most vital services of United China Relief was the creation of a stronger friendship between Americans and Chinese.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF



VOLUME 2, No. 7

July 3, 1943

PRAISES AID TO
CHINESE ORPHANS

Mme. Chiang Thanks
C.A.C. Leaders For
Child Care Help

Madame Chiang Kai-shek expressed "deep gratitude" for the help Americans are giving for the thousands of Chinese war orphans under her sponsorship in a conference she had on June 23 with Mrs. Edward C. Carter, President, and Mildred Price, Executive Secretary of China Aid Council of United China Relief.

China's First Lady also asked that her appreciation be conveyed to the members of United China Relief's Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development. She said: "Tell them that what they are doing and have done for the children of China is greatly appreciated, and in our struggle to keep our head above the waters, we feel confident of their support and sympathy."

The conference with Mme. Chiang took place in her suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Towers.

Mme. Chiang felt that conditions in the United States are very different from those in China but said that American specialists' knowledge about children's diseases such as trachoma and scabies would be heartily welcomed. "Send us your best medicines. We need them badly," she said.

China's First Lady paid a tribute to the "dollar-a-year" women working in her orphans' organization, and then stated that the two things most needed in behalf of China's children are funds and trained personnel. She asked that the Committee send back Chinese students trained in child care principles and said that she would help all she could in getting these students returned.

Mme. Chiang believes that Chinese children need child guidance as much as any children need it, but because of the overwhelming number of other problems, child

(Continued on page 3)

ALLIES JOIN CHINA IN JULY 7 CELEBRATION
AS SHE ENDS SIXTH YEAR OF FIGHTING

CHECKING THE SCORE

Chinese and American pilots, who together provided the "umbrella" which aided Chinese ground forces in their smashing victory in the Tungting Lake area, talk over the day's score.

Seven Steps To Victory

July 7, 1942—Fifth Anniversary of the war.

Aug. 29, 1942—Chinese retook Chuhsien and Lishui, climaxing a series of victories.

Jan. 13, 1943—Chinese recaptured Sinyang, strategic Japanese base.

May 20, 1943—Japanese started all-out offensive along Hupeh-Hunan border.

May 30, 1943—Smashing Chinese counter-offensive stopped Japanese drives toward Chungking.

June 1, 1943—Aided by Chinese and U. S. Army Air Forces, Chinese routed five enemy divisions southwest of Ichang in one of the biggest victories of the war.

July 7, 1943—Chinese begin seventh year of resistance to Japan.

Seventh Year Starts
With Happy Omen
of "Triple 7"

On July 7—the seventh day of the seventh month—China enters the seventh year of her resistance to Japan. Surely the triple seven is a happy omen.

The sixth year of war for China has been China's hardest year, despite the fact that she now has allies. With all roads except a meager airplane route blocked by enemy seizures, China has had to continue her fight with little material aid from the outside world than ever before.

Yet the Chinese Army began and ended the year with victories. July 7, 1942 saw the Chinese intensifying their attacks on enemy-held key positions on the 500-kilometer front in Chekiang and Kiangsi. The Japanese, fresh from the shock of the Doolittle raid, had launched a campaign in middle of May, sweeping over central and western Chekiang, to destroy potential Allied air bases in China. Within two months they had captured a number of important cities, including Kinhsa, Lishui and Chushien. By the first week in July a year ago the invading units from Chekiang and Kiangsi had met and gained temporary control over the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

But Japan's victories did not last long. The Chinese took back more than a dozen of the captured cities including the airfields at Chushien and Lishui, and the Japanese control of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway was broken.

The approach of this July 7 sees another major victory for China.

(Continued on page 2)

TRIBUTE TO CHINA

The July 7th anniversary will be marked in New York City by a Tribute to China rally at Carnegie Hall at 8:30 P. M. on July 7th under joint auspices of United China Relief, the China Society, the Chinese Benevolent Association and the East and West Association. Speakers will include the Chinese Ambassador. Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Bishop Paul Yu-pin and J. B. Powell.

Admission is free, but by ticket. Phone Circle 5-4115 for tickets.

7th War Year

(Continued from page 1)

With air assistance from the U. S. Army in China under the command of General Stilwell, the Chinese Army has been able to push the Japanese invaders back from an apparent attempt to press toward Chungking, and to take control of the rich rice-growing district in Hupeh and Hunan. The victory has shown that air assistance may turn the tide for the United Nations in China.

Democracy Advances

Significant in the prosecution of the war in China is the progress towards political democracy by the establishment and spread of the new county or *hsien* system, by which each district sets up its own political and governmental bodies on an elective basis and the people learn the rudiments of democratic procedure and government.

Education, another of the bulwarks of the home front through which the people learn the importance of continued total effort in this total war, made notable advance during this last difficult year. Free China's schools increased by 4,526 over last year, and there were nearly 9,000,000 more students than in the previous year.

Production Rises

In spite of the tremendous difficulties, government enterprises completed between 60 and 80 percent of their 1942 production schedule.

On the farms, there was more food produced as a result of the campaign for increased food production and the program of improved seeds and improved farming methods which has been carried to the farmers.

Roads and railroads continued to be built, even though new materials were impossible to get. About half of the planned railway

STUDY MEDICAL TACTICS



Students at the Emergency Medical Service Training School at Kunhsien in Hupeh, supported by ABMAC funds, study with a sandbox model the terrain over which their mobile units must travel.

Japanese "Dud" Bombs Aid China War Effort

Unexploded Japanese bombs dropped in China's Northwest guerrilla territories are being used for the war effort, according to reports received by the China Aid Council of United China Relief. Bomb cannisters are melted down and the metal re-cast into farm implements; picric acid, derived from the contents of the bomb, is used as a dye for blankets.

As a fair proportion of enemy bombs dropped in the Northwest have proven to be duds, an ample reserve of picric acid to dye this year's blanket supply is available.

The blankets are produced locally by the spinning and weaving cooperatives. Despite a plentiful supply of raw wool, which is

cheaper than cotton in that area, cooperatives have not yet been able to overcome the handicap of primitive equipment to produce enough to meet the tremendous need.

Since frostbite remains one of the most common complaints among guerrilla fighters, the Border Region Government is subsidizing wool cooperatives in order to ensure production of enough blankets to supply each soldier next year. Doctors on the staffs of four hospitals supported by the China Aid Council report that frostbite cases are sometimes so severe that amputation of fingers, toes and even ears is often necessary.

construction program was carried out, and the road-building program went over its goal. A total of 1,092 kilometers of new highways were built. A pack animal trail was opened into India which will help to bring in supplies from the outside, even though the amount will be meager. River transportation was improved.

Hardships Suffered

The year was one of tremendous hardship for the Chinese people, and the help which United China Relief was able to send was received with deepest gratitude.

Natural disaster — flood and famine — extending over a territory of 20,000 square miles directly affected 9,000,000 persons. Wherever Japanese troops penetrated, homes, villages, crops were ruthlessly destroyed. Hospitals were looted of all instruments and

movable equipment, and what could not be moved was destroyed. Mission hospitals in the path of Japanese advances were for some months without basic necessities and mission doctors saw many die for lack of simple remedies.

Throughout China, inflation, difficult to check in a blockaded country where supplies of every kind are rapidly dwindling, caused much suffering among salaried workers — doctors, teachers, and other professional people — and among students.

China has been compared to a man carrying a burden much too heavy, who has carried it so long that his neighbors credit him with superhuman strength. Only recently have there been indications that the Allies realize that China's back can break. In the coming year, as the allies assume a share of China's burden, great strides towards victory should be made.

FAMED VISITORS ADVISE U. C. R.

Members of Chungking Committee Give Aid in Relief Plans

The close relationship which United China Relief, after only two years in China, maintains with that country's leaders is shown in the fact that five members of its Coordinating Committee in Chungking were recently flown to this country by army bombers to execute important personal and Chinese government missions.

They are Dr. V. K. Chu, director of China's National Health Institute, a delegate to the recent food conference; the Most Reverend Paul Yu-pin, only Chinese Roman Catholic Bishop; Dr. Y. C. James Yen, President, National College of Reconstruction and founder of China's Mass Education Movement; Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President, Ginling College and one of the five presidents of the People's Political Council; and George Fitch, former Executive Director of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

During their stay in this country all five have been invited to serve as guest members of United China Relief's Program Committee.

The Program Committee is the group in United China Relief which makes final recommendations to the Board of Directors as to how funds raised in this country shall be spent in China. It is made up of seventeen members, many of whom were born in China, and fifteen of whom have spent from ten to 30 years in that country.

United China Relief, which has just signed its formal agreement with the National War Fund, has urged that organization for a total of \$9,000,000 which it hopes to send to China during the calendar year for relief and rehabilitation.

The funds to be sent will be distributed approximately in the following percentages: medicine and public health programs, 35%; child welfare programs, 15%; educational programs, 15%; economic and social self-help programs, 13%; and disaster relief, 17%. Five percent is reserved for special emergencies.

A worthy student from China will be recipient of one of the scholarships of the Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt fund at Mills College, Calif., established in honor of the ex-president of the college, who recently retired after 27 years of service.

CHINESE SOLDIERS

HAVE A NAME FOR IT

Chinese soldiers in western Yunnan Province, defending China's Burma Border, get meat with their meals only once every two weeks.

To celebrate this event properly, the soldiers always give a festive tone to the meal by inviting two or three guests, usually Chinese students doing educational work with the Yunnan aboriginal tribes.

The soldiers call their infrequent meat meal: "Teeth dedication party."

FAMINE VICTIMS GET
PUBLIC LAND GRANTS

The Japanese have been prevented from advancing into key strategic points in China's Northwest region as a result of quick relief measures instituted by the Border Region government, according to reports received by China Aid Council of United China Relief. Mme. Sun Yat-sen warned of this danger several months ago, and United China Relief immediately cabled \$50,000 for famine relief, which supplemented that of the local government.

Emergency steps to alleviate immediate suffering of famine victims in the provinces of Shansi, Hopei, Shantung and Honan included agricultural and industrial works projects. Refugees willing to till virgin soil were granted allotments from public land, exempted from tax payments for five years. The local government distributed seed, and loaned money, draught animals and agricultural implements.

Funds were appropriated to purchase raw cotton and this was farmed out to refugees to spin and weave. Government loans at low interest were made to groups interested in establishing new co-operatives. Other refugees were given work in transport units.

Mme. Sun reports that through its rehabilitation measures, the Northwest government has wiped out the danger of hardships driving desperate famine-sufferers into the camp of the enemy.

Although 31 out of 37 counties in Kwangtung are held by the Japanese, 70 per cent of the population of school age are attending public school, according to a report from Chungking. About a half a million students attend schools that are actually in "guerilla" territory.

ANGEL OF MERCY



Catholic Sister, at a Mission station near one of China's fighting fronts, gives medical aid to a weary Chinese refugee.

RISK LIVES TO AID ORPHANS,
REFUGEES IN WAR ZONES

Scores of Catholic hospitals and dispensaries are operating today only a few miles from China's fighting fronts, and priests and nuns in charge brave daily bombings and constant risk of capture to carry on relief work among Chinese refugees and wounded soldiers.

One humanity league of 50 priests and sisters is today operating twelve refugee camps, two hospitals, ten dispensaries and three orphanages and schools only a few miles from the Changsha front, thrice assaulted by the Japanese and now the objective of a fourth offensive.

A Catholic hospital in Tali, on the Yunnan front, treats from 400 to 500 wounded soldiers daily. A mission hospital in Nanfeng, in Kiangsi Province, was recently burnt by the Japanese, as was most of that city, but the mission's doctor continues to practice in his residence.

In the past year a Catholic hospital in Hunan Province has taken care of 60,000 regular patients and 31,000 out-patients. In the ten dispensaries of this same mission, 468,000 patients, including 180,000 refugees, received treatment.

Catholic mission orphanages in Free China today are looking after 10,466 orphans in 149 orphanages, according to recent reports received by United China Relief from its Coordinating Committee in Chungking which administers relief funds.

These mission orphanages are located in 59 cities in 16 provinces.

When Japan's invasion of China started, there were approximately

5,300 Catholic missionaries in that country. Most of these are still at their posts.

In the first five months of this year, more than \$3,000,000 of United China Relief funds were sent to China for general relief work. Thirty-two percent of this work is carried out under Catholic auspices, without consideration of the religious or sectarian affiliations of those aided.

Praises Aid

(Continued from page 1)

guidance clinics have not been started. She asked Mrs. Carter to see that Chinese students here are trained to initiate this work in China.

When asked about the status of the day nursery movement in China, she said "I think day nurseries are important but we lack personnel and funds to start them." She thought the idea of sending to China microfilms on child care is an excellent one, and was pleased to learn that one microfilm covering the subject has already been made.

In saying goodbye to her visitors, Mme. Chiang repeated her words of thanks to the Child Care Committee and said that China's children will be forever indebted to their American friends.

Dr. Max Pinner, editor of the American Review of Tuberculosis, has accepted membership on the Board of Directors of China Aid Council, participating agency of United China Relief.

SCORES GIVE TO
NEW BLOOD BANKPlasma Project Gets
Both Chinese And
American Donors

An American mother with three sons in the U. S. armed forces was one of the first "friends of China" to give blood to the Chinese Blood Bank, 154 Nassau Street, New York City, following its opening. Scores of Chinese, as well as Americans, are donating blood, which will be flown to China for the Chinese army.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, medical advisor to the Chinese division of the Lend Lease Administration, was the very first donor. Miss Betty Eng was the first Chinese woman donor.

Bishop Paul Yu-pin, of Nanking, a member of United China Relief's Coordinating Committee in Chungking, was another early donor. The Chinese Consul General, Dr. Tsune-chi Yu, gave his blood on the first day, with Dr. C. K. Chu, director of the Chinese National Health Institute, and Dr. N. C. Chen, New York director of the People's Foreign Relations Association of China.

Other donors have included Dr. James L. McConaghy, president of United China Relief, with a group of officials and staff members; and Dr. D. D. Van Slyke and Dr. Leland Rex Robinson, president and chairman of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China.

In her letter to the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, sponsors of the Chinese Blood Bank, Mrs. Rorke mentioned that one son is a prisoner of the Japanese, and wrote:

"It is especially on account of this son that I should like to give my blood to some courageous, wounded Chinese soldier who for so many years has fought so valiantly against this mutually treacherous and inhumane enemy."

Blood was given by one American girl whose father and brother are with American forces in the South Pacific, and whose fiancé is missing in the North Atlantic.

At Brooks Field, Tex., Chinese student observers are not only learning but teaching. American boys at the field have been quick to pick up Chinese phrases. Some in frequent use are: "Ch'ih la fan ma?" (Have you eaten? or How are you?) "Ma ma hu hu ti" (Don't be so extreme!) and "Tsai chien" (Goodbye).

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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PARTICIPATING IN THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives).

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Three U. C. R. Agencies
Report Year's Progress

Three agencies participating in United China Relief held their annual meetings in recent weeks.

Fred Atkins Moore, director of the Church Committee for China Relief, revealed in his annual report that the Protestant churches of America during the fiscal year of June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1943, more than doubled their aid to China. Contributions received by the Committee from the churches totalled \$449,841, or more than 203 per cent of the income from the same sources in 1941-1942. In addition, the American Advisory Committee, which represents the Church Committee in China, this year was granted by the Chinese Government the equivalent of US \$540,000; by Mme. Chiang, out of British funds entrusted to her, US \$100,000; by the Canadian Red Cross (Canadian) \$150,000; and by United China Relief directly, in addition to its grants to the Church Committee, \$328,629.

"All this," the report states, "adds up to \$2,184,614 as the total fund which our representatives were privileged to administer on the field in the past twelve months."

Helen Kennedy Stevens, executive director of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, in her annual report, said ABMAC had sent a total of \$1,572,689.12 in remittances and supplies during its

fiscal year from April 1, 1942 to March 31, 1943.

She cited as highlights of the year the return to China, under ABMAC auspices, of five medical experts who will work with the National Health Administration or the Army Medical Relief Corps; the opening of the Chinese Blood Bank here; the formation of an ABMAC Nursing Committee to study China's nursing needs; and the shipment to China of 24 cases of microfilmed medical literature for the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools.

Mrs. E. C. Carter, president of China Aid Council, said in her annual report that China Aid Council had sent during its past fiscal year \$705,000 to the National Association for Refugee Children, \$6,000 to the School for Gifted Children at Peipei, and \$68,750 for the orphanages and children's clinics under the supervision of Mme. Sun Yat-sen. She revealed China Aid Council was working to enlist some of the best child care specialists in this country to serve as a "resource committee" to aid in postwar child care programs in China.

"Work in guerrilla areas had greatly increased during the past twelve months," she reported. "Through United China Relief, China Aid Council has sent \$220,000 to those areas."

NEW BOOKS

RESISTANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION. By Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. 322 pp. New York, Harpers. \$3.50.

This volume of selections from speeches made by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek during the first five and one-half years of China's war of resistance to Japan is a striking record of the courage and determination of an indomitable leader, and of an indomitable people.

As pointed out by Dr. C. L. Hsia in his Foreword, "This is not a book written with the benefit of hindsight, when the smoke has cleared from the battlefield. It is a book made up of what the Generalissimo thought and what he said, from day to day, from month to month, during the past six years of leading a nation in life-and-death struggle."

Echoing in each of the sixty speeches included in the volume is the unwavering conviction that "China cannot be conquered." Yet this is never a blind and easy optimism. In each message the Generalissimo sets forth clearly to his people the difficulties of their position at that particular time, the things that they must do in the weeks and months immediately ahead to keep up their national policy of resistance and reconstruction.

Generalissimo Chiang also sees with equal clearness China's place in the world community of nations both during and after this war. Of great significance is China's conception of the post-war world-order, and of China's place in it, as expressed by Generalissimo Chiang. Perhaps the most important message in the entire volume is that sent by the Generalissimo to the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems, on November 17, 1942:

"China has no desire to replace Western imperialism in Asia with an Oriental imperialism or isolationism of its own or of anyone else. We hold that we must advance from the narrow idea of exclusive alliances and regional blocs which in the end make for bigger and more terrible wars, to effective organization of world unity. Unless real world cooperation replaces both isolationism and imperialism of whatever form in the new inter-dependent world of free nations, there will be no lasting security for you or for us."

B.A.G.

THE "LITTLE TIGER"



Gen. Hsueh Yueh

The key man of the war zone along northern Hunan, which includes the Tungting Lake area, where the Chinese have just won one of the big victories of the war, is the governor of Hunan Province, General Hsueh Yueh. Forty-five years old, General Hsueh has thus far chalked up three major victories for the Chinese Army, both won in north Hunan. He is the man responsible for the success of the Changsha Battle. To the Japanese he is known as "Hsueh, The Little Tiger."

After his first victory at Changsha in 1938, General Hsueh said, "The only thing we fear is that the Japanese won't attack us any more. The chance for the Chinese soldiers to show their fighting spirit is in this mountain region where they can walk and move faster." But the Japanese attacked again in the fall of 1941, and still again during the first week of January 1942. Each time they have been completely routed by the Chinese.

When the Japanese columns first struck at his troops near Changsha early in October, 1941, General Hsueh had not tried to hold them. To make effective his numerical superiority he tried to outflank the drive, throwing his men at the Japanese rear supply lines. As the Japanese drive pushed forward, General Hsueh's line fell back.

As they neared Changsha, the Japanese dropped parachutists and signaled their plain-clothes men within the city. General Hsueh let them advance to the very gates of the city. Then he counter-attacked, cutting the enemy off in the rear at the same time that he attacked them from the front, winning the victory.

To show his determination he wrote out his will shortly after the Japanese campaign started. Ranking generals under him did the same thing. As one man they vowed to win or die.

Ingenious Chinese Make Factories Out Of Scraps

Use "Odds and Ends" To Produce Equipment and Workers' Tools

The Chinese ability to combine the Yankee "know-how" with their own Oriental patience is partly responsible for China's heroic six-year defense. This statement was made by Dr. J. Henry Carpenter, ex-chairman of the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, who returned recently from a visit to China.

"Give the Chinese a few scraps of metal, some bits of wood and wire and string, and in no time at all," said Dr. Carpenter, "they will have a defense factory going full blast and growing all over the place."

"One striking example of ingenuity," said Dr. Carpenter, "was a cooperative in Chungking that had made five small cracking plants out of an old marine boiler. The cracking plants were used to transform tung oil into gasoline, and when I left this cooperative was turning out 10,000 gallons a day. To make those cracking plants the Chinese workmen had no equipment save a sledge hammer, two large jacks, an acetylene torch and a lot of energy and brains."

In another town, Chinese workmen in a textile cooperative made a threadtwisting machine out of wood. The only steel used was a "wishbone" of a wrecked American car.

"In this cooperative, no steel was available to make the spindles that held the bobbin. One young Chinese genius improvised two small wooden bobbin-carriers that lay flat instead of upright, and allowed the thread to come off without the use of a spindle. The machine handled 24 bobbins at a time, and did an estimated 20% better job than would have been possible with the old equipment."

In practically all cases, Dr. Carpenter said, the machines put together with odds and ends and substitutes worked better than the original machines.

Aid Needy Students

Destitute Chinese students are now being aided through a variety of work relief projects, according to the World Student Fellowship Fund.

The relief projects include trench-digging for air-raid protection, gardening, rural social work, teaching summer schools for street urchins, census-taking, knitting and office work. Money loans supplement their wages in the case of students cut-off by Japanese occupation from former sources of income.

Visual Education Projects Strengthen China Morale

SHOOT N' LOOT!

Loot taken by Chinese north-west guerrillas in six years of forays has included: 2,500,000 pounds of telephone wire, 343,718 telephone poles, 8,000 bicycles and over 95,000 rifles.



WATERWHEEL MADE FROM SCRAPS

Machineworkers pieced this wheel together from metal scraps, while other cooperative workers diverted a river to a specially constructed race. Now the wheel provides automatic power for a machine-shop, tannery, a spinning and weaving cooperative—and most wonderful of all, electric light, for the first time in the history of the village.

Names New Officers

Robert M. Field, Jr., Special Assistant to the United States Attorney-General, author, lawyer, and one of the directors of the Foreign Policy Association, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of Indusco.

Other officers elected to the Board are Maxwell S. Stewart, Assistant Editor of the "Nation," Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Frederick W. Longfellow, treasurer of Theodore Roosevelt House, who continues as Treasurer of Indusco; and Miss Rose Terlin, executive of the White Collar Panel of the War Labor Board, to serve as Secretary.

Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson, leader of the famed "Gung Ho" Raiders Battalion, has accepted the position of Honorary Vice-Chairman. Names of all honorary officers elected are: Honorary Chairman: Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., Retired; Honorary Vice-Chairmen — Lauchlin Currie, Walter H. Judd, Owen Lattimore and Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson.

QUEEN'S GIFT SOLD TO AID ORPHANS

Sacrifice by a Toledoan of a family treasure, donated to United China Relief, has made China's orphans \$652 richer.

Some time ago, Mr. Horace E. Allen, of Toledo, son of the late Dr. Horace N. Allen, gave to that city's United China Relief committee, of which he is chairman, several gold articles formerly owned by his father: a gold cup and saucer, a gold cigarette case and a gold richly inlaid napkin ring.

Following a showing of these articles in the Fifth Avenue window of the firm Black, Starr and Gorham, the gold articles were sold to three of the hundreds of window gazers who had been attracted to the display.

The cup and saucer were given to Dr. Allen, who was a physician, by the last Queen of the Koreans in gratitude for his saving the life of the Queen's cousin, Prince Min, severely wounded in an insurrection.

Movies Made by Nanking University Shown To Vast Audiences

The University of Nanking, now in exile in Chengtu, is becoming an important morale-building agent as a result of its visual education activities, according to reports just received by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

The University's Department of Science now has five separate units devoted to visual-audio education, which has been closely integrated with the Chinese government's morale building program.

Documentary and educational films made in the United States and Great Britain recording United Nations defense activities and military actions are constantly circulated throughout Free China by the Department of Educational Cinematography, and showings to audiences of from 4,000 to 10,000 people at a time are common occurrences. Silk screens, on which the projected picture is visible from two sides, are used for this type of showing.

This Department has also produced 100 reels of 16 millimeter films, dealing with such subjects as wool production, tea production and war-time shipping on the Yangtze. These films are now being circulated in the United Nations.

Training of students for visual educational work is another part of the University of Nanking's work, and today over 200 of these graduates are working throughout Free China as projectionists, radio operators and instructors of visual education.

The University's College of Science has established a National Microfilm Library in Chungking for the International Cultural Service of China. About 400 microfilm subjects, obtained from the United States, are on file there. Copies of the films have been made by the University of Nanking and have been put into circulation throughout China.

The University, incidentally, is now manufacturing microfilm readers, and is supplying them to all film libraries in China.

United China Relief, through its participating agency the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges, has helped to finance this important project.

Cooperatives Create New Co-ordinating Body

Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, announces a sweeping reorganization of the C.I.C. central and regional headquarters in China. A new three-man committee, appointed by Dr. H. H. Kung and the C.I.C. Standing Committee, has become the central coordinating body, and from now on the cooperatives themselves and their federations will be responsible for all joint business and administrative activities.

The former Central C.I.C. Headquarters in Chungking is replaced by a new organization, named the Association for the Advancement of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, whose functions will be purely promotional and technical, with auditing advice to be given to cooperatives who apply for it.

The new three-man body, to be known as the National Coordinating Committee, is composed of William Hsu, Chairman, for six years Secretary General of the Friends of the Wounded Soldiers Society; J. M. Tan, Comptroller, a leading chartered accountant who escaped from Hongkong last year; and Frank Lem, Supervisor of Projects, a well-known engineer formerly associated with the Shanghai Power Plant.

Also announced was the dissolution of depots and the seven regional headquarters which formerly came under the now defunct Central Headquarters. In their place there will be three territorial divisions comprising the Northwest (Kansu, Ninghsia, Suiyuan, Shensi, Shansi, Honan and Northern Hupeh); the Southwest (Szechuan, Sikang, Yunnan, Kweichow and Southern Hupeh) and the Southeast (Kiangsi, Kwangtung, Fukien, Anhwei, Chekiang, Hunan and Kwangsi). Each of these territorial offices will be administered by three-man committees who will coordinate their work with the newly-appointed committee in Chungking.

Federations, formed by the cooperatives and to which the cooperatives elect their representatives, will take over the work of the former depots. They will handle purchases, sales, arrange new projects and set up treasuries, clinics, educational and cultural centers. It is expected that the federations from all over the country will soon set up a National Federation. This decentralization is the goal towards which the cooperatives have aimed since their establishment.

Lu Kuang Mien has been appointed Chairman of the North-

17 CITIES ACHIEVE HONOR ROLL LISTING

In June, War Chest and United China Relief chairmen in 17 cities won places on the Honor Roll, by achieving or exceeding their fund goals. The list follows:

WAR CHESTS

Arizona

State of Arizona

Dr. Grady Gammage

Illinois

Peoria.....Ray O. Becker

Massachusetts

Amherst.....Rev. Hervey C. Parke

Boston.....Allan Forbes

Chicopee.....Albert Balthazar

New York

Johnstown.....William H. Van Voast

Pennsylvania

Franklin.....J. R. Ferguson

South Dakota

Mitchell.....E. A. Kirkpatrick

West Virginia

Clarksburg.....Don B. Potter

UCR CAMPAIGNS

Illinois

Tremont.....Hon. W. C. McQueen

Ohio

Crestline

Mrs. Joseph Brack McCarter

west Coordinating Committee and Walter Chen, Chairman of the Southeast Coordinating Committee. Both men were formerly directors of regional headquarters. As yet the Southwest Committee has not been appointed.

The other promotional agency in China is the International Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives Productive Relief Fund, which receives and distributes gift funds from abroad, notably the United States, Great Britain and Australia.

It is now expected that the cooperatives will be imbued with renewed spirit and vigor and will be able to use with the greatest effectiveness all funds from government, private or foreign sources.

National Reconstruction scholarship grants, supported by United China Relief funds, and others by the Chinese Ministry of Education, have assisted scores of talented refugee students who otherwise might have had to discontinue their college education.

HERO HOME



Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson, leader of Makin Island Raiders, who won fame both for his marines and their slogan.

HISTORIC TALKS OFFERED IN ALBUM

The speeches of Madame Chiang Kai-shek before the House of Representatives and at Wellesley College are now available on phonograph records from National Headquarters of United China Relief. Each set of records is contained in a handsome album bearing the memorable photograph in color of Madame Chiang that appeared in Vogue Magazine.

The cost for each album is \$4.50. Each speech runs approximately 20 minutes. The albums were prepared by the Linguaphone Institute, with the approval of Madame Chiang.

Open Chinese Center

The Colorado Friends of the Chinese People have just opened a Chinese Center at 1441 Welton Street, Denver, for use by Chinese civilians and Chinese-American members of the U. S. Armed Forces.

The new center will serve soldiers and aviators from the Lowry, Buckley and La Junta Airfields; from Fort Logan and from Fort Carson. Recreation facilities, include billiards, and a spacious reading room is equipped with Chinese newspapers and magazines from all parts of the country.

In Shantung Province, the Chinese have diverted the course of the Yellow River for hundreds of miles by blowing up the dikes—an act of national self-sacrifice as heroic as the Russian destruction of their Dnieper Dam.

It's 'Gung Ho' In Army Now

CIC Slogan Makes Hit With South Pacific Boys

If expressions popular with present United States soldiers become permanent additions to the English language after this war, as after World War I, the "Gung Ho!" motto of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives is likely to achieve immortality.

Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson, leader of the famed Carlson's Raiders and honorary vice-chairman of the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, made this forecast. He is now in this country on furlough.

On a visit to the Indusco offices in New York, Col. Carlson related that the "Gung Ho!" (Work Together!) slogan of his marine corps raiding battalion in the South Pacific has become so popular with the Marines, that it now not only is the synonym for "pep" and "elbow grease," but is the name of a song, a cheer, an army knapsack and a jungle knife. The knapsack was designed by Col. Carlson especially for raiders, and distributes the weight of the contents so evenly on the soldier's back and shoulders that he is able to make long marches with less fatigue than before.

Col. Carlson, member of the Board of Directors of Indusco for several years, became interested in industrial cooperatives during the two years that he spent as U. S. Army observer with the Chinese Eighth Route Army. He has often said that he formed his raiding battalion around the idea of teamwork, using the work-together motto to develop cooperation among his men. Col. Carlson carries out the "Gung Ho!" idea in his marine corps battalion to the extent of making no distinction, except in command, between officers and men.

Wheat Sent To Honan

Seed wheat has been distributed to famine sufferers in 33 counties of Honan Province by the American Advisory Committee of United China Relief.

Approximately 10,471 Bushels of seed wheat were distributed to about as many Chinese farmer-families in that area.

Chinese road-builders working on the new highway across the Himalayas from India into China have been opposed by bands of pugnacious monkeys.

UCR AUDITORS MAKE 1942 FINANCIAL REPORT

The 1942 report of United China Relief Auditors, Ernst & Ernst, delayed because of depleted staff and pressure of war work, was received on June 24th. The net results agree with the preliminary figures issued by United China Relief a few months ago.

Total Receipts	\$6,932,337.04
Disbursements	5,747,765.63
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	\$1,184,571.41

In addition, contributions amounting to \$95,897.08 were mailed prior to December 31, 1942 but not received until 1943.

Copies of the full report are available to anyone on application to United China Relief, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

PINE STUMPS YIELD GAS SUBSTITUTE

Fukien Christian University is now making contributions in two fields where previous shortages have handicapped Free China's defense efforts: in food and in fuel. Both shortages have directly resulted from the China Sea and Burma Road blockades.

Fukien University's chemistry department is responsible for a revolutionary new process, now a Chinese military secret, whereby crude oil and a gasoline substitute can be extracted from old pine tree stumps. By this process, perfected by a young chemistry instructor, use is made of the hundreds of thousands of tree stumps left in Fukien Province's forests as a result of its long history of timber exportation. The gasoline substitute is being used by the Chinese Army.

Food shortages in Fukien have been alleviated by the College of Agriculture's vast wheat-breeding experiments, in which 100 varieties taken from all parts of the world are now being grown throughout the province. The agronomists have also perfected two new varieties of rice which yield 40 percent more than the native local variety.

An American professor in Nanjing University walked a cow 1,500 miles during the dramatic trek of China's colleges into the interior, to keep the cow's breed from being wiped out. On a riverboat, the cow got seasick.

GIRL STUDENTS ARE HERDSMEN



Girl students of the Technical Academy for Young Northwesters, one of the schools in Chinese guerrilla territory partially supported by China Aid Council, act as herdsmen for the school's milk goats, in pursuit of their studies in animal husbandry.

CHINA FOODS PIQUE PALATES OF NEW YORKERS

Delicacies At UCR Shop Prove Popular With Gotham Gourmets

United China Relief's retail shop at 444 Madison Avenue, New York City is experiencing a busy season. Committees in other cities, just setting up similar shops, may be interested in learning how this shop is run.

The New York Shop, under the guiding hand of Mrs. John T. Pratt, co-chairman of the New York City Committee, assisted by Mrs. Richard E. Myers, vice-chairman of the Women's Committee, has been reorganized and is now showing a tidy profit.

One of the new features of the shop is a food corner, with shelves attractively filled with all kinds of appetizing items, such as Chinese almond cookies, fortune cakes, peanut candy, and a new imported soy bean sauce, bottled expressly for United China Relief.

Among other food items for sale are little straw baskets, made in China, in which are nested eight jars of delightful preserves,

of which cumquat jam is one. The baskets retail for \$2.00 and sell very well, making ideal hostess gifts.

United China Relief's new Mayling Ningchow Congou tea, first China tea to be received here since Pearl Harbor, is much in demand. Attractive china, chopsticks, napkins and United China Relief's own cookbook complete the food corner.

Also on display are bolts of imported Chinese shantung in a variety of colors ranging from somber black to Chinese pink, and a small quantity of rare old Chinese tribute silks.

Men's ties, hand-made and lined in white silk, have been made from some of the shantung and are very popular with men shoppers.

The shop also has an educational corner, with a pictorial map of China decorating the wall. Here visitors can browse among books and pamphlets about China.

Other items include jewelry, objects d'art, scrolls, books and bric-a-brac. The window of the shop is dressed anew each week and is the object of much attention from passersby.

PARASITE STUDY AT FUKIEN ADVANCES

Future Medical Control May Result From Recent Research

Much progress in isolating and studying the schistosomiasis parasite, native to Fukien Province, is reported by the Department of Biology of Fukien Christian University.

This parasite, whose different species attack various organs of the body, has long been a source of disease in Fukien Province, but has been known to Szechwan Province only since 1938. The parasite was presumably taken to the west by airplane or by refugees.

Fukien has just reported to the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China that its Biology Department has published 50 reports on the life cycles of isolated schistosomiasis, which will furnish the basis for further medical study. These studies are also expected to contribute to the health-protection of American troops in China.

DESOLATION LEFT IN CHEKIANG PROVINCE

Reports of destruction and desolation in southern Chekiang Province continue to reach United China Relief.

Retreating Japanese destroyed crops or fed them to their horses, burned or bombed all villages, and many thousands of Chinese are, as a result, without homes or the means of earning a living.

In the once-prosperous town of Lishui, two-thirds of the residential and business structures have been destroyed, and of the rest few have not suffered some damage. Many small businesses in this area, where the tides of war have advanced and receded for six years, have been destroyed and rebuilt several times, and their owners are now without funds.

Deaths from starvation are rising, and an appeal has been sent to United China Relief's Chungking committee for medicine, food and money.

New buildings to replace those destroyed by fire last September are nearing completion at the medical center at Tsyunkwan, near Kwei-yang, which is supported by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, participating agency of United China Relief. They are structures of mud-plaster and bamboo.

TOKYO RAIDER TELLS STORY

Random House will publish on July 12 "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo," the personal story of one of the Tokyo raiders, Capt. Ted Lawson, written in collaboration with a Washington newspaperman, Robert Considine. The publishers have given the News permission to quote the following excerpts.

Lawson was severely injured when his plane crashed on the China coast. Aided by Chinese guerrillas, he sought medical attention:

Near the edge of the settlement, the stretcher bearers stopped. They carried us into the patio of a clean-looking little building and placed us on the ground.

There were some China Relief posters, printed in English, stuck in the surrounding walls. Pretty soon the most beautiful sound I've heard came to my ears. Someone inside was speaking English well, with a Chinese accent. An intelligent-looking Chinese with eyeglasses came out and shook hands with us.

"Anything we have is yours," he said. "We know what you have done."

I told him we needed a doctor, anesthetic, iodine, sedatives.

He looked at me forlornly, and sighed. They had nothing at this station, except bandage and a little food and water. Not even a sleeping pill, not even an aspirin tablet or any kind of antiseptic. No doctor, of course.

But we felt better after the Chinese nurses had washed us with hot water.

The man in charge of the station came in that night. I was glad he did. I felt so low about so many things. I told him that a lot of times, back home, I had seen people taking up collections on street corners and in movie houses for China Relief. I told him I had passed up the collection boxes more times than I had contributed and that when I'd put a dime or a quarter in the box, it used to make me feel like a pretty generous fellow. I told him I was so damned sorry I could cry. Maybe I did.

He smiled there in the dim room.

"Don't," he said "Your money went a long way. Try to sleep; you have much ahead of you."

Later, Lawson comments on the missionaries who aided him:

They were just plain, gentle, hard-working men and women,

CARRY TOKYO FLYERS TO SAFETY



Chinese guerrillas escort six injured Tokio raiders in sedan chairs on journey to seek medical care. Japs were at their heels all the time.

more completely uninterested in their own welfare and comfort than anyone I've ever known. Their days and most of their nights were devoted to us. They seemed far more interested in us as men than in us as aviators."

And finally, he makes clear the tragic reason for Washington's long silence about the raid:

The preoccupation in bringing American flyers to safety was a principal reason why no detailed statement was issued after the raid. To have named the flyers and disclosed that they were still missing would have intensified the efforts of the Japanese to capture them. Also, consideration had to be given to the possibility of reprisals on friendly Chinese who helped the Americans in Japanese-occupied China. . . .

As great a shock as it was to hear about the execution of some of our fellows and the probable torture of others, it was equally hard to take the eventual news from the Generalissimo that the Japs had systematically slaughtered all Chinese who helped us after our crashes. We may never know how systematic they really were; how many of those who actually helped us did, in fact, get caught. But the Japs must have been thorough, and pitiless.

"I keep thinking of those brave, tireless and loyal men and women who picked us up, carried us on their backs, fed us, nursed us back to health and got us away. And I wonder if their knowledge that some of those whom they thus saved would come back to bomb again and again was any comfort to them when they were dragged off to their deaths. . . .

YENCHING HEAD IS CHEERFUL PRISONER

**Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Under House Arrest
In Peiping**

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University at the time of Pearl Harbor, now a captive of the Japanese, is reported "well and cheerful" in word just received of him from China by United China Relief.

Dr. Stuart, with two friends, is living under house-arrest in Peiping. He presumably is not allowed to leave the house premises, but a courtyard, large enough for tennis and badminton, provides adequate space for exercise. A cook and another servant are permitted to serve the prisoners.

According to the United China Relief's information, Dr. Stuart has "set himself regular stints" of Latin classics and Chinese novels for a time of each morning, and reads English novels in the afternoons. He is also reading modern theology. Every evening the men play anagrams, and are making a "scientific study" of it. One of the men has his piano, the other his guitar.

"On holidays," the letter reads, "they are deluged with gifts from hundreds of people of all nationalities. American friends in Peiping write to Dr. Stuart twice each week and send him a weekly parcel. We try to keep them supplied with books. Another friend sends a plant or flower each Saturday so that they have it fresh on Sunday."

New Board Members

The Board of Directors of United China Relief, of which Paul G. Hoffman is chairman, has two new members: Rabbi David de Sola Pool, Minister of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, New York City, since 1907; and George Whitney, banker and chairman of the New York City Committee of United China Relief.

Two new honorary Directors are B. S. Fong, merchant banker of San Francisco and former head of that city's Chinese Chamber of Commerce; and Dr. Alfred Sao-ke Sze, former Chinese Ambassador to the United States.

China villagers, farmers, workmen, students, and many times women as well as men, have responded to the call for volunteers when the army needed mass help.

RADIO HONORS CHINA

ON 6TH ANNIVERSARY

July 6: Wendell L. Willkie, CBS Network, 9:30-10 p.m.

July 7: Gracie Fields, Blue Network, 10:15-10:30 p.m.

July 10: Dramatization of Chinese Army Airforce, CBS Network, 7-7:30 p.m.

July 11: Texaco Star Theatre, CBS Network, 9:30-10 p.m.

UCR FILMS ARE SEEN BY LARGE AUDIENCES

In the past six months, more than 2,000,000 persons have witnessed showings of United China Relief's film, "Western Front," according to the Office of War Information, which has distributed this film through its depots throughout the country.

In an average month, approximately 317,400 people see this film at 2,115 showings in 938 separate cities. One hundred and sixty-eight distributors of "Western Front" report the film either "steadily in demand" or "very much in demand," particularly by schools.

United China Relief's 1943 film, "China-First to Fight," is currently being shown by United China Relief committees and motion picture councils throughout the country. This film may be obtained through national headquarters, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

NEWS

UNITED CHINA RELIEF



VOLUME 2, NO. 8

AUGUST 7, 1943

TRAINING SCHOOLS LOOK TO OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN

Americans Instruct Chinese Officers In New Tactics

Plans for an ultimate offensive by the Chinese Army against the Japanese in China and in Burma have just moved closer to realization with the announcement that two United States military training centers have been established in China.

The two centers, situated in widely-separated points in Free China, were set up by Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, and will be conducted with the dual purpose of instructing Chinese officers in the newest American fighting techniques, and in the use of American weapons.

One school specializes in training in infantry tactics and weapons and is directed by Brigadier General Thomas Arms, with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as its official commandant. Colonel Frank Dorn, who walked out of Burma with Stilwell, commands the second, an artillery school.

On completing their courses of instruction, the Chinese officers will return to their respective units and pass on their knowledge to China's vast army of enlisted men.

The armed forces of China already exceed 20 million, with five million in active combat and fifteen million in reserve units or in training. Over 800,000 Chinese guerrillas are harassing Japanese garrisons and lines of communication, and more than 600,000 regular Chinese troops are operating behind Japanese lines.

Meanwhile there are over 50 million able-bodied male citizens of military age, and approximately 30 million of them have had preliminary training.

At the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, China had only 200 divisions in the field, totalling approximately
(Continued on page 3)

NEW DISASTER HITS CHINA AS KWANTUNG FAMINE GROWS

Thousands Dying Of Starvation In Vital Southeast Province

Famine, ancient enemy of China, has attacked that country in another vital province, according to dispatches reaching the Church Committee for China Relief.

Kwantung, in China's southeast—native province of many Chinese in the United States—is the newest famine victim. The area affected is the Sz Yap district, south and slightly west of Canton, with Toishan, 60 miles from Canton, as its center. Nine-tenths of the population in that district are said to be facing starvation.

The Chinese government is co-operating with relief officials in rushing aid to the stricken province. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, has promised that the government will "match" whatever famine aid the American Advisory Committee of United China Relief obtains from abroad. In the meantime Chinese military authorities at his request released quantities of army rice for relief purposes.

The famine in Kwantung is the result of a combination of disasters: prolonged drought and crop failures; Japanese blockade of the coastline and the impossibility of importing food; and the burden of several hundred thousand refugees from Canton and from Hong-kong. In the spring of 1942, a large part of this district was overrun by the Japanese, who destroyed villages, farming implements, and growing crops as they withdrew.

This area has never been able to support its normal population of two million, and with a large proportion of its agriculture unre-
(Continued on page 2)



GETTING READY

With the "first crack" already made in the Axis, Chinese officers are studying ways of making a second crack, in U. S. Military Training Schools, whose establishment in West China has just been announced.

Honor Dr. Robert K. S. Lim With U. S. Legion Of Merit

At the same simple six-minute ceremony at which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek received the American order of the Legion of Merit in the degree of Chief Commander, Dr. Robert Kho-seng Lim, director of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools of the Chinese Army Medical Corps, received the order in the degree of Officer.

General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister and Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army, and Gen. Shang Chen, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the National Military Council, were recipients of the order in the degree of Commanders and Gen. Yu Ta-wei, director of Ordnance Administration, re-

ceived the order as an Officer.

Dr. Lim, whose schools have been aided with ABMAC funds since their founding, recently has been loaned to Lt. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell to aid him in one of the military training centers he has set up in China. Dr. Lim is directing the training of medical officers.

President Lin Sen Dies After Long Serving China

The passing of the 79-year-old President of China, Dr. Lin Sen, on August 1 brought to a close a career that had served China greatly during one of the most crucial epochs of her long history.

The elderly scholar was called from his studies on December 15, 1931 to head the government at a time when the country was threatened with serious division over the policy towards Japan, following the latter's invasion of Manchuria. His task was to reunite the Nanking branch of the National People's Party (the Kuomintang) with the Cantonese faction, which earlier in the year had established a rival government in the south.

Dr. Lin's outstanding achievement during his Presidency was his contribution to national unity at that time, and during the years of his incumbency. His importance as a symbol of national unity increased in 1937, when China's new capital was established in Chungking after the old one at Nanking had been seized by the Japanese.

Served China Well

In his youth, Lin Sen spent several years in San Francisco as a missionary student, returning to



Lin Sen
President of China, 1931-43

China after the 1911 revolution to become senator in the Republic's first parliament, a post he held without interruption until 1923. He was elected a member of the Kuomintang's central executive member in 1924, and in 1928 became vice-president of the Legislative Yuan.

as we treat the Japs, is one of the great mysteries. We count on China to tie up hundreds of thousands of Japanese troops, we keep promising aid, and we not only have sent very little of the latter, but thus far we have flatly refused to relent in our position of excluding all Chinese from emigrating to this country. (They have been banned since 1880.)

Other legislation to liberalize the immigration laws respecting them is pending, fortunately. Nobody wants to let down the bars to all the Chinese who might desire to come to the United States. The only thing seriously contemplated is that they be admitted on the quota system, as are Europeans—this would mean letting 107 annually—and that they be permitted to become American citizens. It is disgraceful that we haven't done both these things long ago. The Chinese have been fighting our battles against Japan for six solid years, at almost inconceivable cost to themselves. Thus far the reward we have given them has consisted of further insults by a refusal to amend our grossly discriminatory immigration laws. Does this make sense in any direction?

MADISON SPONSORS WEEKLY BROADCAST

Editor's Note: The following article was written for the NEWS at the editor's request by Miss Leslie Spence, chairman of the Radio Division of the Madison, Wis., United China Relief Committee. The NEWS will welcome articles or information from other local chairmen, describing activities of any sort, which might help other committees in setting up similar projects.

By Leslie Spence

In the belief that only as we come to have regard for the ways of living and the ideals of other nations will we want to help them now or in the future or to cooperate with them for a decent world, the Radio Committee of United China Relief in Madison, Wisconsin, broadcasts weekly about China and the Chinese.

The first series, aimed to keep our citizens abreast of developments in China, included: "The Chinese Spirit of Resistance and Reconstruction," "Modern Chinese Woman," "Chinese Youth Helps China," "Chinese Leadership: Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek," "China Spiritually Ready for World Cooperation."

In a second series, Chinese students were interviewed. Two, who had been among the first to help in Chinese Rural Reconstruction, were interviewed on "China Helps Her Farmers" and "China Helps Her Farm Women." The trek of Chinese colleges from seaboard to interior was described by two others who had gone west with

their colleges. A former resident of Chungking described it.

A girl whose mother is in the thick of war activity answered questions about Chinese women in war work. The Chinese farm was described by a student of Agriculture. In another program the constitution of the Chinese family was explained.

Faculty members also took part: Professor Garnett of the Philosophy Department was interviewed on his year in China; and Professor Frederic A. Ogg, Head of the Department of Political Science, talked on "China and A World Order."

In connection with the War Chest Drive, which included money for United China Relief, the Committee put on a play dramatizing over the radio guerrilla warfare, hospitals, orphanages, and other purposes for which money raised here is used, and presented also over three local stations a talk on "Villagers Without Villages." The local chairman of United China Relief, Mrs. Gilbert Doane, this spring summarized the accomplishments of United China Relief.

The Committee made transcriptions of some of these programs so that other localities with a radio station may borrow them. Scripts of most of the programs listed above can be made available, if localities wanting them will address Leslie Spence, Oregon, Wisconsin, or United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

Only Insults for China

(Reprinted from Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, July 7, 1943)

It is estimated that China's epic resistance to Japan for the past six years has cost Japan 1,000,000 men, and yet our Congress continues to insist upon insulting the Chinese with an immigration law which is more stringent than that applied to Japan itself. Only recently, the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee voted 9 to 8 against relaxing the law to permit a grand total of 107 Chinese to enter this country annually on a quota basis.

Today is the anniversary of the fake incident at the Marco Polo Bridge, outside Peiping, which gave Nippon her excuse to invade China in 1937. It would be extremely gratifying if our lawmakers in Washington could take some positive step on this day toward wiping out the slur which has been accorded our indispensable ally. But that will not happen.

Just how Americans can expect the Chinese to view them with anything but suspicion and alarm, in the light of our Congress' refusal to treat them even as well

China Hit By New Famine

(Continued from page 1)

stored, the task of feeding all the hungry is desperate. The railroad from the agriculturally rich Hunan Province has been cut by war, and today food can be brought in from Hunan only by river or by road. At the present time, transport facilities are impeded both by shortage of vehicles.

Scores Starving

The chief relief work in the Kwantung famine area is now being carried on with funds allocated by the American Advisory Committee of the Church Committee for China Relief. In the past four months, this agency of United China Relief allocated \$370,000 in the affected area for use in aiding the famine victims, who include hundreds of homeless children. Previously, the American Advisory Committee had appropriated \$131,000.

The Toishan Committee administering these funds is composed of Miss Margie Shumate, of the American Southern Baptist Mission; Father F. J. O'Neill, of the Maryknoll Fathers, and the Rev. V. J. R. Mills, of the Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada.

At the present time, the American relief funds are being used to run six soup kitchens and three children's homes. During July, 4,000 tickets were given out for the soup kitchens each day. The ticket entitles the bearer to only 18 ounces of thin rice gruel, but this small amount is often shared by the recipient with another.

Conditions common in Honan at the height of that province's famine disaster are being duplicated in Kwantung. Scores of starving people are reduced to eating yellow root bugs. Hundreds have died from eating king root, ordinarily used for dyeing clothes.

Fast Thinking And Moving Deprive Japanese of X-Ray

An x-ray machine, earmarked by the Japanese for future seizure and for use in one of their military hospitals, was recently spirited out of a danger zone in Honan Province into Free China through the joint efforts of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, the Southern Baptist Missions and the Friends' Ambulance Unit.

The machine was in territory overrun last year by the Japanese, and for some reason was not removed by the enemy when they retreated from the area. It was the property of a Southern Baptist Mission Hospital and was not in use.

Dr. Robert McClure, of the Friends' Ambulance Unit, whose years of residence in Honan had given him familiarity with the roads, volunteered to bring the x-ray machine out of Honan into Shensi Province in a Friends' ambulance.

The machine today is at work in a bomb-proof cave belonging to a Paochi canvas cooperative.

The American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives gave a cabled pledge to the x-ray movers before the moving was undertaken that a replacement of the machine would be made after the war to the Southern Baptist Mission Hospital in Honan.

GUERRILLA BABIES TO HAVE BIG 1944

Many guerrilla "war babies" in China's Northwest have never tasted candy, but they are due for this big adventure next year.

A small but successful crop of sugar beets was planted for seed last year, re-sown for more seed this year, and next year it will be devoted to sugar beet production. The sugar processing project is being eagerly anticipated by all children in the region, writes Mme. Sun Yat-sen.

Mme. Sun sponsors 21 day nurseries in the guerrilla regions, supported by China Aid Council of United China Relief.

RECORD SUM IS SENT TO CHINA BY U. C. R.

Over Three And A Half Million Forwarded For War Relief

During the first six months of 1943, United China Relief forwarded to China, for war relief, \$3,651,683.23. This is \$378,161.73 more than was sent during the last six months of 1942, and \$1,828,845.40 more than during the first six months of 1942, according to Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman, Board of Directors.

It is believed that these gifts represent the largest sums transmitted for relief to any of our allies during any six months period since the beginning of the war.

In spite of the cessation of the campaign during the past six months, due to the National War Fund's impending campaign this fall, United China Relief has received in gifts \$3,098,220.97, which is only \$37,982 less than the amount received during the last six months of the 1942 campaign for United China Relief.

A summary of receipts and disbursements for January 1 to June 30, 1943, has been prepared by United China Relief. Copies will be sent upon request.

REFUGEE WORKMEN



Forced to leave homes and jobs when the disastrous famine visited their native Honan Province, these young workmen have found jobs with Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in neighboring Shensi Province. They are building a race that will eventually supply power to run equipment in a new textile cooperative.

More than 1,000 refugee families from Honan, who walked as much as 300 miles to escape from the famine area, are now working for or in the industrial cooperatives.

Chinese Army Prepares

(Continued from page 1)

ly a million and a half men. Practically all of these soldiers were volunteers.

Farmer-boy Army

In 1937, however, China began to enforce her 1933 conscription law, and her vast farmer-boy army, now famed for its resourcefulness, stamina and courage, is the result. By this law, an arbitrary number of soldiers is asked from each provincial governor, who then delegates actual conscription successively to the wards, boroughs and towns of the *hsien* or country governments. In the final analysis, it is actually the town elder who chooses his required quota of draftees from the families under his supervision.

Most of these conscripts now enter the army with preliminary military training, continuously given to all Chinese men, by turn,

in their native villages.

Twenty-six military training schools now exist for the training of Chinese officers. The training of reserve officers takes place in senior middle schools and colleges.

Cadets for the Central Military Academy and its branches — the future officers of the Chinese Army — come from junior and middle school graduates, and in recent years many have been enrolled from behind Japanese lines by special agents sent for this purpose. Hundreds of frontier tribesmen — Mongols, Tibetans, Moslems, Lolos, Miaos and Yaos — have been graduated from the Central Military Academy.

Six years of resistance to Japan, accomplished in the face of stupendous handicaps of inferior or limited equipment, have won for the Chinese chiupa (ordinary soldier) a reputation for extraordinary fighting strength.

Ship Aids China

King Chan, a young Chinese-American seaman aboard the S.S. El Coston of the USA Navigation Line, collected \$62.82 for China relief work during a recent ship's run to Greenland. Chan collected the fund for the four International Peace Hospitals supported by China Aid Council of United China Relief.

THE CHINA FRONT

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was formally endorsed as acting President of China following the death of Lin Sen. **American fliers** have gained mastery of China skies over a 1,000-mile front from Hankow to Indo-China, battering airfields, military installations and shipping over Hankow, Hongkong and Hainan Island.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund.

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OFFER UCR RECORDS
TO RADIO STATIONSNational Audience May
Hear Talks On
China's Culture

Ninety-seven national radio programs have been invited by national headquarters of United China Relief to use, without cost to them, a series of six electrical transcriptions of talks on the culture of China.

The record on "The Music of China," illustrated by old and new Chinese songs, is given by Liu Liang-mo, founder of the mass singing movement in China. "The Language of China" is described by Dr. George A. Kennedy.

Pearl S. Buck tells of "The Humor of China," and Miss Maimai Sze, daughter of the former Chinese Ambassador, describes "The Invention of China."

"China and the War" is discussed by Dr. David de Sola Pool, Rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue in New York; and "The Political and Economic Future of China" is presented by Nathaniel Peffer, Professor of International Relations at Columbia University, in an interview with Dr. James L. McConaughy, President of United China Relief.

PAMPHLETS DESCRIBE
UCR AGENCIES' WORK

Two participating agencies of United China Relief have just published new pamphlets about their work.

The story of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives is told in "A Nation Rebuilds," a pamphlet issued by Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

The origin and organization of the cooperatives and the place occupied by the cooperatives in Free China's war effort are described in the pamphlet.

Single copies of "A Nation Rebuilds" may be obtained for 10 cents and quantities of 10 or more for 6 cents each from Indusco, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

The Church Committee for China Relief has printed 400,000 copies of a six-page pamphlet, "More Christian Aid to China." Copies of the bulletin are being supplied to Christian agencies of all denominations who have relief missions in China and will be distributed by them to their members.

In this pamphlet the reasons for continued American support of relief activities carried on by China's relief activities are strikingly presented in narrative and photographs.

"POISONOUS NONSENSE"

In an editorial titled "Poisonous Nonsense," the N. Y. Herald-Tribune on July 11 challenged the opinion of some commentators that "in the Upper Yangtze the Japanese have not really been defeated or thrown back. They had gone where they wanted to go, destroyed what they wanted to destroy, and had then withdrawn 'according to plan.'"

"Now it could be shown with a map," the editorial continues, "if space permitted, that these interpretations of Japanese failures in China are as idiotic as it would be to say that they got out of Guadalcanal, Papau, and Attu on their own initiative, because they had never planned to stay in those places, and that they could occupy Australia, India, or Hawaii any day if such achievement fitted in with their grand strategy."

"Such comment is just that absurdly unfair to China. Let us take a few test situations. The Japanese hold both ends of three railroads in China, on all of which the Chinese hold the middle sections. These are the Peiping-Hankow, the Canton-Hankow, the Hangchow-Nanchang lines, the last having been occupied throughout last summer and then lost.

"They have been going through the motions of trying to open communications on these railroads for nearly five years. The lines traverse rich and productive country. The lack of these middle sections forces them to make wide detours by sea or inland waterways in their inter-army communications.

"Their failure to get them leaves broad avenues of military communications throughout occupied China so called open to the Chinese armies. According to what sort of strategy are the plans drawn up which put Tokyo's taboo upon the opening of these lines, if they can be opened, and upon the occupation of the great cities along them?"

"That is nonsense; but so is the whole line of interpretation which belittles the amazing things the Chinese do, with such poor equipment and so little ammunition that they dare not now follow into the open and make the clean-up after each Japanese recoil in confusion which they will some day. It is poisonous nonsense."

Others May Like It

Readers who would like their friends to receive copies of the News should send names and addresses to the Editor, United China Relief News, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.

KNOW CHINA
Stone Age Bridge

Photo by Wm. Fenn—China Colleges

This rope suspension bridge at Kwanhsien in western China dates from the Stone Age. Built two thousand years ago, its rope supports have been renewed year by year, one quarter of them at a time. It is 800 feet long and has six spans with sixteen rope strands in each. No other materials are used except bamboo and wood — at the time it was constructed, there were no nails or bolts and it has not been necessary to add them since.

According to modern engineers, the Stone Age builder who erected this bridge conformed to engineering principles which are practiced today.

CHINA AID COUNCIL
NAMES NEW DIRECTOR

Dr. Max Pinner, Editor of the American Review of Tuberculosis and Chief of the Division of Pulmonary Diseases at Montefiore Hospital, has joined the Board of Directors of China Aid Council, participating agency of United China Relief, it is announced.

Dr. Pinner has served in hospitals and universities throughout America — and has contributed much to new thought on the treatment of pulmonary infections. He is at present Clinical Professor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

Before joining the Council's board, Dr. Pinner advised the China Aid Council regarding its medical program for China's guerrilla areas. With his help, up-to-date information on the uses of the sulfonamides and other scientific data have been transmitted to the doctors in the isolated guerrilla regions of China where opportunities to study new medical findings are rare.

Organize War Chests For National War Fund Drive

War Chests in all 48 states of the Union have now been organized to participate in the National War Fund drive this fall, and to date, over 98% of member agencies have indicated their acceptance of their quota of the \$125,000,000 national goal, Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the Fund, announced.

The budget of \$125,000,000 is to cover net requirements of the member agencies of the National War Fund for fourteen months ending October 1, 1944, and was prepared by a committee headed by Gerard Swope, of New York, and including in its membership C. M. Bookman, Cincinnati; Otto F. Bradley, Philadelphia; Henry Bruere, Abraham Bluestein and J. Herbert Case, New York; Ralph Hayes, Wilmington; Sidney Hollander, Baltimore; Mrs. Frederic M. Paist, Wayne, Pa.; Charles E. Spencer, Boston; William F. Montaron and Monroe Sweetland, Washington, D. C.

In the budget below, United China Relief (and Russian War Relief) is allotted \$9,000,000 for 1943 and \$6,750,000 for the nine months of 1944. The actual allotment of \$9,873,000 represents these totals less unencumbered cash on hand, January 1, 1943, and direct receipts by U.C.R.

The detailed budget follows.

Services to Armed Forces: USO (United Service Organizations), \$61,227,000; United Seamen's Service, \$4,125,000; War Prisoners Aid, \$2,320,000.

United Nations Relief: Belgian War Relief Society \$325,000; British War Relief Society, \$5,698,000; French Relief Fund, \$2,183,000; Friends of Luxembourg, \$121,000; Greek War Relief Association, \$5,122,000; Norwegian Relief, \$200,000; Polish War Relief, \$3,750,000; Queen Wilhelmina Fund, \$200,000; Russian War Relief, \$10,155,000; United China Relief, \$9,873,000; United Czechoslovak Relief, \$234,000; United Yugoslav Relief Fund, \$2,238,000.

Refugee Relief: Refugee Relief Trustees, \$2,809,000; United States Committee for the Care of European Children, \$812,000.

Eight hundred thousand dollars are reserved for administrative and campaign expenditures, and \$12,808,000 for a contingency fund to meet needs which may arise out of changing war conditions.

In addition to the \$125,000,000 to be raised for National War Fund agencies, local community chests and war funds are expected

to raise at least another \$125,000,000 to meet needs on the home front, and to finance social and health services.

CHINESE SERGEANTS MUST BE MISERABLE

An interesting picture of the democracy which prevails in the Chinese Army was given by Ernest O. Hauser in his article "Portrait of a Chinese Soldier," in the June 5 issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Mr. Hauser wrote:

"On the front, there is no outward distinction between an officer and a buck private. The smart Sam Browne belts worn by officers in the garrison are abandoned on the front, no rank badges are displayed, and the private has to remember his superior officer's face if he wants to salute him.

"Officers up to and including captain eat with the men. Officers are polite and considerate. They visit with their men, write their letters, lend them money, tell them stories, sing them songs.

TWO AGENCIES JOIN U. C. R. IN JULY

Two organizations, with long standing programs of American help to China, became affiliated with United China Relief in July. This was done at the request of the President's War Relief Control Board. United China Relief will support from the funds it receives from the National War Fund, their continuing programs.

The China's Children Fund of Richmond, Va., supports orphanages, vocational schools, nurseries and welfare centers. China Child Welfare, under the leadership of Mrs. Owen Roberts, has carried on a significant nutritional program in China, particularly for children. Soy bean milk has been developed as a substitute for milk; many stations have been established where this is sold, at less than cost, if the Chinese can pay, or given if they cannot.

Two directors of China's Children Fund, Mrs. Eudora Ramsay Richardson, president, and Dr. William H. Stauffer, have joined United China Relief's Advisory Committee on Child Welfare. A member of China Child Welfare will be added shortly.

DRESSED FOR THE DOG DAYS



This Chinese youngster, who has improvised his own sun suit, laughs at you from the last page of "China," the book of photographs by Kwok Ying Fung, reviewed in this issue. It is clear that the author sees in him a living embodiment of the Chinese spirit, for he comments: "The nation that can laugh will live."

Yanks in China Learn Ways of the Chinese

"Hao pu hao" has replaced "How are you?" in the vocabularies of American soldiers stationed in China, according to an article by Frank Tao in the July issue of CHINA AT WAR. Almost all the "Yanks" have picked up common Chinese words and phrases, he reports and many are making real efforts to learn the language.

To help them out while learning, Army headquarters has issued a "Pointie Talkie" book which gives questions and answers about daily life in both Chinese and English, so that the soldier can point to the question he wishes to ask, and his Chinese helper can point to the answer.

Chinese food is popular and many of the boys have learned to use chopsticks. Some of them, however, mourn the absence of the American chop suey they used to get at home.

To give the Americans a glimpse of Chinese home life, the Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations has sponsored a series of parties in Chinese homes.

A "blind date" which a group of boys arranged for themselves had different results. The boys had gone to see a Chinese opera and were much taken with the beauty and charm of one of the actresses. They asked a Chinese friend to invite her to a dinner party. After much delay and much urging, their friend told them it had been arranged.

Dressed in freshly-pressed uniforms, the boys waited in the restaurant where the dinner party was to be held. Presently a young man came in, greeted their friend and sat down at the table. It was he who, according to old Chinese custom, had played the feminine role in the opera.

PROMINENT CHINESE ARRIVE FOR RESEARCH AND TRAVEL

Two prominent visitors from China are now in this country for study and research. One is Prof. Mo-chih Li, of the National Southwest Associated University in Kunming; the other, the Rev. Newton Chiang, Protestant Episcopal Minister and professor of religious education at the Nanking Theological Seminary, in Chengtu.

Both will make extensive tours of the United States.

Prof. Li, here to do research on road-building and other civil engineering projects, is particularly interested in studying the low-cost roads, built of sand, clay, gravel and broken stones which have been constructed in some of the Southern states. China's lack of petroleum has banned construction of bituminous roads.

Civil engineering is one of the most popular courses in Chinese colleges, Prof. Li reported, adding: "When China starts post-war expansion of her transportation routes, she will have plenty of young engineers to call upon."

In the United States, Prof. Chiang will study democratic youth movements, and will lecture on the accomplishments of the youth groups in China. Professor Chiang reports that Chinese young people are being groomed to take part in China's post-war reconstruction.

"China's New Youth National Movement is asking the cooperation of school and university heads to interest and enroll youth in this vast project," said Prof. Chiang. "Through it, we hope to send thousands of young doctors, scientists, nurses, engineers and teachers into China's million villages, which before the war knew little scientific or cultural advancement. China's 'back to the farm' movement is attracting our young people."

Prof. Chiang reports 800,000 Boy and Girl Scouts now in China, all actively engaged in war work.

Need X-Ray Films

All supplies of X-ray films in the International Peace Hospitals servicing the guerrilla regions have been exhausted, Mme. Sun Yat-sen has written China Aid Council. The single X-ray machine in use in these areas has no generator and the Hospital is forced to borrow one to run it when needed from a heavy industry workshop nearby. Due to the lack of film, only fluoroscopic examinations can now be made and even this service will have to be discontinued when the only remaining X-ray tube has been used up. No replacements are available.

JOHN BULL HONORS RECORD RAFT SITTER

Poon Lim, Chinese seaman who survived 133 days adrift alone, on a raft in the South Atlantic, has been invited to England to receive the British Empire Medal, highest civilian decoration for valor, from King George VI.

In ceremonies at the Seamen's Institute in New York, Lim was presented with a gold wrist watch by his British employers, the Ben Shipping Lines.

Lim was hurled into the sea when his ship was torpedoed and swam for two hours before he sighted a drifting raft. After his provisions were gone, he devised a fish-hook from a nail and caught small fish, which he used as bait to catch larger fish. He also killed seagulls which alighted on the raft. Once he was without water for five days, subsequently fashioning a bucket to catch rain water out of the covering of his life-belt.

Thoughts of his wife and family in Japanese-occupied Hainan Island sustained him during his long ordeal, he told newspaper interviewers.

Lim is 25 years old.

ABMAC announces seven additions to its Board of Directors: Dr. Walter Judd, Representative from Minnesota, who formerly served in China as a medical missionary; Lew Yin-cho, chairman of the Chinese Benevolent Association of New York; Dr. J. Heng Liu, former Surgeon-General of the Chinese Army and now a medical advisor to China Defense Supplies; Lawrence Morris of the Universal Trading Corporation and China Defense Supplies; S. D. Ren, vice-president of the Universal Trading Corporation; Dr. K. W. Shaw, secretary of the Chinese-American Institute of Cultural Relations; and Anna Wolf, director of Nursing at Johns Hopkins.

NEW BOOKS

CHINA'S RELIGIOUS HERITAGE. By Y. C. Yang. 196 pp. Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, New York and Nashville. \$1.50.

This is the first book available in English, written by a Chinese, on the subject of the religions of China.

Its author is the President of Soochow University, who is now Visiting Professor of Chinese Civilization at Bowdoin College. He has served extensively in governmental and diplomatic positions, as well as in education.

After a general discussion of the religious significance of Chinese culture, Dr. Yang analyzes sympathetically the four principal religions in China today: Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism, and Christianity.

Confucianism is "the art of living." Its central theme is found in the word *jen*, man's attitude toward his fellows. All the Confucian classics deal with man's orderly adjustment to his environment, and his harmonious relationship to all.

Buddhism is "the path of escape." The difficult Buddhist teachings of transmigration and of the interminable struggle to attain Nirvana are presented in an interesting and constructive manner.

Taoism is "the law of nature." Its founder, Lao-tze, set forth his philosophy in the *Tao-Teh-Ching*, "possibly the best treasured 'oriental puzzle,' fascinating and much admired, but perhaps not much understood by anybody." The basic theme of Taoist philosophy is that man should learn the eternal law of nature, and yield himself unresistingly to it.

Christianity is set forth as "the way of life." After appreciatively appraising the important contributions that Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism have made to China and to the character of her people, Dr. Yang concludes that "Christianity is unique." It is "not only the best philosophy for life but the life of the best philosophy."

"China's Religious Heritage" is a valuable and stimulating book for all who are interested in understanding either China's religions or her philosophy.

B.A.G.

CHINA. By Kwok Ying Fung. Holt. \$5.00.

Mr. Fung in this beautiful book, interprets his country for westerners in 84 photographs, interspersed with commentary. Fritz Henle has collaborated in the editing and arrangement of the photographs, of which many are his own.

Text and pictures happily sup-

The Spirit of China

China Daily News, N. Y.
July 7, 1943



(抗戰木刻)
君到前方去
寄語我兒郎
若非打勝仗
不得還家鄉
(豐子凱作)

Translation:

You are going to the front,
Take word to my children:
Unless you are victors
Do not come home.

TOMB RELICS REVEAL ANCIENT FAMILY LIFE

Previously unknown facts about middle class life in China around the year 1000 A.D. may be known as a result of another important excavation by the Christian Colleges in China.

Students at Fukien University made the accidental discovery of a tomb while digging foundations for a new college building. The tombs bore lengthy inscriptions which have not yet been deciphered, and contained an assortment of urns and dishes that are expected to throw light on family life of the upper middle-class of South China of 900 years ago.

plement each other. Mr. Fung's notes on his country's history, religion, art, and ways of life, and his delightfully phrased picture captions, give just the background necessary for the full enjoyment of the story told in the pictures.

The publishers have bound the book in Chinese red, using the same color for the end papers, and have given it a handsome format.

News readers who order the book through United China Relief will be glad to know that the proceeds will be used for relief work.

A GREAT TEACHER



Dr. Chang Po-ling, seen here as he proudly accompanies the Generalissimo on a surprise visit paid his Nankai University, is one of China's outstanding educators.

MEN IN THE NEWS: CHANG PO-LING

One of China's most dynamic educators—himself the founder of several schools and the creative spirit behind several others—started his career as a sailor.

Today at 79, Dr. Chang Po-ling is vice-chairman of the People's Political Council, the body in China which most closely approximates our House of Representatives, and he is considered one of Free China's outstanding popular leaders.

At 14, young Po-ling wanted to follow the sea. He attended and was graduated from the Peiyang Naval Academy; then joined the Chinese Navy and served on a training ship for two years.

Now 21, the scholar in young Chang, always very strong, became dominant, and he returned to his native Tientsin to start a career in education. He started modestly, as private tutor in the homes of two famous men: one, Yen Hsiu, the noted scholar. But his teaching in those homes, and the young pupils whom he gathered around him, were to lead, 23 years later, to the founding of Nankai University, one of China's great schools.

The next score of years, Dr. Chang spent in travel, study and experimentation, founding one middle school when he was only 29 years old.

Studied in U. S.

In 1908 and in 1917 he made visits to this country and Europe to study educational systems, and in the winter of 1918 he added a collegiate department to his middle school. This won financial aid from numerous Chinese philan-

thropists and from the Rockefeller Foundation.

When Japan started her invasion, the Nankai Institutions had experienced phenomenal growth, having been increased, under Dr. Chang's vigorous guidance, by a girls' middle school and by an elementary school. Total enrollment, at the time that war forced the schools to migrate from Tientsin, was more than 2,500.

Dr. Chang has always been interested in physical education and athletics, and has been influential in introducing these into Chinese college curricula. Today he serves as Chairman of the Physical Education Committee of the Ministry of Education, in addition to his membership on the boards of directors of several other educational institutions.

COOKBOOK ADDS
SOY RECIPES

In response to the growing interest in soybean cookery (nutritionists endorse the soybean as a valuable source of protein, vitamins and minerals) United China Relief has added a four-page supplement to its cookbook, "New Chinese Recipes," which each purchaser of the cookbook from now on will receive at no additional charge.

The supplement explains how to sprout the beans and then gives four recipes, one for sprouted soybeans with pork, one with chicken, one with beef, and the fourth for a sprouted soybean omelet.

ABMAC MEMBER MAPS
FUTURE MEDICAL AIDChina Trip Anticipates
Future Re-opening
of Burma Road

Alfred Kohlberg, a member of the Board of Directors of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, has arrived in China for a three-month's stay. Mr. Kohlberg went to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, as the representative of Dr. Donald V. Van Slyke, president of the Bureau, who was unable to go because of the pressure of other duties.

Mr. Kohlberg's mission is to work out with Chinese authorities a program for the Bureau, which at this time can send medical supplies to China only in limited quantities, and to plan an enlarged program for the time when the re-opening of Burma Road and other communication arteries will make possible the shipment of supplies in greatly increased amounts. The Bureau, a participating agency of United China Relief, contributes to the work of the Army Medical Corps, the National Health Administration, and the National Medical Colleges.

MORE AID TO CHINA
PLEASES AMERICANS

"Perhaps no other difficulty has weighed so heavily on American consciences as that of bringing aid to China. The American public, as measured by public opinion polls, has been more united in its sympathy with the Chinese people than with any other nation in the war . . . Aid to China . . . is on the increase . . . To say that enough is being done would be a mockery . . . But where a year ago Americans saw little being done to aid China, today they see more. They are gratified for the more, and still more gratified that it is on the increase."

—Raymond Gram Swing, in his July 7 broadcast.

New Film on Japan

A comprehensive picture of the personal and material reasons that make Japan a formidable enemy is given in a March of Time newsreel, just produced under the title: ". . . and then Japan." The newsreel will be distributed nationally the latter part of August.

U.S. Labor Aiding Workers
To Flee Occupied China

American Labor as represented by the A. F. of L., CIO and the Railroad Brotherhoods is contributing \$650,000 for relief and rehabilitation in China during 1943 through three major projects.

Thousands of skilled Chinese have been compelled to continue working in such Japanese-dominated industrial cities as Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai. At the same time China's new industries in Free China and in a district heretofore rural have a dearth of skilled workers.

Through the cooperation of the Chinese Association of Labor an "underground railway" has been established to aid skilled laborers and mechanics to leave the cities of Occupied China and make their way to Free China where they can readily find employment in the new arsenals, textile factories, steel plants and other industries which have recently been established.

American labor is contributing \$200,000 to pay for the maintenance of approximately 1000 Chinese workmen while they are trekking from Occupied to Free China

and to support them until they can become established in their new work.

The second project is a series of welfare centers and mobile canteens for the supplementary feeding of dockmen, labor gangs and other groups suffering from malnutrition. The welfare centers also carry on a program of "peoples' education to inform workers as to the purposes of China and the United Nations in fighting. \$200,000 has been assigned for this project.

As a third project, American labor is contributing \$250,000 during the present year for the feeding of wounded and sick soldiers, and those suffering from dysentery, malnutrition and other diseases. This fund will feed approximately 17,000 men per month.

The A. F. of L., CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods are already looking forward to 1944 and are planning to raise between \$700,000 and \$900,000 to be forwarded to China through United China Relief. These unions also sent important aid to China in 1942.

TIN LIZZIE ENGINE RUNS POWER PLANT

The ingenuity of Fukien Christian University students and faculty recently resulted in construction of a power plant that now supplies light and power for the entire university, now in exile in Shaowu, western Fukien.

Carbon monoxide was manufactured in a home-made distillery from local charcoal. The carbon monoxide was then fed, as a gasoline substitute, to an ancient model T Ford engine, which thus was able to generate enough power to operate 10 generators in the power plant.

WAR FUND WILL AID BLOOD BANK

**To Boost Donations
In Week Starting
August 23**

"National War Fund Week" will be observed at the Chinese Blood Bank in New York City starting Monday, August 23.

Delegations from each of the sixteen member agencies of the Fund, including United Nations groups, are expected to visit the Blood Bank to make blood donations during that week, with morning and afternoon periods each day set aside for individual agencies.

Ceremonies, to be attended by prominent persons connected with the Fund's member agencies, will be held on the opening day to inaugurate "National War Fund Week" at the Blood Bank.

One thousand donations are needed before first shipment of dried blood plasma can be made to China, according to Helen Kennedy Stevens, executive director of ABMAC, sponsors of the project. The Bank is several hundred donations short of this goal, Miss Stevens said. It is hoped by the Bureau that "National War Fund Week" will stimulate other organizations to arrange for delegations of donors on special days.

Among the donors to the Blood Bank in July were two New York City officials, Public Works Commissioner Irving V. A. Huie and Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick; Miss Kathleen Iseri, a Japanese-American associated with the War Relocation Authority, and a delegation from Time, Life and Fortune.

AT FURRIERS' WAR CHEST DINNER



Left to right: I. J. Fox; Mme. Wei Tao-ming, wife of the Chinese Ambassador; Dr. Wei; Madeleine Carroll, representing the United Seamen's Service; and Louis F. White, chairman of the War Emergency Board of the fur industry. Picture was taken July 12 in New York City.

FUR INDUSTRY SETS GOAL FOR WAR CHEST CAMPAIGN

**Half of \$500,000 Is Pledged As
Second Annual Drive Opens**

The fur industry opened its second War Chest Campaign on July 12 with the announcement that pledges from management and labor already total more than \$250,000 of the \$500,000 goal set.

Opening of the campaign was marked by a dinner whose guests of honor symbolized the unity of the United Nations: Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador to the United States; Sir Robert Appleby, of the British War Relief Society; Eugene D. Kisselev, Consul General of the U.S.S.R.; Dr. Stoyan Gavrilovic, of the Royal Yugoslav Information Center; Archbishop Athenagoras, Greek Bishop of North and South America; and 26 representatives of other United Nations countries.

The fur industry is thus the first of New York City's trade groups to organize in behalf of the coming fall appeal of the National War Fund. The amount already raised equals last year's total.

On behalf of the fur industry management, Louis F. White, chairman of the War Emergency Board of the fur industry, who presided at the dinner, presented a banner to Ben Gold, president of the Fur and Leather Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, symbolizing the industry's appreciation of labor's cooperation in the war effort.

CHILD CARE COURSE OFFERED TO CHINESE

Under the sponsorship of the United China Relief Advisory Committee on Child Care and Development, a course will be offered to Chinese students in New York City and vicinity on the general subject of "Child Care and Development in All Its Phases." It will be given at the Institute on Personality Development, at 17 East 96th Street, two evenings a week, starting this fall. Tuition is \$11 a point for students taking the course for college credit, \$10 for those who do not want credit.

Specialists in the fields of public health and hygiene, adolescent psychology and child guidance, child welfare, personality and culture, education, nutrition, etc., will conduct seminars. The course is designed to aid Chinese students in the child care field, the social sciences, or allied subjects to prepare themselves for reconstruction work in China.

EXPERTS CONFER ON CHINA NEEDS

**U. S. Officials Join
Parley Of Chinese
And Americans**

Under the auspices of the Program Committee of United China Relief, a conference was held at Princeton, N. J., July 29th and 30th, which was attended by 60 representatives of United China Relief and the Participating Agencies, as well as by a number of Chinese members of the various technical advisory committees of UCR in Chungking. Americans recently returned from China and representatives of U. S. Government departments concerned with problems of relief.

The conference reviewed the present situation in China, examined the activities of both Government and private agencies assisting China, pointed out gaps in meeting the present situation and indicated major emphases in the year to come.

Among those in attendance were Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of UCR; Dr. J. Heng Liu, formerly the Director of the Chinese National Health Administration and now medical representative of the Chinese Government in this country; Dr. C. K. Chu, Director of Institute of Health of the Chinese Government and Dr. Wu Yifang, President of Ginling College and a member of the People's Political Council.

China Hands Present

Americans who have recently returned from China and who were present were George A. Fitch, who has major responsibility for work of the Chinese blind, lepers and emergency work with soldiers; Lyman Hoover, administrative secretary of the Chinese National Student Relief Committee; Miss Eleanor Hinder, International Labour Office, formerly of the Shanghai Municipal Council; Dr. Phillips Greene, Yale-in-China, formerly Director of the American Red Cross for China; Rev. A. F. Ufford, Church Committee for China Relief.

Those representing agencies of the Federal Government were Michael Greenberg of the White House staff, Selskar K. Gunn, Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Haldore Hanson, Cultural Relations Division, Department of State; J. Franklin Ray, Lend Lease Administration; Miss A. Viola Smith, Far Eastern Division, Department of State.

NEWS

UNITED CHINA RELIEF



VOLUME 2, NO. 9

SEPTEMBER 4, 1943

ONE MILLION IS SENT TO CO-OPS

Refugees, Technicians Aided, 6-Month Report Shows

More than one million dollars has been sent to China for the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives since September 1, 1940, according to a sixth-anniversary report by Indusco, the American Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. The money has been used for the establishment of new co-operatives, development of special machinery, training of industrial and cooperative technicians, and the productive employment of refugees, disabled soldiers and poverty-stricken peasants.

One of the highlights of the Indusco report is the news that many guerrilla cooperatives, long thought lost, have been steadily producing inside Japanese-controlled China.

In one area, entirely surrounded by the enemy, 28 new cooperatives, two of which mine coal, were formed in eleven months. In another area all wool supplies intended for the Japanese army were bought by Chinese cooperative agents and smuggled into Free China. The report further states that large quantities of goods manufactured by the cooperatives inside "occupied" China is being smuggled through enemy lines.

A summary of the six year work of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives lists, in part, the following accomplishments:

By the production of more than \$1,550,000 (U.S.) worth of C.I.C. goods each month, inflation prices in some areas have been lowered considerably. The Chinese Army, Red Cross, and civilians have been supplied with vitally needed products that can no longer be imported.

In many cases the cooperatives have been able to manufacture products that have been off the market for several years.

Salvage For Victory



Both these Chinese boys and their scrap were salvaged by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives and put to work for China. The boys were rescued from refugee camps. The scrap, taken from bombed villages, will keep small cooperatives producing.

Boy Refugees Aided In New C.I.C. Training Project

Homeless Waifs Are 'Salvaged' in New Training Project

A project for salvaging boys is being carried out with great success in Free China today.

The boys being "salvaged" are hungry, tired, tattered ragamuffins who are picked up from refugee camps and from city streets. Many have been without homes for six years.

Those rescuing them, to make them useful and happy citizens, are nine Baile Technical Training Schools, financed partly by United China Relief. The schools exist primarily to train boys for technical

jobs in the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. In the "salvaging" project, the refugee boys are virtually adopted by the schools, given free board and education and training that will eventually make them self-supporting.

Refugee boys from 13 to 17 years of age are picked on the basis of intelligence and potentialities. They are trained for six months in textile manufacture, mechanics or construction. Twelve hours a week of technical studies, four hours of practical work in school workshops, and twelve hours a week of ordinary school subjects complete the study week.

The schools were named for Joseph Baillie, American missionary.

WORLD WAR II LAUNCHED BY JAPAN 12 YEARS AGO

September 18 Marks Twelfth Anniversary of Historic Date

September 18 marks the twelfth anniversary of Japan's invasion of China's North-eastern Provinces, collectively known as Manchuria. Her seizure of Mukden on Sept. 18, 1931, was the first of the series of acts of aggression which plunged the world into the present war. Japan set the pattern and her Axis partners followed.

In the twelve years since the occupation of the territory, Japan has continued to set a pattern in Manchuria which her fellow aggressors have sought to copy in occupied areas throughout the world: the setting up of a puppet regime, followed by systematic organization for the exploitation of natural resources and economic enslavement of the people.

She has gone a step farther than either of her partners have done in areas they have occupied, by re-naming the territory "Manchukuo"—country of the Manchus—which carries with it the implication that the majority of the population are of Manchu, not Chinese, origin.

95% Chinese

According to Dr. Owen Lattimore, authority on the region, in a population of well over 30,000,000 people, more than 95 per cent are Chinese. "The only minority peoples that count," writes Dr. Lattimore, "are not the Manchus—who have been absorbed among the Chinese in language, culture and patriotism—but Koreans and Mongols." He says further that the Chinese of the Northeast "are the most fervently patriotic and nationalistic of all Chinese," and they cherish a bitter hatred of all

(Continued on page 7)

雙十節的建議

- 一、中國餐館
 - (1) 發起慶祝聚餐，請中美友人參加。
 - (2) 特別裝飾餐館。
 - (3) 採用中國音樂唱片。
 - (4) 預備特別菜肴。
- 二、華僑及中國家庭
 - (1) 發起雙十節聚餐，邀中美朋友參加。
 - (2) 東請中美朋友或軍烈家茶叙，或跳舞會。
- 三、美國朋友
 - (1) 發起慶祝聚餐。
 - (2) 在家作中國菜飯。
 - (3) 東請中國朋友到家敘餐。
 - (4) 請中國名人演講，並請關於中國的好書。

OBSERVE 'DOUBLE TEN' WITH A CHINESE MEAL

China will observe the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic on October 10. National headquarters suggests that a happy way for friends of China to observe the "Double Ten" holiday this year would be to ask hotels and Chinese and American restaurants to feature a special Chinese menu, and stage dinners or luncheons for that day.

An alternate plan would be to arrange a meal in a private home, with a Chinese menu from recipes from United China Relief's cookbook. Much fun may be had by American housewives in the preparation of a Chinese meal, and recipes from the United China Relief cookbook have been carefully prepared so as to present no difficulties to the amateur in Chinese cookery.

As special guests, the Committee might invite American and Chinese servicemen. If talent is available, Chinese music might be a feature of the program.

In New York, plans are under way to stage such parties throughout the city, in the belief that enjoying a good meal together is one of the most effective ways of promoting friendliness and understanding.

From the report of a famine relief worker: "It is no uncommon thing to find, out of a family of a dozen or more, but one or two remaining."

NO BUS QUITE LIKE GOOD OLE "ELEVEN"

Chinese students in the Far West, remembering their travels on foot of from 500 to 1,500 miles into the interior to reach their exiled colleges, jokingly say that the most popular bus route in China is "Number 11"—meaning one foot print after the other.

Army Seeks Maps

The Army Map Service wishes to obtain recent China maps, guide books, city plans, port plans, gazetteers, postal guides, and place lexicons. Submit information about available material to the branch office in your locality:

New York Library Branch, Army Map Service, Room 820, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York City, N. Y. Attention: Miss Viohla Kiplip, Telephone Circle 6-4250.

Chicago Library Branch, Army Map Service, Room 522, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago. Attention: Miss Barbara C. Todd. Telephone Central 3240.

New Orleans Library Branch, Army Map Service, 900-A Maritime Building, New Orleans. Attention: Lt. Chris. R. Ansel. Telephone Canal 1293.

San Francisco Library Branch, Army Map Service, Room 546, 74 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco. Attention: Captain Norman F. D'Evelyn. Telephone EXbrook 2009.

SHOP NEWS

Department stores, antique and gift shops in New York have been asked to participate in the birthday celebration of the thirty-second anniversary of the founding of China's Republic which will be observed on October 10th. The project, sponsored by United China Relief's New York Committee, is one which other local committees might also find workable.

A letter has been sent by Mrs. John T. Pratt, co-chairman of the Committee, asking that each store donate a gift of Chinese origin to the United China Relief Shop for resale. It is expected this request will meet a generous response and each participant will have his name inscribed on an honor scroll to be displayed in the shop.

Among the new items being stocked at the shop after Labor Day are five pound cartons of Chinese fried noodles at \$1.75 per carton. These tasty, crunchy noodles are suggested as a substitute for potatoes, rice, potato chips and peanuts. The ever-popular almond cookies are now available in quantities of 100 at \$2.00 per package.

In anticipation of the Christmas trade, details are now being arranged for the manufacture of a combination billfold and change purse for evening wear. These will be made of handsome colorful Chinese brocades. Shantung silks for men, which come in a variety of colors at \$2.00 each, are still one of the shop's more popular items.

Enameled cigarette boxes at \$2.25 and vases in a variety of colors and designs, from \$2.50 up, are in demand as wedding gifts.

CANADA TO SEND MILLION TO CHINA

One million dollars is the 1943 objective of a new Canadian organization just formed in Toronto under the name, "Chinese War Relief Fund of Canada." Mayor Henry Burgoyne, of Toronto, and Chong Wing, "Mayor" of Toronto's Chinatown, are co-chairmen.

Chairmen representing each of the Provinces of Canada will shortly be named. The Lieutenant Governors of each of Canada's nine provinces have become patrons of the new relief organization.

Close coordination is planned between the Chinese War Relief Fund of Canada, United China Relief, and the Canadian Red Cross. Each of the three has advisory committees in China and close interlocking directorates that are expected to prevent overlapping of services.

Canada's China relief goal of one million dollars, on the basis of population, is approximately equal to ten million dollars in the United States.

Ragged Regimentals

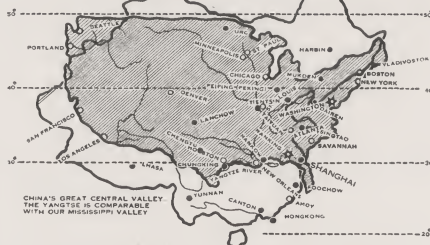
The average Chinese peasant lad is inured to hardships from birth and possesses a stamina not surpassed by fighting men of any other nation. The Chinese soldier fights on a diet of rice, noodles and vegetables, and wears either cloth shoes or straw sandals—these often made by himself. On the march Chinese soldiers often present an astonishing picture to western eyes, trudging silently along in thin, faded uniforms, burdened with cooking pots, baskets, boxes, trench mortars, machine guns and rifles.

As American observers have said, the Chinese soldier is often not pretty, but he is always brave, loyal and fearless, possessed of a resourcefulness and ingenuity that have time and again turned reverses into advantages, and retreats into ambushes for the enemy.

Dr. Szeming Sze's book, "China's Health Problems," has just been re-issued to meet the demands for it from medical libraries. Dr. Sze, now associated with the Medical Division of China Defense Supplies in Washington, is general secretary of the Chinese Medical Association and editor of the Chinese Medical Journal.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA COMPARED

81.7 PERCENT OF CHINA'S POPULATION IS CONCENTRATED IN ONE-THIRD OF ITS AREA, DUE MAINLY TO LACK OF RAILWAYS



MAP OF THE UNITED STATES SUPERIMPOSED ON THE MAP OF CHINA IN CORRESPONDING LATITUDES.

Reproduced by permission of the China Council Bulletin, of Berkeley, California.

Kids Outwit Jap Officer

Their Quick Thinking Saves Lives of Guerrilla Soldiers

Nowhere in China is the work of Chinese guerrilla farmers and soldiers so brazen, so daring, as in China's vast Northwest. Japan nominally occupies 600,000 square miles of North China territory. But in more than half that area, guerrilla fighters — one million strong — organize and lead resistance among 30 million Chinese.

They use ambush, surprise attacks, desperate forays of the sort once done by our own Mad Anthony Wayne.

The Chinese guerrillas are able to do this not because of their own bravery alone, but because of the bravery of the women and children.

One day this summer an entire company of the Northwest guerrilla forces, dressed as farmers, was operating west of Peiping and rested for the night in a small village. A Japanese garrison was tipped off by an informer, and rushed an entire company to the village — surprising it. But they could find no Chinese soldiers.

The Japanese commander had a brilliant idea. He ordered his men to rout out every Chinese man and child in town and have all gather in the public square. Then, grinning sardonically, he ordered each child to pick out his father and relatives from the assembled men-folks! One by one, each Chinese child "picked" his father, uncle, brother. When they came to the end, all the townsmen had been claimed.

The children had been smarter than the Japanese commander.

BLOOM URGES REPEAL OF CHINESE EXCLUSION

Urging repeal of the 61-year old Chinese exclusion acts, Chairman Sol Bloom of New York, of the House Foreign Relations Committee, said recently that the time has come to show China the respect its fight against the Axis has merited.

Contending that Chinese exclusion is "more than a test of our democracy," Bloom declared in a statement that China "has throughout her six years of fighting with Japan shown herself as a great people, and I think it is about time she was given the same recognition as our other Allies are getting."

Bloom maintained that admission of the 105 Chinese who could enter the country under the U. S.

THE CHINA FRONT

Lord Louis Mounbatten's appointment as new Supreme Allied Commander for Southeast Asia and his conferences in Washington with Army and Navy chiefs suggested that plans are being formulated for a major offensive in Burma.

The presence at the Quebec war councils of China's Foreign Minister, T. V. Soong, gave support to the idea that Allied strategy calls for powerful allied thrusts at the Japanese from bases in Eastern China.

CIC REPORT PRAISES "IMPORTANT SERVICE"

Praise of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives for "doing important worthwhile service to China" was made by W. Mackenzie Stevens and John R. Lyman in a report of their extensive survey of the industrial cooperatives. The report, called "A Program for Development of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives," was based on a larger report submitted on April 3, 1943 to President H. H. Kung and the Executive Committee of the C.I.C.

Messrs. Stevens and Lyman write: "Production and sale of industrial goods cooperatively offers great potentiality for the development of Chinese small-scale industry, the utilization of the full talents of the people and the improvement in the standard of living. Industrial cooperatives are especially adapted to take advantage of the predominantly local market which is characteristic of China, and the prevalence of industries in which the human element is much more important than that of investment."

"Many of the advantages of cooperatives as a form of social and economic organization," continues the report, "arise from the fact that they are self-administered so that the experience and intelligence of all their members are harnessed for the common interests of all."

quota system would not affect the situation of labor here, and declared action on the issue should be taken now.

THE GREEKS HAD A TOOL FOR IT



Marco Polo might have witnessed this very scene—except for the toothbrushes! An Archimedes drill, invented by the Greek mathematician two thousand years ago, is used by a Chinese Industrial Co-operative worker to drill holes in toothbrush handles. Lack of modern machinery in China makes it necessary in many cases to adapt many primitive tools to modern usages.

JAPS FORCE PEACE HOSPITAL TO MOVE THRICE IN YEAR

The Bethune International Peace Hospital, operating in China's guerrilla Northwest Territory, has been forced to move three times this year, according to a recent report from Mme. Sun Yat-sen to China Aid Council of United China Relief.

This hospital was driven out of its former permanent base at Wutaishan, in northern Shansi Province, in 1941, and since then has always been set up close to the fighting fronts, defying the sporadic Japanese mopping-up campaigns. Mme. Sun's report gives the hospital's present location as western Hopei Province, where it operates in scattered mud and brick peasant huts. This province is nominally "occupied" by the Japanese.

During the past six years, several International Peace Hospital doctors and nurses have lost their lives, but it is the boast of the hospitals' staffs that to date no patient has been lost or abandoned to the enemy.

This record is in part due to

the volunteer-assistance of a permanent organization set up by local peasants in the Northwest and placed at the disposal of the guerrilla armies and the four International Peace Hospitals.

When approaching Japanese make hospital evacuation necessary, all resources of the surrounding villages are mobilized: horses, carts, carriers and stretcher bearers. Accompanied by nurses, the "convoys of wounded" are carried by primitive stretchers in relays from village to village. Branches of the peasant organizations meet them at each stop.

Village peasants also give valuable aid to the mobile medical and surgical units which go to within one half-hour's travel from the scene of fighting. Peasants help doctors to prepare operating arenas, set up sterilizing equipment, and to build temporary matsheds to shelter the wounded.

Women in the villages set up food kitchens and prepare dressings under the trained nurses of the medical unit.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

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MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund.

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SEVEN CHINESE ON STAFFS
OF U. C. R. AND AGENCIES

United China Relief and its participating agencies now have seven Chinese staff members, three of whom came to this country for research and study, and are hoping eventually to return to their native land.

Executive assistants of United China Relief are Mrs. Mary Chu, from Canton, and Yung-ching Wei, from Peiping. Mrs. Chu completed her education at Barnard College and at the Master Institute of United Arts. Since the death of her husband, Dr. Farn B. Chu, a distinguished physician and one of the founders of ABMAC, Mrs. Chu has been closely identified with UCR activities. Eleven-year old Marilyn, the youngest of Mrs. Chu's three daughters, enjoys the distinction of being UCR's youngest volunteer.

Yung-ching Wei, who studied at Yenching University, has received degrees both from the Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University since coming to this country in 1940. Before the Sino-Japanese war, Dr. Wei served as Mayor of a district of 33,000 in Taining county, Shantung Province. After Japan's invasion, he was given the job of organizing 1,500 farmer-guerrillas in south-

west Shantung, where his "boys" still carry on.

Mrs. Kim Lang, of China Aid Council, has traveled in Europe, Canada, Mexico and the United States, but has never been to China. As co-chairman of the Chinese Unit of the AWWS, Mrs. Lang helps to run a canteen for Chinese soldiers serving in the U. S. Army, and is an active participant in the war effort.

ABMAC's purchasing and transportation agent is G. P. Waung, a native of Chekiang Province, who came to the United States in 1931 after teaching for a year at the University of Shanghai, his alma mater. Until 1937 he studied at Columbia University, and did research in international finance and trade.

In 1937, Mr. Waung joined the staff of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, then just organized.

Executive secretary of ABMAC's newly-formed Chinese Advisory Committee is Dr. Hung-ti Chu, of China's far west Yunnan Province. Dr. Chu received his B.A. in 1932 from the University of Wisconsin, his M.A. in 1933 from the University of Missouri, and his Ph.D. in 1937 from Illinois.

HOLD IMPORTANT
POST-WAR PARLEYChristian Movement
in China Discussed
By Leaders

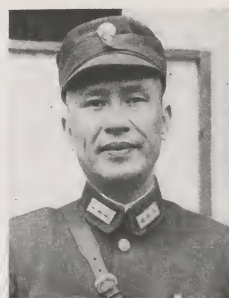
About 70 delegates attended a four-day conference of the Chinese Student Christian Association this week at Princeton, N. J., which was held in cooperation with the East Asia Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference, under the chairmanship of Dr. Yung-ching Wei, president of the Association in North America and a staff member of United China Relief.

General topic of the conference was "The Post-War Reconstruction Work of the Christian Movement in China." The speakers included Dr. Wu Yi-fang, President of Ginling College; Prof. Newton Y. C. Chiang, professor at Nanking Theological Seminary; Most Rev. Paul Yu-pin, Catholic Bishop of Nanking; Dr. Chih Meng, director of the China Institute in America; Dr. James Y. C. Yen, founder of the Mass Education Movement in China; Dr. C. L. Hsia, director of the Chinese News Service; Dr. T. T. Lew, Co-operative Secretary of the National Christian Council of China; Lyman Hoover, associate general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China; Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei, dean of the School of Science at Wuhan University; Dr. Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow University; Mrs. W. S. New, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Ginling College; and Dr. Lennig Sweet of United China Relief.

The receptionists for both UCR and ABMAC are Chinese: Mrs. Miriam Jean and Miss Hazel Chu. Mrs. Jean, born near Canton, studied at the Drew Seminary, Carmel, N. Y., before marrying. Her son, Raymond, will be graduated from Columbia University in January; her daughter, Priscilla, a student of aeronautics at Ann Arbor, Mich., has a summer job in the Bendix airplane factory in New Jersey.

Miss Hazel Chu, 21-year old receptionist-switchboard operator for ABMAC, has been with China Relief activities since May, 1941. She has served UCR in many ways, graciously posing for posters and in many publicity pictures which have been published in papers from coast to coast.

NAMES IN THE NEWS



General Pai Chung-hsi

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's right-hand man in leading China's armies—a General acknowledged to be second only to his Chief in military genius—is a 50-year old Mohammedan leader who at one time was the Generalissimo's rival and competitor.

He is General Pai Chung-hsi, a native of Kwangsi Province.

General Pai is one of China's "old revolutionaries." He participated in the 1911 Revolution at Wuchang, which overthrew the Manchu Dynasty, and since that time has been associated with all military campaigns directed towards the unification of China.

His friendship with Generalissimo Chiang dates from that time. In 1926 he was appointed commander of the Chinese 13th Army and acting Chief of Staff of the Nationalist Forces.

Up to the time of Japan's invasion, the Mohammedan General participated in numerous military campaigns against forces opposing the Nanking Government, then returned to his native Southwest to take an active part in political affairs. In 1930, he was appointed member of the Political Council of the Southwest.

Planned Defense

On July 7, 1937, when Japan started her invasion, General Pai flew to Nanking to offer his services to the Generalissimo, and participated in the first conferences to formulate China's plan of resistance.

Today, General Pai is Deputy Chief of Staff of the Chinese Army. As Chief of the Political Training Board of the National Military Council, General Pai directs all military training in China.

No small part of his value to Chiang Kai-shek stems from his leadership of China's Mohammedans, whose early participation in the war effort he secured.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL EN ROUTE TO CHINA

Four Chinese Doctors and Nurses are Sent by ABMAC

Homeward bound to enter the service of their mother country are four Chinese whose transportation was arranged by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China. Two are nurses: Miss Evelyn Lin will fill the position of superintendent of nurses at the teaching hospital of the National Central University Medical School at Chengtu, and Miss Hui-yin Wang will be the Director of Public Health Nursing for all of Szechuen Province.

Dr. Y. K. Wu, who has been studying thoracic surgery with Dr. Everts Graham in St. Louis since 1941, will be connected with the Central Hospital at Kweiyang. According to Dr. J. Heng Liu, medical representative of the Chinese Government here, Dr. Wu will be the only Chinese in Free China qualified to do chest surgery. The fourth member of the group is Mr. C. S. Hsueh, a public health statistician. Mr. Hsueh, who had been working in the Census Bureau in Washington, will be a valuable addition to the staff of the National Institute of Health in Chungking.

Americans Rewarded

Six Americans who have been affiliated with Fukien Christian University have just received fellowships from the Ministry of Education of China in recognition of their contributions in the field of education to China.

They are Prof. Claude Kellogg, of Massachusetts, and Pasadena, now working in Mexico; Prof. Roderick Scott, Dean of Fukien University; Miss Eva Asher, of Brookneal, N. C., treasurer of Fukien; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stowe, formerly of Whittier, California; and Prof. W. J. Sutton, now teaching at Alfred, N. Y. in the New York State School of Ceramics.

Dr. Josiah C. MacCracken, who was founder of the Pennsylvania Medical School of St. John's University, Shanghai, and Dean of the School until he left China to return on the Gripsholm last summer, has just received the William Guggenheim Honor Cup award of the University Club of New York. Dr. MacCracken was a member of the American Advisory Committee which administers the funds of the Church Committee for China Relief.

KNOW CHINA



Sacred Mountain

Mt. Omei, 11,000 feet high, is one of China's most sacred mountains.

Mt. Omei, a Buddhist center, shelters several hundred monasteries and temples and thousands of monks. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims come yearly to see "The Glory of Buddha," when the mountain appears to wear a halo. The halo is a circular rainbow, which girdles the mountain top when certain atmospheric conditions are present. At the mountain's peak, "The Golden Summit," is a very famous monastery.

The mountain is densely wooded and is the home of rare animals and birds, many of the birds being of brilliant plumage and strikingly beautiful. Wild monkeys, which also claim the mountain as their home, sometimes startle unwary travelers.

At the foot of the mountain, a monastery has given shelter to several exiled universities, among them Wu-han, and there are now several thousand students and teachers there. Each year, other students from Christian colleges go to Mt. Omei for retreats and the relations between them and the Buddhist monks are warm and friendly. For residents of Chengtu, the mountain is a summer resort.

Honored by Chemists

Dr. Te Pang-hou, vice-president of Yungli Chemical Industries, Ltd., will be made an honorary member of the Society of Chemical Industry at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York on Oct. 22. The Russian biochemist, Dr. Alexi Bach, will be similarly honored.

FAMINE REFUGEES AIDED BY NEW RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

C.I.C. Work Projects Help Hundreds Who "Walked Out"

A refugee resettlement program to aid workmen fleeing from China's famine areas in Honan and eastern Shensi Provinces has been set up by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives in west China and at the present time it is rehabilitating hundreds of famine refugees.

Reports just received by Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, state that an estimated two million people have fled from the hunger-stricken areas into Shensi Province. A committee of C.I.C. and local leaders, supplied with United China Relief funds, has helped to "walk out" refugees into areas that could absorb them. To date, more than 1,000 Honan families have been employed by the cooperatives or formed into cooperative units, and almost 750 famine children are being cared for.

It was feared that if the refugees were allowed to concentrate in a few cities, there might be new outbreaks in those places of famine and pestilence. Most of the refugees arrive in the West without money or sufficient clothing and in a semi-starving condition.

Paochi, in Shensi Province — since the war a bustling "boom town" — is the seat of the refugee resettlement program. From here workers are sent to the industrial cooperative lime kilns, brick kilns, coal mines, timber, weaving and spinning projects throughout Free China. The new workmen dig water races for mill wheels, burn charcoal for experimental gray iron work, put up buildings, and do reforestation work in districts where even the fruit trees have long since been cut by the army for fuel.

Many women refugees work in the wool and cotton-spinning cooperatives, and in the weaving cooperatives, which already have produced 3,000,000 blankets for the army and quantities of cotton cloth, though China is still producing only 40 percent of the cotton cloth it needs.

The refugee resettlement program was originated and is supervised by Rewi Alley, field secretary of the International Committee for Chinese Industrial Cooperatives and one of the Cooperatives' original organizers.

Refugees were walked out of famine areas in groups of 50.

WHERE BRAINS ARE EQUAL TO BULLETS

All through the war, China's soldiers have fought against overwhelming odds. But they have made up for lack of men and guns by using bravery and guile.

Once a small company of Chinese soldiers, on the march, was advised of a large approaching army. They knew they would be wiped out if attacked. The officers conferred hastily. The men were ordered to spread out in a circle around the approaching Japs. At a given signal, each Chinese fired his gun into the air several times. The Japs thought they were being surrounded by enormous forces, and withdrew.

U.C.R. Pictures Win

A group of pictures of Girl Scouts in China, loaned by United China Relief and arranged by Troop 30 of the Girl Scouts of Springfield, Mo., won first place at an "International Friendship" exhibition staged at the Ozarks Empire Fair last month, according to information received from Mrs. Myrt S. Crumpley, Troop Leader.

Mrs. Crumpley, who has a son in the American forces fighting the Japanese, writes that the Troop plans to sponsor later another China project, featuring songs and stories of China and exhibits showing China's contributions to culture and civilization.

A model day nursery at Chengtu is jointly sponsored by the YWCA and Yenching College.

NEW BOOKS

BETWEEN LAUGHTER AND TEARS. By Lin Yutang. New York: John Day. \$2.50.

Dr. Lin Yutang has lived in the United States for some years now. The mellow philosophy of his earlier books, "My Country and My People" and "The Importance of Living," and his further interpretation of the Chinese way of life in his subsequent novels, have made many friends for him here, and—that is more important—for China.

American reviewers of this present book, which includes among other things some frank and bluntly worded criticisms of Allied war leaders and Allied war policy, are fearful that the book will hurt Chinese-American relations.

Dr. Lin himself, in his first chapter, answers that. "At the fireside of a friend there is many a heated argument, after which both friends see many things not seen before. The writer who is willing to let go is sure of being understood, and only friendship which can stand occasional plain speaking is worth having."

Read in that spirit, the book will be seen for what it is—a friendly challenge to muddled thinking and an earnest plea to the western world not to repeat the mistakes which brought about World War II.

Nowhere is Dr. Lin more brilliant than in the passages in which he attacks the theory that we can win the war first, plan the peace afterwards. As he so clearly shows, the shape of things to come is being determined in part here and now, and all of us, however insignificant the roles we play, are responsible in some measure for what it will be: as good an argument as any for reading and thinking deeply about this book.

THREE TIMES I BOW. By Carl Glick. New York: Whittlesey House. \$2.50.

Carl Glick continues his excursions into the minds and hearts of New York's Chinese in this lively and endearing successor to his "Shake Hands With the Dragon." One can see that Mr. Glick is already a little Chinese, so profound is his understanding of his Chinese friends, and so twinkling is his dissection. Those Americans not blessed by Chinese friends would do well to meet those of Mr. Glick.

Miss Pingsheng Yen, 21-year-old daughter of Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to Russia and onetime Minister to the United States, is working in General Electric laboratories.

Tiger Hunting Parson Carries On In Fukien

In China today, still carrying on their work in the face of bombings, privation and daily risks of death, are many veteran missionaries who have spent their adult years in that country. United China Relief supports much of their work.

Undoubtedly one of the most picturesque of these is Harry R. Caldwell, a Methodist missionary now 67 years old, who has spent most of his life in the backwoods of Fukien Province in China's southeast. He is still at his post not far from Foochow.

Dr. Caldwell's relation to the people living around him has always had the same all-inclusive character of that of a country doctor to his patients. His services long ago left the purely evangelical field and have touched upon the scientific, the agricultural and the educational.

In 1904, Dr. Caldwell, then a mild-eyed gentle-mannered young missionary, started a mission station in a remote semi-jungle region of China whose inhabitants were illiterate and hostile. The bare hills of Fukien Province were criss-crossed by ravines checkered with tall sword grass, and they were filled with man-eating tigers.

Dr. Caldwell established himself forever in the hearts of these people when he took his gun and undertook to rid the country of the worst of these—starting his own fame as a "tiger-hunting parson."

Dr. Caldwell has since built 61 mission stations in China. In his area, eight out of ten people were illiterate. He made teaching one of his biggest jobs, and pioneered in adult education in that region. He has established scores of schools, and helped launch a university.

ABMAC's exhibit, "China's Health in War," was on display during the past week at the Minnesota State Fair at St. Paul, and from Oct. 21 to 23 it will be shown in Philadelphia at a meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons in the United States.

Many refugees from the Honan famine area, who have found employment with the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, already have saved enough money to purchase memberships in new cooperatives, according to information reaching Indusco in New York.

POPULARITY PAYS CHINA PROFITS

Employees in one of the largest shipbuilding plants on the West Coast recently raised \$79,300, to be divided between six agencies: the Red Cross, the U.S.O., the Community Chest, and three war relief agencies.

Each employee was permitted to designate three-eighths of the amount of his gift to his "favorite charity." In the final reckoning, thanks to China's popularity, her share of the total was double the amount she would have received had the fund been divided six ways!

Dr. Caldwell felt a special responsibility for the half-million farmers and fishermen in his end of China, and he has launched many agricultural projects on their behalf. He introduced improved grains, vegetables and fruits, and once when he returned to China from a furlough, he took with him a crate of full-blooded American roosters, whose descendants today help feed the hungry Chinese in his district.

With all this activity, Dr. Caldwell has found time for a large amount of first-class scientific work in natural history. He has hunted butterflies, bats and birds; is a recognized authority in the latter field. In the Museum of Natural History in New York are scores of handsome specimens and skins—the gift of the tiger-hunting parson.

Dr. Caldwell was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and spent much of his youth in the Tennessee mountains.

CHINA NEWS IN BRIEF

The University of Nanking has started an intensive course to train Chinese college students to become English language secretaries and interpreters, so they may act as liaison officers between Allied and Chinese army and diplomatic staffs.

Each of the four International Peace Hospitals, aided by China Aid Council, has at least one outpatient department. Here all kinds of minor ills are treated and thousands of adults and children are vaccinated against typhoid and other common diseases.

TWICE LUCKY



This youngster is one of the lucky babies cared for in one of Mme. Sun Yat-sen's day nurseries in guerrilla territory. The big silver lock which he is wearing on the chain shows that he also is lucky enough to have a godfather, who put the chain around his neck when he took the child under his protection. According to ancient superstition, the lock kept the baby's soul from escaping from his body. Nowadays it is merely the symbol of the godfather's desire to protect his small godson. Two thousand children like this little fellow are sheltered in Mme. Sun's nurseries, which are aided with funds sent regularly by China Aid Council, one of the United China Relief's six participating agencies.

HONAN REFUGEES NEED MORE ASSISTANCE

Honan famine refugees remaining in that province are still in need of direct relief and medical assistance, according to the Church Committee for China Relief.

The relief committee in Chen-chow was forced to admit only women and children in its refugee camp, and hundreds of men died, leaving their widows more helpless than before. Almost 1,500 were being cared for in this one camp.

The committee was forced to close its soup kitchens because of the grain scarcity.

Work projects in private homes were introduced in the committee's program of indirect assistance. These included thread spinning, soling of shoes, weaving of stockings and patching of grain sacks.

The committee is also conducting schools for children in the refugee camps.

NAME CHANG PO-LING TO U. C. R. COMMITTEE

Dr. Chang Po-ling, founder and former President of the University of Nankai, and Vice Chairman of the People's Political Council of China, has just been named to membership on United China Relief's Coordinating Committee in Chungking.

Dr. J. Lossing Buck has been named Chairman of the reorganized Economic Committee, a sub-committee of the Coordinating Committee, with headquarters at Chengtu. Dr. Buck is head of the Department of Agricultural Economics of Nanking University, now in exile in that city.

The Coordinating Committee is the committee which appraises relief needs in China and makes recommendations to the Program Committee of United China Relief.

WORLD WAR II LAUNCHED

(Continued from page 1)

imperialism, Japanese imperialism in particular.

Another commentator on "Manchukuo" says it is as if Canada were to seize Vermont and rename it "country of the Indians" in an attempt to persuade Vermonters that they are no longer Vermonters, and that Vermont is not a part of the United States. Yet the Japanese ruse has worked in part; many western mapmakers in recent years have separated the Northeastern Provinces from the rest of China and have given the territory the Japanese label.

At the present time, it is estimated that the Japanese have, through force, drafted more than 10,000,000 Chinese for Japanese projects to exploit the country. Efforts to colonize the land with Japanese peasants have been less successful, the Japanese people being particularly reluctant to leave their homeland. Those who have been forced to migrate, however, must be provided for in Manchuria with property or jobs taken away from the Chinese.

In the past twelve years Japan has done everything possible to develop heavy industry in Manchuria for the production of war materials, and to strengthen it as a military base. It is this aspect of the occupation, according to post war planners, which will make the three provinces a threat to world peace as long as they remain in Japanese hands.

Fifty Chinese officers, veterans of six years of fighting, have just arrived in the United States to undergo special technical training in American fighting tactics.

BUILDING ON THE RUINS



This small cooperative has been set up inside the remains of a small cottage at Ping Min, Shensi Province, which was almost wiped away one year ago in a disastrous flood. Today the town, reborn, is a model community.

INDUSCO AND F. A. U. ASSIST AS FLOOD COUNTRY IS REBORN

Livestock and Seed Borrowed From Neighbor County To Restore Farms

The China Convoy of the American Friends' Ambulance Unit and the American Committee of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives have given valuable service in the re-creation of a county in Shensi Province which today is giving all China a lesson in hardihood, courage, endurance, energy—and in the successful working of democracy.

Ping Min county has been largely uninhabited for many generations, because of its proximity to the Yellow River—the age-old source of so many disastrous floods. Last fall, the *hsien* was again devastated by flood. Most of the mud-houses literally dissolved in the three-day raging flood waters. Much of the farm land was covered with mud, all farm animals were drowned and only those people able to cling to rocks and treetops survived.

Ping Min was fortunate in having a vigorous, imaginative magistrate who got to work immediately in a practical—and thoroughly Chinese—way. He "borrowed" from the adjacent county 100,000 hens and almost as many pigs. These he divided among his people. He borrowed wheat, which his farmers were sowing one week after the floodwaters subsided.

Many refugees from other provinces began to settle in Ping Min.

Today, the townspeople — and soldiers — are engaged in planting

the second million trees. Much of these are planted on the river bank within range of Japanese guns.

The magistrate has set aside an area of public land which is rented to tenant-farmers, the income going to provide scholarships for bright children. As this is a front-line area, all the men are organized into a Home Guard, and the women into a nurses' corps. Public meetings of elected officers in the county administration are held once a month.

The Friends' Ambulance Unit sent into this area to do medical work has been conducting a clinic and touring outlying villages vaccinating people.

The Industrial Cooperatives have set up small textile and machine factories in the ruins of partly destroyed houses, and the county's economic situation has become so good that the county is now returning to the National Government the \$500 monthly subsidy it has been receiving for several years.

OPEN HOSPITAL IN WEST CHINA

W.C.U. Project Starts Service With Many Handicaps

After six years of delay, the result of war, the new hospital of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of West China Union University, in Chengtu, West China, has opened.

The long-awaited event was a wartime opening, for it will be years before the completed hospital unit will be as planned.

One ward building is as yet un-built, as are the nurses' dormitory and school of nursing. Much equipment is lacking. There are no elevators, no running water, no central heating. The drug room is almost without drugs, and the only beds are crude wooden ones.

But the West China Union Hospital is "ready for business," and that will be good news for the 350 in-patients and 350 out-patients whom the hospital can accommodate at present.

Pioneered Medicine

Medical education was pioneered in Chengtu 51 years ago in a small dispensary started by the Canadian Mission. Soon after the establishment of West China Union in 1910, at the end of the Manchu Dynasty, a faculty of medicine was introduced. During the first year four men were on the staff, and there were five medical students.

At that time steamship navigation on the Yangtze stopped at Ichang, there were no motor roads and all intra-province communications was by sedan chair and river junk. There were no doctors in the province, and medical service was handled exclusively by small mission clinics.

The new hospital owes its existence to the donations of many friends of China, and to Dr. Joseph Beech, first President of the University, who directed early money-raising activities for the hospital.

Observes Anniversary

West China Union University recently celebrated the 25th anniversary of the start of dental teaching.

Until 1939, this University was the only institution in China which gave university grade dental education, and its graduates are scattered throughout China. Two of the Dental College's recent graduates were members of the Miao and Nosu aboriginal tribes.

English Is So Romantic

Chinese Boys Pick Useful Words to Learn

Learning a foreign language is easier if a little romance can be injected — or so Chinese boys at the Bailie School at Shuangshipu think. They have made up the following verse which they sing in English to the tune of "Clementine":

Oh, my darling, Oh, my darling,
Oh, my darling, Where are you?
I am here, you are there,
I am sorry I kissed you.

Romance was still dominant when the instructor invited some pupil to give an English word and say what part of speech it was. One bright boy offered: "Kiss. It is a verb."

The instructor commented that *kiss* could also be a noun. Whereupon the bright pupil remarked thoughtfully: "It *really* is a conjunction."

The pupil had the last word.

CHINESE BLOOD BANK NEEDS MORE DONORS

The Chinese Blood Bank in New York City is still far short of the 1,000 donors needed before the first shipment of dried blood plasma will be made to China. Friends of China in the New York area are urged to come forward.

During the last month several interesting donors gave their blood: a blind woman who had given 16 times to the Red Cross; Ferdi Hoffman, leading man of "Angel Street"; the three Chinese-American Kim Loo sisters, dancers; and Dr. John Scudder, who was instrumental in setting up both the British and Chinese blood banks.

National War Fund Week at the Blood Bank has been postponed until the week of October 4. The Chinese Blood Bank, situated at 154 Nassau Street, is sponsored by ABMAC.

"... Golden Slippers!"

Fifty Negro children of Newmark, N. J., studying in the Summer School at Jube Congregational Church, have been helping China by shining shoes. They set their goal at \$10, and pledged this to United China Relief.

ANCIENT CHENG TU TEMPLES COMMANDEERED FOR WAR USES

Ancient Chinese temples in and around Chengtu, in West China, have been pressed into 30 different kinds of wartime services.

During the past two years Dr. David C. Graham, of West China Union University, has been conducting research in the condition of the temples with the help of students of the Union Theological College. He has discovered 30 different uses to which Chengtu temples are now put.

Some temples have been converted into apartments; some have been made available for the billeting of soldiers. Others are being used as schools or as factories. In some temples, only a room or two are now used for religious purposes.

Approximately only 20 out of 170 temples are being used for worship only, said Dr. Graham.

Dr. Graham returned from a recent trip to the Chengtu highlands with several rare grave objects. These included half tael coins of the first and second centuries B. C.; glass beads that are the first glass objects ever found in ancient tombs of West China; fine bronzes; and a small carved

wooden perfume bottle.

These objects are now in the West China University Museum.

NO SHORT CUT TO PACIFIC PEACE

Assuming that we do as well in the future as in the past we shall be able to make a bloody landing in Tokyo 14 years hence, in the summer of 1957. After which we can proceed to the conquest of Japan . . . There is no short cut to peace in the Pacific—it is a job that will require a good part of the efforts of an entire generation. Yet we cannot accomplish it at all without the help of Asia. And this means China. And this means a China policy that will bind us together with those wonderful people who have resisted the Japs for six bloody years. There are four military routes into Japan. But—politically—they all lead through Chungking.

—*Life Magazine*, Aug. 16, 1943.

JAP BIG SHOT A FUSSY GUEST

Cannot Find Good Spot To Rest

From the American Advisory Committee, which administers the funds of the Church Committee for China Relief, comes the following story.

The Japanese fought their way into the city early in the morning. Some of them made their way to the Catholic Mission, and did a fairly thorough job of looting. Later in the day an officer appeared, white-gloved, and riding on a big horse, and with him came an interpreter.

"The General is a very nice man, he will sleep in your Hospital."

"All right," said the Father, and took him over to that building. Two shells had hit the corner of the building, completely wrecking a big ward, and making a mess of the whole place.

"The General is a very nice man, he cannot stay here. He will stay in your big school."

"All right," said the Father, and led him over there. Books were torn to pieces and strewn everywhere, windows and doors were smashed.

"The General is a very nice man, he cannot stay here. He will stay in the room of the man with the purple on his clothes."

"All right," said the Father, and led him to the Bishop's room. The correspondence file had been overturned, and its contents scattered everywhere, everything on the top of the desk had been smashed, torn bits of clothing were scattered round the room, pictures were broken and ground into the floor, door panels broken in, window panes smashed, and the glass all over the place.

"The General is a very nice man, he will not stay here at all."

Aborigines Study

Four hundred children from different Yunnan frontier tribes of aborigines are receiving modern education at the National Tali Normal School in western Yunnan. The children come from the Lolo, Mosu, Lutze, Lisu, Payi, Kachin, Nama and other frontier tribes.

The tribal children are contributing to the school as much as they are receiving from it. They are teaching other students their tribal songs and dances, as well as their tribes' history, cultural achievements and customs.



THE AMERICAN BUREAU FOR
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START COLONY FOR DISABLED

Rehabilitation Plan For China's Wounded Set Up in Hunan

China already has started to solve the problem of her disabled soldiers.

About two years ago the Chinese Government selected Chinghsien, a county in southwest Hunan Province, as the seat of a disabled soldiers' rehabilitation experiment. The first comprehensive report of this project has just reached United China Relief, which made a grant of \$27,000 to this work.

Today 5,760 Chinese soldiers with second and third degree injuries are carrying on agricultural production and industrial development in Chinghsien. Working in previously undeveloped land, they have brought under cultivation more than 715 acres of field land and more than 2,500 acres of hill land. This amount represents only about 30 percent of the field land made available to the disabled soldiers, and only 20 percent of the hill land. Most of the land belonging to the disabled soldiers' colony was donated by Chinghsien residents.

At the present time each soldier has been given approximately one-sixth of an acre of field land and almost an acre of hill land. Each soldier works his land cooperatively with others. He is not allowed to sell this land but his offspring can use it.

Need Buffaloes

Progress in developing the land has been impeded by a shortage of water buffaloes, traditionally used as work animals in China, and by a lack of farm implements. The only farm implement each soldier has is a hoe. Plans are to give each group of eight soldiers one buffalo, but at the present time disabled soldiers, working in teams

(Continued on page 3)

DR. SUN YAT-SEN



Sun Yat-sen Planned His Revolution While In U. S.

To many Americans, the name of Sun Yat-sen means little. Yet on October 10, when all Chinese at home and in this country celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of China's Republic by Sun Yat-sen and his followers, Americans might justifiably take part in this celebration. This country is associated to a degree few Americans realize with both Sun Yat-sen and the founding of the Republic.

During the 16 years that Sun Yat-sen was exiled from China by the Manchu Empress for his "revolutionary" activities, the young patriot came to the United States on three different trips. The first written plans for China's democracy were drawn up in the back rooms of New York City's Chinatown a few years before the long-planned revolution finally began. And — of greatest interest to Americans — Sun Yat-sen received inspiration for these plans from

the writings of Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln's famous phrase: "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" was paraphrased by Sun Yat-sen as "The people are to have, the people are to control, the people are to enjoy," and these eventually were presented to the Chinese people as the Three Principles of the People — the cornerstone of democracy which Free China is now fighting to defend and perpetuate.

(Continued on page 2)

CHINA MARKS 'DOUBLE TEN'

Republic To Observe 32nd Birthday On October 10

China will celebrate the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic on October 10. The most significant political event in the 32nd year of the Republic's history was the decision of the Government announced on September 14, to convene a National Assembly within one year after the close of the war, to adopt a constitution.

This action sets a definite date for the end of the "period of political tutelage" of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's original plan for national reconstruction, and the beginning of government by constitution, the final step in China's achievement of complete democracy as envisioned by the founder of the Republic.

The constitutional convention was first scheduled for 1937 and had to be postponed because of the outbreak of war with Japan. Some students of Far Eastern affairs have expressed the opinion that Japan struck when she did because the calling of the convention aroused her to the fact that China was moving too fast towards the achievement of national unity, jeopardizing Japan's plan to use a conquered China as the base of a world empire.

Democracy Grows

Although the war halted temporarily the plans for the constitutional convention, progress towards political democracy has continued to be made during the war years. Through the newly-created People's Political Council, provisional provincial and county councils, and the reorganization of 944 out of 1,469 of China's county governments, the people have been able

(Continued on page 6)

IRON PIPE, BAMBOO PINCH-HIT FOR SPLINT

In China equipment shortage forces into use many ingenious combinations. In a Friends' hospital recently, a woman victim of an airraid was treated for two compound fractures of the femur. In the absence of orthopedic apparatus, the leg was fixed on an improvised Braun's splint made from bamboo and a piece of iron pipe.

SUN YAT-SEN INSPIRED BY AMERICAN IDEAS

(Continued from page 1)

Loved Liberty

From his early childhood until 1925, when he died, Sun Yat-sen was influenced by American ideas. He became exposed to the American ideals of liberty as a boy of 12, when he went from China to Honolulu to visit his older brother. (He attended a mission school, learned English, played with English and American children.) When he returned to China three years later, he returned as a rebel, determined to free China of her prejudices and superstitions, to overthrow the detestable Manchus, and to promote Western ideas of education, science and industry for China.

In his youth, Sun Yat-sen became a medical student and practiced as a doctor for many years.

When he reached his 29th birthday, he had become so prominent and feared as a plotter of revolution that the Manchu Empress put a price of half a million dollars on his head, and Sun Yat-sen began an exile that kept him moving between Japan, Honolulu, America and England for 16 years.

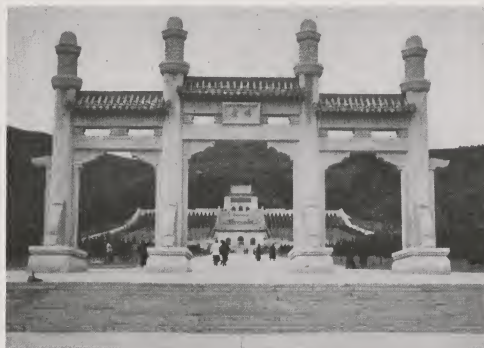
Young Dr. Sun was a familiar figure in San Francisco's Chinatown, and he spent much time in Boston, meeting frequently in the back room of a laundry on Tyler St.

On his New York City visits, Dr. Sun was "watched" by a Manchu agent, who was in turn "watched" by a Secret Service man—but China's future President sauntered carelessly around the streets seemingly unaware of his two "tails."

Was Kidnapped

The young man became world famous on his first trip to London, when he was decoyed into the Imperial Chinese Embassy in London, and held a captive for days while the Empress' hirelings, eager to claim the reward, waited for a chartered boat that was to return him to China.

KNOW CHINA



Sun Yat-sen's Tomb

In 1927, the magnificent mausoleum pictured above was built on the outskirts of Nanking to enshrine the body of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic. Set on the western slope of Purple Mountain, the white marble temple, crowned with blue porcelain tiles, sparkles in the sunlight and may be seen from a great distance. It is approached by hundreds of white stone steps, which lead through a gateway bearing the legend, "Po Ai"—universal love. Inside the temple, in the pillared hall leading to the tomb, there is a heroic statue of Dr. Sun.

London newspapermen can claim credit for Sun's rescue. Sun persuaded an Embassy chambermaid to smuggle a note out to his English friends. When the British Foreign Office and Scotland Yard refused to heed the friends' pleas to interfere and liberate Sun, his friends immediately tipped off London newspapers. The Chinese Embassy was catapulted into notoriety, and to avoid further publicity, it turned Sun loose.

Practically all the money that financed the various revolutionary attempts made in China before the winning move succeeded was raised among Chinese of the United States, England and France by Dr. Sun in his years of exile.

When the revolutionary coup of October 10, 1911 succeeded, Dr. Sun was in Colorado, and read about it in the newspapers.

Dr. Sun was made the first President of China. On New Year's Day in 1912, he was inaugurated, taking the oath of office in Western style.

CO-OPS RESUME PRODUCTION AFTER 200-MILE RETREAT

Twenty-nine guerrilla workshops of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, some of them nearly 100 miles behind Japanese lines, are now in full-swing production after having evaded enemy troops for more than 200 miles in a planned retreat that extended over a four month period, it was announced today by Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

Despite losses amounting to 45% of the cooperatives' capital and the necessity for moving the cooperatives six or seven times, the guerrilla workshops are now producing four times more than formerly. News of this phenomenal undertaking was smuggled into Free China a few months ago and airmailed to Indusco in New York.

Moved in 12 Hours

Originally situated at Ningpo, in Chekiang Province, not far from enemy lines, the cooperatives had plans for evacuation ready to put into practice on 12 hours notice. When the news came to Ningpo for immediate evacuation the cooperatives were able to remove 270,000 pounds of goods on 14 boats and 15 carts. During this time the enemy was only 14 miles away.

Each of the carts was pulled by three cooperators while the boats carried machines, raw materials, relatives of the cooperators and soldiers who had been wounded in the nearby fighting. In five days this group covered more than 100 miles to the city of Lanchi, where they resumed production.

Fled in Boats

Within two months army intelligence reported that Japanese troops were on the move again. Following the same procedure as before, they loaded 800,000 pounds of goods on 13 boats and started southward again. Within a few days they found that the river was too shallow for further navigation and had to abandon the boats and carry their machines and materials up into the mountains. This evacuation took 20 days under continual harassment by enemy planes which took the lives of several of the cooperative members. Several others died of exhaustion under the terrific strain of carrying the huge loads up the mountains.

Some of the cooperatives were forced to remain behind since their equipment was too heavy to move up the steep paths. These changed their firm name to that of a private firm, but continued to operate secretly as cooperatives.

KUKONG, 'WAR BABY,' NOW HUSTLING CITY

South China City Mushrooms Into War Boom Town

Kukong, in Kwangtung Province, South China, has mushroomed from an unimportant provincial town to be the terminus of a new railway and one of Free China's most bustling new cities.

An account of Kukong's wartime growth was contained in a letter just received by the Associated Board for Christian Colleges in China from William Fenn, the Colleges' representative in China.

The influx of refugees from Canton and Hongkong was given by Mr. Fenn as one reason for the town's growth. Kukong in pre-war days consisted mainly of two long streets running through a peninsula formed by two rivers. Today it was spread onto the opposite shores of both rivers and has become the center through which most of the traffic in and out of the Canton area now moves.

The town has been subject to periodic bombing, but reconstruction gets under way immediately after each raid, Mr. Fenn said.

Mr. Fenn reported that Hangchow University, now in exile at Shaowu, Fukien Province, has been presented with some ground by the local magistrate, and that three pounded earth buildings were being constructed when he visited it a few months ago in the course of a 4,500 mile inspection trip that took him through seven China provinces.

N. W. F. STARTS DRIVE OCT. 4

President To Mark Official Opening in Radio Speech

Nearly 6,000 campaigns on behalf of the National War Fund and its seventeen member agencies including United China Relief will be launched on October 4, with President Roosevelt making an official opening radio speech on October 5 at 10:30 p.m. EWT.

Prescott S. Bush, national campaign chairman, on the eve of the opening stated that organization work has been completed and that state war chests are now in operation in all 48 states and county organizations have been completed as well.

The number of volunteer workers who are giving their time to this campaign is probably as large as any ever to engage in a national campaign, according to Mr. Bush. Prior to the opening of the campaign advance gifts had been received in excess of \$5,000,000.

Splendid Response

The solicitation which has been made thus far of national corporations and firms, Mr. Bush said, has brought a splendid response and the level of giving has been high. In some summer resort areas campaigns for the National War Fund have already been held, and in every instance the quota sought has been exceeded.

Gordon S. Rentschler, treasurer of the Fund, has reported that in order to keep the vital services of its member agencies operating and meeting current needs, the National War Fund has already disbursed \$17,406,790 to its member agencies, including United China Relief, such disbursements having been made possible through loans made to the Fund in anticipation of return from the campaign.

Cooperation from both labor and management promise fine results from these sources, Mr. Bush said. The A. F. of L., CIO, and independent unions have already created a nation-wide organization to work in behalf of the National War Fund, and many large corporations have agreed to payroll deduction plans.

Adet and Anor Lin, daughters of Dr. Lin Yutang, have written new novels which will be published this fall by John Day.

ONE WAY OF DOING IT



In Free China's disabled soldiers' project in Hunan Province, water buffaloes to work the land are scarce. These Chinese soldiers, recovered enough from their wounds to work, but not considered equal to active military combat, cheerfully pinch-hit for a buffalo in order to get their crops planted.

Start Unique Colony For Disabled Chinese Soldiers

(Continued from page 1)

of four, must substitute for buffaloes, or trade their services to a civilian farmer for a day in exchange for a day's use of a buffalo.

Last fall, Mr. K. C. Li, Chinese industrialist living in New York City, made a gift of \$3,000 to the Chinghsien project for the purchase of buffaloes, and additional money for this purpose was raised by the Chinese Women's Relief Association in New York.

In spite of shortages, the soldiers harvested in summer crops more than one million pounds of grain and more than half a million pounds of sweet potatoes during 1942—in addition to tubers, tomatoes, corn, beans and pepper. Winter crops harvested during the past year were approximately 495 acres of wheat, 80 acres of corn and about 50 acres of oil-producing vegetables.

Soldiers Earn

From these products each disabled soldier earned approximately \$530, supplemented by wages from industrial and consumers' projects but to date the soldiers' incomes must be supplemented by Chinese government aid. This aid takes the form of subsidies in rice and salt with a small cash grant.

The soldiers' production and income will be greater when present plans—to give each soldier one acre of field land and three acres of hill land—are realized.

Develop Industries

At the present time industrial development at the soldiers' colony includes three factories: a spinning and weaving factory that employs the wives of disabled soldiers; a farm implements factory; and a paper factory. Six large buildings are under construction, to accommodate additional factories, and the Chinese Ministry of Social Welfare recently gave funds for establishment of a hospital and health center. Consumers' projects in the colony include a general store, a grocery store, a restaurant, a theater, and a purchasing and marketing agency.

All economic enterprises—producers' and consumers'—are run on a cooperative basis.

The colony runs a day nursery for children of working mothers, and has initiated projects in toy-making, carpentry, bamboo work, masonry, painting, brick and tile making, bean and soy products, and lime and charcoal-making projects.

Financing of the Chinghsien project has been made possible by the Chinese Government, by Chinese relief agencies and by private donations of interested Chinese and by United China Relief.

Dr. Luetta Chen has joined the Chinese Blood Bank as laboratory technician and will go to China with the unit.

THE CHINA FRONT

Foreign Minister T. V. Soong announced that during the past six months the Chinese government has repeatedly received peace overtures from Japan. Return to China of all seized territory except Manchuria was offered, Soong said.

Transfer to India of several regiments of Chinese soldiers for training, in anticipation of the reopening of Burma, was disclosed.

Two Liberty Ships have been assigned by the War Shipping Administration to the Chinese government. The ships will be manned by Chinese seamen, with American officers, and will place China in the transoceanic shipping trade for the first time in history. The ships will be named Chung Shan and Chung Cheng, honoring the formal names of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

DR. PETER BLOS IS NEW C.A.C. DIRECTOR

Dr. Peter Blos, Director of the Progressive Education Association's Institute of Personality Development, has joined the Board of Directors of China Aid Council of United China Relief.

Dr. Blos, who received his doctorate at the University of Vienna, has taught in universities throughout the country and is at present mental hygienist for students at Brooklyn College. His book, "The Adolescent Personality," published in 1941, was based on two years' research accomplished under a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship. Dr. Blos is doing further research on adolescence and is a regular contributor to professional journals in the field of child psychology.

Dr. Blos has previously acted as an adviser in the Council's work for children in China. He will serve as chairman of a child care problems course for Chinese students to be given this winter under the joint sponsorship of the China Aid Council and New York University.

New machinery and equipment developed by Chinese Industrial Cooperative engineers are expected to increase greatly textile, leather and agricultural production in China.

Miss May Wong, formerly a draftsman for a shipbuilding firm, has abandoned her drafting board for a welder's torch at U. S. Steel's Federal Shipyard in Port Newark, N. J.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Circle 5-4100 — Cable Unichinaid

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund.

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Transport Flier Cites China's Urgent Needs

From his first-hand flier's view of the "desperate need" and "urgent importance" of the work being carried on in China through United China Relief, William R. Boyd, first officer, Air Transport Command, volunteers a heartening message in a letter to Charles C. Parlin, Englewood, N. J., War Fund chairman.

The flier has high praise for the way Chinese relief organizations function, and cites "the need for medical supplies to relieve almost indescribable suffering."

He writes:

"I hereby enclose my check for \$1500. To The Community Chest of Englewood and National War Fund Campaign. I am aware of the splendid work being done by all the agencies participating, but as a result of personal experience, I would prefer to have my contribution used for the work being carried on by United China Relief.

"I have been greatly impressed by the urgent importance of the work done by this worthy organization because of two personal experiences. The first was the reading of Captain Ted W. Lawson's new book 'Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo'. This is the story of one of the bomber crews that bombed

Tokyo, their crash near the shores of an island, and their miraculous escape through Japanese territory aided and assisted by the Chinese guerrilla bands and the Chinese Relief Organization.

Few Doctors Available

"You've got to read the story to get the picture but this is one of the stories of how the Chinese Relief Organization functions and the desperate need for medical supplies to relieve almost indescribable suffering.

"A second thing that impressed me is this. As you know, I have been flying cargo for Uncle Sam to foreign parts. I have been across Africa, Arabia and India. I have seen the planes flying food and supplies to the isolated Chinese units in China and, knowing the desperate need for these supplies, I am impressed by the small dribble which filters in, not only for the millions of suffering Chinese civilians but for the under-nourished and undersupplied Chinese army. Our own army has one doctor to every few men. We have every medical aid plus ample medical stores. At home, every medicine closet has more medical equipment than many a Chinese



Wong Wen-hao

GENERALISSIMO'S SON

IS MODEL MAGISTRATE

Chiang Ching-Kwo, eldest son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, is winning the reputation of being a model government official.

A letter just received by the New York office of China Colleges reports that young Chiang now is in charge of a number of counties in southern Kiangsi, and that Kanhsein, the leading city in his district, is "one of the most interesting" in China, "something like Washington, D. C."

The letter states that under Chiang's leadership the city runs with clock-like precision, and is considered a model in civic government. Chiang, the letter adds, goes out on foot, unattended, to inspect activities.

Relief station. In contrast to this, the majority of the Chinese soldiers are wounded and sick and not only never see a doctor but lack even the bare essentials of any kind of medicine.

Stories "Pathetic"

"The stories of the boys who fly the supplies to these people are pathetic. For example, every time a plane arrives with supplies, the Chinese rush out into the place where the supplies are to be dropped. Invariably one or two are killed by the dropped parcels and many injured, so great is their need and necessity to get at the help from the air.

"It is hard to sit at home and get the picture, but having seen with my own eyes, I like Captain Lawson, 'could cry' over my past indifference towards this worthy cause."

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Dr. Wong Wen-hao, China's Minister of Economic Affairs and chairman of the National Resources Commission, is one of China's most famous living scientists, being known throughout the world for his geological researches.

At the outbreak of the war with Japan, he was the first of China's scholars to be enlisted by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to give his talents to the war effort. With a scientist's vision, Dr. Wong saw the flight of China's millions into the West before the armies of the invaders as a pioneering opportunity. In an area half the size of Europe and as primitive for the most part as our own West of pioneering days, he has effected an industrial modernization which Paul Linebarger, in "The China of Chiang Kai-shek," says will probably be "the most durable economic consequence of the war."

In the epic flight of industry into the interior, thousands of tons of industrial equipment were moved by barge or river-boats or on human backs. Refugees were told to abandon other possessions, but not their tools. A single enterprise, the Chung Fu Mining Company, of which Dr. Wong himself had been general manager, moved 120,000 tons of equipment, now in use in the Southwest.

Miracles Achieved

Aladdin-like miracles have been achieved: "Cities near the edge of Tibet have underground electric power and automatic telephone systems," writes Linebarger. "Primitive salt-drying areas have been modernized; in one instance, steel pipe being lacking, bamboo pipelines, plastered and cemented for re-inforcement, run cross-country. Filthy, tax-ridden, vicious little cities which had been the haunts of opium-sotted militarists are now given the double blessing of fair government and a business boom."

In general terms, the Ministry has stimulated wartime technological advance in four ways: by government-controlled movement of private industries from endangered areas, by government sponsorship of new enterprise, by encouragement of cooperatives and by state ownership-management of enterprises. Lack of imported materials has been overcome by ingenious substitutions. Here Dr. Wong's long scientific training has stood him in good stead. Key man in wartime China, Dr. Wong is destined to play a major role in postwar reconstruction.

'Truck Cannibalism' Is Reducing China Transport

The present acute shortage of trucks in Free China, and scarcity of spare parts, has resulted in "truck cannibalism" which threatens to diminish to a critical point Free China's supply of trucks.

This statement was made in a recent interview in United China Relief offices by John Rich, Associate Secretary of the American Friends' Service Committee, who just returned to this country from a six months' trip to China and India, inspecting the work of Friends' ambulance units.

Unless American-trained mechanics who can service old trucks, plus a supply of spare parts, are immediately sent to China, Mr. Rich believed that China's transportation bottleneck, now serious, will reach critical proportions. Mr. Rich suggested this country should make possible the transportation to China at once of volunteer mechanics who could, if sent now, "resuscitate" China's now-ailing transport system.

By "cannibalism" Mr. Rich meant that today when a vital truck part gives way, truck drivers must take the parts from other trucks which then are rendered useless. "Trucks now in service are four years old, and many are an amalgam of half-dozen patched together!" he said.

Calls Friends Heroes

"These men are facing serious health hazards and deprivations, and should be ranked as heroes along with soldiers," said Mr. Rich. "The Friends already have lost two men, and all members of the medical units are constantly subjected to enemy fire."

Two more American surgeons, Dr. William Allen Longshore of Philadelphia and Dr. John Weir Perry of Boston, are now on their way to China to join the Unit.

UCR GRANT PREVENTS CLOSING OF HOSPITAL

An emergency grant from United China Relief of \$30,000 recently prevented the closing of one of the four International Peace Hospitals in the guerrilla regions of China's Northwest.

When lack of funds threatened closure, a cabled appeal made to United China Relief's Program Committee through Dwight Edwards, Chairman of UCR's Coordinating Committee, resulted in the grant, enough to maintain 150 beds for a year.

Mr. Rich praised the "heads high" spirit of the Chinese, remarking that their sense of confidence and faith in ultimate victory, despite great deprivations, was obvious the moment a visitor stepped on Chinese soil.

"American families with boys overseas do not know how comparatively fortunate they are. There are few mail facilities for Chinese soldiers, and many Chinese families have not heard from their boys since they marched away six years ago," said Mr. Rich, who added: "Their staying power seems to be based on spiritual values alone."

United China Relief gives financial aid to work of the American Friends' Service Committee in Free China.

A TRIBUTE

"Behind the generation of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek there stands one of the greatest figures in modern history, still far too little understood in this country — Sun Yat-sen, who throughout the revolutionary career in which he created the spirit of modern China, never tired of trying to persuade the western nations and the world as a whole to understand China and the Far East, not as something distant, recondite, mysterious, difficult to understand, something to shut up in a far-away geographical compartment, but something which has a part of the structure of the politics and the economy of the whole world."

—Owen Lattimore, in
"America and Asia."

DR. SUN'S LAST WORDS TO CHINA

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic, left a will to his people, in which he charged them to lift China "to a position of freedom and equality among the nations." The Chinese version of the will, pictured above, hangs on the wall of Kuomintang headquarters in Chungking. An English translation is given below.

總理遺囑
余致力國民革命凡四十年其目的在求中國之自由平等起見深知欲達到此目的必須經過長途之奮鬥現在革命尚未成功凡我同志務須依照余所著建國方略建國大綱三民主義及第一次全國代表會議最近主張繼續努力以求貫徹凡我同志務須依照余所著建國方略建國大綱三民主義及第一次全國代表會議最近主張繼續努力以求貫徹凡我同志務須依照余所著建國方略建國大綱三民主義及第一次全國代表會議最近主張繼續努力以求貫徹

For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of the people's revolution with but one end in view, the elevation of China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations. My experiences during these forty years have firmly convinced me that to attain this goal we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own people and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those peoples of the world who treat us on the basis of equality.

The work of the Revolution is not yet done. Let all our comrades follow my "Plans for National Reconstruction," "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction," "Three Principles of the People," and the "Manifesto" issued by the First National Convention of our Party, and strive on earnestly for their consummation. Above all, our recent declarations in favor of the convocation of a National Convention and the abolition of unequal treaties should be carried into effect with the least possible delay. This is my heartfelt charge to you.

BLOOD BANK TO MOVE TO CHINA

ABMAC Project Will Be Established in Hunan Province

Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, and scene of three decisive Japanese military defeats during the past six years of war, has been selected as the location for China's first Blood Bank. The Blood Bank, which will serve the Chinese Army, now is operating in New York City, where it was set up three months ago by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China.

Arrangements to move the Blood Bank to Changsha were concluded between Surgeon-General Loo Chih-teh and Alfred Kohlberg, Chairman of ABMAC's Executive Committee, who recently visited China at the invitation of Chinese Government officials.

The China Blood Bank will operate under the supervision of the Commanding General of the Ninth War Area, which has guaranteed to the Blood Bank a suitable building, electricity and fuel. The British Red Cross Hospital in this area has pledged its support.

The doctors and nurses who have staffed the Chinese Blood Bank in New York will be sent to China, with the equipment for making and drying blood plasma, as soon as arrangements can be made. Their chief function in China will be to instruct Chinese doctors, nurses and laboratory technicians in the technique of preparing and using blood plasma.

The Chinese Blood Bank has had to date approximately 575 blood donations, and it will attempt to obtain in New York 1000 units of dried plasma for shipment to Chinese hospitals before going to China.

Twenty-five Japanese-Americans, members of the Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, donated their blood to the Blood Bank on September 18, anniversary of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931. Another group of donors during September were 20 employees of the John Hancock Insurance Company.

Excuse Us

The photograph captioned "Dressed for the Dog Days," which appeared in the August issue of the NEWS, is the work of Sidney D. Gamble. The NEWS regrets that no credit was given to Mr. Gamble for this delightful study of a Chinese youngster.

NEW BOOKS

AMERICA AND ASIA. By Owen Lattimore. Claremont Colleges, Claremont, Cal. \$1.75.

This book is essentially a plea for clearer thinking about this war and the problems of the peace to follow. Americans still fail to think in world terms, says Dr. Lattimore, and there is a prevalent idea that this war "sneaked up on us." We were unwilling to believe that something which happened in Manchuria, or Abyssinia, or Spain, could possibly affect us. Too many of us still cling to the notion that our war started at Pearl Harbor.

The Chinese, according to Dr. Lattimore, are far ahead of us in political intelligence and maturity. "They understood years before we did that every step of the developments leading to the war, every decision faced, every decision evaded, was not a local question. For at least a quarter of a century there has not been in fact what our pundits and wisecracks and commentators were so ready to describe as 'the far Eastern question' or 'the Sino-Japanese crisis.' The Chinese knew, as we did not, that every crisis and problem involved was in reality only a local or Far Eastern aspect of questions of world scope and world scale."

He points out that the Chinese knew, too, when they went to war in 1937, that eventually they would get allies—that the other democracies one by one would be forced to fight against aggression, and so, willingly or unwillingly, become allies of China.

Deplores Ignorance

Dr. Lattimore deplors our bias towards Europe, our ignorance of the Far East, because he believes that the next century is "very likely" to be a Chinese Century. Prof. Nicholas Spykman's theory that immediately after the war, Japan must be "revived" to balance Russia and China, is, he says, "a perfect booby trap for setting off the next world war." The days of domination in the East by sea power are over, and for the next hundred years, according to Dr. Lattimore, the things that are going to happen along the great land frontier between China and Russia are more important than anything that will happen in the Pacific Ocean.

It is unfair to attempt to sum up, in so short a review, an argument so carefully reasoned and brilliantly stated. No one should fail to read the book itself. It is only 52 pages long but it would be hard to find in half a dozen other books so much sound sense and clear thinking.

NEW CHRISTMAS CARDS



The four Christmas cards pictured above are the new "Classic" series, reproduced from paintings in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Columbia University Libraries.

For the third consecutive year, United China Relief is offering Christmas cards for sale, the proceeds of which help in the support of Chinese war victims.

The cards, executed in five exquisite colors, are reproductions of old Chinese paintings found in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Columbia University Libraries and Dr. William B. Pettus.

There are three types of cards to choose from: the classic series—a group of four landscape scenes from the Metropolitan Museum of Art and Columbia University Libraries; the religious series—two attractive adaptations of religious subjects from the collection of Dr. William B. Pettus; and a single card, "An Antelope" from the Columbia University Libraries.

Each card carries "Greetings" or "Seasons Greetings" in Chinese and English and a brief descriptive note about the painting from which the card is reproduced. An attractive illustrated brochure describing the Christmas card selection is available to anyone interested. Write for cards or brochure to National Headquarters of United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York City. Orders will be filled beginning Oct. 15. Prices follow:

Classic Cards

The Herald of Spring
The Market
Landscape View
Willow tree
12 cards—3 each of 4 designs for \$1.00
100 cards of one design \$8.00

Sacred Cards

The Holy Family Fleeing to Egypt
Madonna
12 cards—6 each of 2 designs for \$1.00
100 cards of one design \$8.00

"An Antelope"

12 cards for \$1.00
100 cards for \$8.00

OBSERVE 'DOUBLE 10'

(Continued from page 1)

to participate in local and national affairs. The constitutional convention will be the logical culmination of these developments.

As the "Double Ten" anniversary nears, other events presage an auspicious new year for China. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., then American Lend-Lease Administrator, declared in a statement on September 21 that his agency is planning to do everything "humanly possible" to expedite aid to China. The Chinese Government is studying ways and means of using \$200,000,000 of the \$500,000,000 U. S. gold loan to combat inflation and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, commenting on the European military situation, has declared: "The capitulation of the Italian navy has determined Japan's ultimate doom."

44 RADIO STATIONS TO USE UCR RECORDS

Forty-four radio stations throughout the country have already scheduled United China Relief's "Speaking of China" series of six fifteen-minute recorded programs.

The series, which is available to local U.C.R. chairmen in any area where there is a radio station, consists of the following programs:

"The Music of China"—Liu Liang-mo and Elizabeth Kingham
"The Language of China"—Dr. George A. Kennedy
"The Humor of China"—Pearl S. Buck
"The Inventiveness of China"—Miss Mai-mai Sze and Mrs. Maurice T. Moore
"China and the War"—Dr. David de Sola Pool and Mrs. Maurice T. Moore
"The Political and Economic Future of China"—Nathaniel Peffer and James L. McConaughy

The records are shipped prepaid from New York to the stations, which are requested to return them after completion of the series.

SHOP NEWS

The United China Relief Shop, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, is now supplied with a distinctive collection of evening bags made expressly for them.



Pictured above is the classic "envelope" bag, of fine Chinese brocade. The bag is lined in silver gray slipper satin and is fitted with a mirror and change purse—a perfect accessory for any evening festivity. This model comes in ivory white, cinnabar red and aquamarine, and has a snap closing with a charm pendant. Price—\$15.00.

New York City's department stores, antique and gift shops are responding generously to the Shop's invitation to celebrate the Chinese Republic's birthday by sending a gift for resale.

An assortment of merchandise, which includes a porcelain snuff bottle, jade buckle, adventure ash tray, hand carved book ends, has been received thus far.

CHINESE UNIVERSITY RUNS EXPERIMENTAL FARM HERE

First announcement has been made of a small agricultural experimental farm that is being run in Laurel, Florida, under the auspices of the Lingnan University, of China.

The Lingnan farm, located 14 miles south of Sarasota, consists of five and one-half acres adjoining the property of Col. William R. Grove, a retired U. S. Army officer, who has one of the largest collections of subtropical plants in this country.

The similarities in climate and growing conditions in South China and Florida are making possible extensive experimentation with Chinese plants which, although already introduced into the United States, have not yet been successfully grown here.

The Lingnan farm's major scientific interest has been the Lychee, from Fukien Province, first introduced to this country 60 years ago. In this country, the Lychee is called a "nut." In China it is considered a fruit, and is also called

a "custard-apple." Florida horticulturists now recognize the Lychee as one of the promising of the new fruits. Findings of the Lingnan farm will be turned over to plantmen with facilities and capital to expand production.

The Matai—the Chinese water chestnut—is another subject of experimentation. No major difficulties in growing them have been experienced at the farm except the water requirements. The water chestnut grows in China in submerged fields, like rice.

Cultivation of the Chinese ginger plant has produced a different type of ginger than that which grows from the same plant in China, and experiments are continuing.

The farm is under the supervision of G. Weidman Groff.

Mission Doctor Describes Plight of Bombed City

The plight of a typical bombed city is described in a letter from the director of a mission hospital, just received by the Church Committee for China Relief.

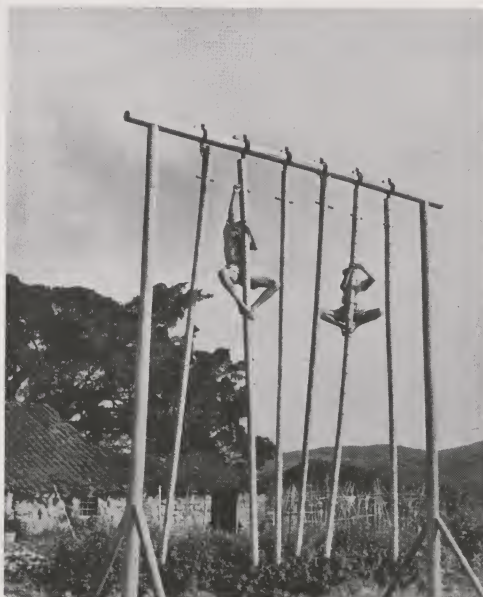
The doctor writes:

"For three days, our city was subjected to severe bombing from Japanese planes which came in groups and incessantly dropped bombs and incendiaries in hour relays from 7:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. each of the three days. The damage through fire and bombs especially in the poorer sections of the city is frightful beyond words. The loss of life was small, but among the wounded many cases of tetanus cropped up. The wounded were given instant relief at the Memorial Hospital dispensary. Three-fifths of the population are

without homes, food or clothes. Many lost everything for the fourth time either through fire or bombs. Business is at a complete standstill. Farmers in the surrounding country lost their implements of livelihood as well. The wealthy have become poor overnight, the already poor are beggars. Fallen houses, crumbled walls, blown up streets, ruined missions, the homeless dying and sick, crying children and hapless parents constitute our city's plight.

"Funds sent by the Church Committee have been devoted partly to feeding several thousands of hungry crying babies, children and grown-ups unable to gain any kind of livelihood. The present time is especially hard due to a shortage of all eatables. Many are eating roots, unsavory vitamin-lacking leaves and grasses, rice bran, or other things causing undernourishment and consequent sickness. We have seen whole families each having only one bowl of very thin soup a day and not every day at that. We hope to alleviate the pangs of hunger of these poor people through your generosity. God bless all the devoted benefactors of our district."

WARTIME GYM IN WEST CHINA



Chinese ingenuity is shown in the construction of this combination swing and climbing device on the grounds of one of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's orphanages in Kwantung Province. Six free-swinging bamboo poles are hitched to a sturdy frame to produce entertainment with a touch of daring for youngsters who lack regular gymnasium equipment. Funds sent by China Aid Council of United China Relief help to make possible these play improvisations.

"Buddha's Favored"

Mrs. R. R. Service, of Claremont, Calif., after reading the article about Mt. Omei in last month's issue of the NEWS, has sent us further information about "the glory of Buddha."

"In the afternoon, when the sun is almost ready to set, if the deep space east of the main precipice is filled to a certain degree of cloud vapor of a certain density, people standing at the verge of a wooden platform can plainly see their own shadows thrown out on the cloud mass below them," writes Mrs. Service. "Each head is surrounded by a nimbus or halo of iris colors. This is the famous *fu kuang*. Many pilgrims go there year by year, hoping to be vouchsafed this sight.

"In the late summer of 1906, my husband and I first visited this mountain, arriving about sunset. Our servant ran ahead and then came back to meet us, saying we must hurry to the platform. We ran up the steps and hurriedly found the correct spot, immediately seeing the remarkable phenomenon of our shadows on the clouds below us. Priests who were there spread the news and throughout our stay of several days we were known as the two who had 'Buddha's favor.'" Mrs. Service adds that although they made subsequent visits to Mt. Omei, they never saw the "glory" again.

CHILD CARE STUDY IS OBJECT OF NEW GROUP

A Chinese Child Care Study Group has been formed as an outgrowth of the successful Chinese Workshop held this summer at the Vassar Summer Institute for Child Care in Wartime. The main purpose of the new organization are to foster the development of China's children and to help the masses in China understand the importance of child care.

Technical advisor to the new group is Mrs. Mary S. Fisher, who directed the Vassar Institute work. Chinese advisor is Mrs. Way-sung New. The Chairman will be Mrs. Yu-chien Yung.

China Songs in Movie

Recordings of songs of Free China, sung by Liu Liang-mo and the Chinese People's Chorus, will be used in the forthcoming motion picture, "Battle for China," now being filmed in Hollywood under the direction of Anatol Litvak. Mr. Liu and the Chorus made these recordings at the request of the U.S. Army Signal Corps. The film is to shown at U.S. Army camps in all parts of the world.

Widow of Sun Yat-Sen Perpetuates His Beliefs

October 10 will mean more to one woman in China than any other. She is the former Chingling Soong, widow of Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Republic.

From the time of her marriage to Dr. Sun in 1915, she served as secretary and aide. Since his death, she has carried on the principles of education and political philosophy enunciated by Sun Yat-sen, and remains the official interpreter of his San Min Chu I, or Three Principles of the People—the cornerstone of China's democracy.

Mme. Sun had her first close contact with death in Canton in 1922 when an uprising against Dr. Sun's government was launched by a disgruntled and dispossessed Governor at a time when Dr. Sun and his wife were in that city. Warned in the middle of the night that hostile soldiers might attempt to capture Dr. Sun, he was persuaded to escape to a waiting gunboat, but Mme. Sun mistakenly thought that she would be safe and chose to remain.

Only a half-hour after Dr. Sun's departure, her house was attacked, and a third of her body-guard was killed. With the other guards remaining behind to balk pursuit, Mme. Sun and three guards made a dash for safety that exposed them for the entire day to attacking soldiers and mobs. On one occasion, Mme. Sun escaped with her life only because she fell to the ground and feigned death. Finally, a day later, disguised as a peasant woman, she reached Shanghai and safety.

Several times after Dr. Sun's death, during periods of political unrest in China, Mme. Sun's life was believed by her friends to be in danger, but she has always maintained complete fearlessness.

Mme. Sun was living in Kowloon, across the river from Hongkong, during the siege of Hongkong. After being under bombardment for 14 hours, during which she suffered minor injuries, she was taken to Hongkong. A few hours before the Japanese took the city, she was flown out of Hongkong into Free China.

For the past six years, Mme. Sun has devoted her time and energies to obtaining medical supplies, equipment, and relief funds for those besieged in China's guerrilla northwest territory. Mme. Sun's main interest has been the refugee orphans and children of guerrilla soldiers, for whom she has established homes, hospitals and nurseries, aided with funds sent by China Aid Council of United China Relief.



Mme. Sun Yat-sen

DR. HENRY TO TAKE NEW CHINA POST

The Rev. Robert T. Henry, Methodist missionary and China relief administrator, who returned to the United States last summer on the Gripsholm, is on his way back to China to become executive director of the American Advisory Committee. This Committee administers throughout Free China the funds of the Church Committee for China Relief, a participating agency of United China Relief.

Dr. Henry, whose home is Moorhead, Miss., was for twenty years pastor of a Methodist Church in Sookhow. After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937, he assisted Dr. John Earl Baker, then field director of the American Advisory Committee, in organizing aid for 250,000 refugees, victims of the Battle of Shanghai.

In 1941, he succeeded Dr. Baker as field director, and in that capacity he was caught in Hongkong when it was taken by the Japanese. Although he had opportunities to escape, he remained in Hongkong seven months as leader of a self-organized transport service which hauled food and supplies to hospitals, schools and the Stanley prison camp where British and American civilians were interned. He lost 35 pounds during his self-imposed service as a truck driver.

As executive director of the American Advisory Committee, he will supervise the administration of relief funds by missionaries and their Chinese Christian colleagues throughout Free China. He succeeds Dr. Arnold B. Vaught, who has been director of this relief program since 1938.

THROAT SPECIALISTS PLEASE NOTE

The shortage of gasoline in Free China, and the high cost of alcohol, has elevated camphor oil to be one of Free China's most popular motor fuels. A recent report, describing the fumes to which passengers in camphor-driven vehicles are exposed, remarks that they bring tears to the eyes, but seem to be good for catarrh.

'Gung Ho' Goes To Hollywood

"Gung Ho"—the slogan of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives—is the name given to a forthcoming movie based on Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson's Marine Battalion's raid on the Makin Islands.

Carlson trained his men along the pattern developed by Chinese guerrilla fighters and told them about the "Gung Ho" ("Work Together") motto and spirit of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, which he had visited in 1940. The men themselves chose the name "Gung Ho" for their battalion.

Randy Scott will take the part of Carlson in the film, and Grace McDonald, Sam Levine, Noah Berry Jr. and John James have important roles. To assure accuracy, Col. Carlson has been assigned to supervise its production.

TEXAS AUDIENCES HEAR UCR SPEAKER

Liu Liang-mo, founder of China's mass singing movement and a member of the Speakers' Bureau of United China Relief, has just concluded a speaking-visit to Texas where he addressed approximately 7,500 people at fourteen separate events.

Mr. Liu went to Texas primarily to talk before the Chinese Student Association of the South Conference in San Antonio from September 6-10. In answer to other requests, he addressed the San Antonio Rotary Club, spoke at a city-wide rally at the First Baptist Church, and addressed soldiers at the Cadet Center Service Club.

In Dallas, Mr. Liu gave five talks on China before church and business groups in addition to a radio address over station KGKO.

Monroe Sweetland, national director of the CIO War Relief Committee, and Rep. Walter Judd of Minnesota took the affirmative in a debate on the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, at America's Town Meeting of the Air, Sept. 2. Their opponents were Rep. John Bennett of Michigan, E. M. Libonati, American Legion.

Miss Sylvia Nan and Miss Alice Wong, who have been studying child care methods in America, will return to China late in October under the aegis of the China Aid Council of United China Relief.

NEW HOSPITAL DEDICATED



Dr. Robert K. S. Lim presents a mason's trowel, electroplated in the machinshops of the Emergency Medical Service Training Schools, to the British Ambassador, Sir Horace Seymour, at ceremonies marking the laying of the cornerstone of the north wing of the new hospital at the Kueiyang Medical Center. The new building replaces the one destroyed by fire last year. The British Red Cross contributed funds for the building of the north wing, and gifts have been sent through ABMAC for the south wing.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF NEWS



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HONAN PROVINCE HIT BY FLOODS

**Area Devastated by
Famine Six Months
Ago Suffers Anew**

Honan Province, which last spring suffered one of the most disastrous famines in China's entire history, has been hit by a new calamity.

Representatives in China of the Church Committee for China Relief report that most of Fukow and Sihwa counties are likely to be under water this autumn as a result of several breaks in Yellow River dikes. Reports just received state that 600,000 acres in Fukow are under water, and in Sihwa a total of 750,000 acreage is flooded. This includes 500,000 acres that were reclaimed following the spring flood.

The entire summer wheat crop in these two counties was lost. All able-bodied farmers in the two counties were conscripted to repair the dikes and as a result no winter wheat could be planted.

Flood and famine conditions are also reported in eastern Chekiang Province, in regions close to the fighting front which last year were burned and pillaged when occupying Japanese forces retreated.

Another Area Suffers

In the Sz Yap area of Kwangtung Province, loss of two successive crops has intensified famine conditions, which still affect an estimated 146,000 people in 31 villages.

Late reports state that many who starve to death are left on the streets four and five days before being buried, and that the danger of plague is great. Because of deaths and voluntary evacuations, many formerly bustling towns today resemble deserted villages. Some towns have only one-tenth of their former populations.

It is stated that unless a miracle intervenes, half of the population of Toishan may be wiped out.

Congee Line



Thousands of Chinese in Honan Province, where a grave new famine has followed widespread floods, stand in line before a soup kitchen to receive the bowl of congee that may be their only meal for the day. Mission stations throughout this area, supported by funds sent by United China Relief through the Church Committee for China Relief, are helping to keep stricken families alive.

To Manufacture Penicillin In Chinese Cooperatives

Penicillin, the new "wonder drug" which is a product of common mold, may soon help fill China's desperate need for medical aid, it was announced today by Indusco, the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

With the help of a chemical consultant, Indusco has been investigating the possibilities of penicillin manufacture in China, and has found that penicillin lends itself to manufacture by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

Complete directions for the manufacture of the drug have been drawn up by Mr. Norman Applezweig, the chemist consultant by Indusco, and these are now being micro-filmed, to be flown immedi-

CHINA GUERRILLAS AMBUSH JAPANESE HOPEI COMMANDER

Two Enemy Generals Slain by Chinese

Word has just reached the China Aid Council of United China Relief that General Sakamoto, in command of Japanese forces in Central Hopei, was killed in ambush by Chinese guerrillas during a "mopping up" campaign. Another Japanese general, whose name is not known, and more than 8,000 Japanese soldiers were killed during the same drive against guerrilla forces in this area.

It was friendly farmers who reported enemy preparation for a campaign against the guerrilla forces. As soon as the guerrillas received the news, they followed their usual tactics of "active defense," and moved forward to meet the enemy. Their first move was to dig in at a village close to the enemy lines. All residents were evacuated and moved into the hills with their possessions, livestock and household goods.

Battle Ensues

At dawn, advance Chinese guerrilla scouts reported that General Sakamoto and an escort were leaving a neighboring village to make an inspection tour of Japanese garrison preparations for their scheduled campaign. The unsuspecting General was to pass the guerrilla-held village where machine-guns and mortars had been trained on the path which he was to take. The first fusillade of mortar shells and grenades were dropped in the center of the escort. The General and 30 officers were killed.

The Japanese cavalry guard of 300 that completed the entourage quickly divided itself into platoons, (Continued on page 2)

ately to China.

It is hoped that the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives will produce the drug in cooperation with the already-existing vaccine-producing stations in China, and with the help of the National Health Administration of that country. It is believed that the cooperatives can manufacture the solvents used in the extraction of penicillin from cultures, and that they can produce the drug in laboratories that require a minimum of imported material.

Demand Is Acute

For some time there has been an acute demand for Sulfa drugs in China and requests have poured (Continued on page 3)

SHOP NEWS

With Christmas only forty-nine days away, the United Relief Shop, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, has stocked intriguing gifts for the holiday trade.

To delight the hearts of little girls (and big ones, too) is a collection of enchanting Chinese dolls dressed in the elaborate silks and headdresses used in Chinese theatricals. The dolls are on solid stands and come in three sizes—the seven and one-half inch is \$2.50, the nine inch \$3.50 and the twelve inch \$5.00. Postage is not included.

An interesting collection of Oriental Lowestoft plates, in soft colors, makes a tempting display and helps to solve the problem of what to get for the person of discriminating taste. Plate prices start at \$10 for the ten-inch size.

If you have a Christmas gift problem, a letter of inquiry addressed to Mrs. Richard E. Myers, vice chairman of the Women's Committee, United China Relief Shop, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, will receive immediate attention.

The four colleges having the largest enrollment of Chinese are California, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Michigan.

GUERRILLAS AMBUSH JAPANESE GENERALS

(Continued from page 1)

surrounded the village, and counter-attacked. A general battle developed with Japanese reinforcements moving in from all surrounding garrisons and strong-points.

Chinese guerrillas broke through the encirclement at night. The Japanese, believing that only a part of the encircled forces had broken through, held their positions until dawn and then started a new push against the village. Before they discovered that the village was deserted, the guerrillas had retreated safely to their Central Hopei base.

Guerrilla losses were 73 killed. Japanese casualties in the first engagement of the campaign were over 1,100 dead, and several hundred wounded.

Guerrilla wounded, evacuated under cover of the night when fighting had almost ceased, were taken to the Bethune International Peace Hospital base, one of the four hospitals in China's guerrilla northwest supported by the China Aid Council of United China Relief.

UCR WINDOW JUDGED BEST



Window exhibit for United China Relief in connection with the United War Chest Campaign held in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. was considered best for originality and directness of appeal.

The window display for United China Relief exhibited during Poughkeepsie's United War Chest Campaign in late October was considered "best for originality and directness of appeal."

The exhibit appeared in the window of the Central Hudson Gas and Electric Co. and was designed by Mrs. C. Edward Hopkin, wife of Episcopal Rector of the Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mrs. Emerson Fite, chairman of the UCR Committee in Poughkeepsie, cooperated in an advisory capacity.

The window showed a map of China, UCR posters and pictures, a blow-up of an excerpt from Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's speech to the House of Representatives, with the Chinese flag as a background.

A figure in the center of the window depicted a Chinese peasant on the move with his possessions in war-torn China. A placard at the base of the figure read:

"The homeloving Chinese uprooted industries, colleges, homes, carried machinery on their backs hundreds of miles in their trek to free China."

UCR TEA WILL BE IN MANY XMAS STOCKINGS

If the volume of sales is any indication, packages of Ningchow Congou, United China Relief's tea, will be found in many a Christmas stocking.

Ningchow Congou, widely known as a full-bodied black tea grown in a district adjacent to that which produces Keemun Congou, and closely resembling Keemun, has evidently met with the approval of tea connoisseurs.

This north China tea, collected near a fighting front and shipped out under difficult war conditions, has been called the "Burgundy of China Teas" because of its sweet bouquet. It has a reddish-brown "liquor" when boiling water is added to the leaves.

Several individual tea merchants have declared the Ningchow to be a clean and well-made tea of exceptional quality, the best of its type that ever exported from China to this country. A friend made it possible for United China Relief to obtain the entire shipment.



The Ningchow can be purchased at your local United China Relief Shop or by mail from 1790 Broadway, New York 19 N. Y., for \$1.00 each quarter pound, postage prepaid.

The first written record of the existence of the soy bean was made in 2338 B.C. by a Chinese emperor. The "Chinese Cow"—as the soy bean is often called—has nourished Chinese children for centuries.

VISITING CHINESE WILL ADVISE UCR

**Drs. Tsiang and Kwei
Are Delegates to
Conference Here**

Arrival here of Dr. Ting-fu Tsiang to attend the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Conference on Nov. 10 has special interest for United China Relief, because Dr. Tsiang is chairman of its Coordinating Committee in Chungking and he is expected to bring to U.C.R. headquarters first-hand news of the Committee's work.

Dr. Tsiang is no stranger in America. He was graduated from Oberlin in 1918, spent a year in France and returned here in 1919 to do post-graduate work in history under Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, now American Ambassador in Madrid.

In China he became teacher of history, first at Nanking University and later at the National Tsing Hua University, then became managing director of the Chinese Social and Political Review at Peiping. Dr. Tsiang entered politics for the first time in 1934, when he was sent by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on a mission to Soviet Russia. The next year he was appointed director of the Political Affairs of the Executive Yuan. From 1936 to 1938 he was Chinese Ambassador to Russia, then returned to China to become again Director of Political Affairs for the Executive Yuan, which position he still holds.

To Form China Plan

Another delegate to the Relief and Rehabilitation conference, Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei, whose special mission here is to prepare the plans which the Chinese delegation will present to the conference, has recently consented to serve the Program Committee of United China Relief in an advisory capacity. In China, Dr. Kwei served on the United China Relief Committee in Aid of University Faculties, and while here will give the Program Committee the benefit of the Chinese viewpoint on how its funds may best be expended.

Dr. Kwei, a graduate of Tsing Hua College, took his Ph.D. in physics at Yale, and on his return to China in 1920 taught for several years in the Physics Department of the pre-medical school at Peiping Union Medical College. At present, he is Dean of Wuhan University, one of the largest of the Government universities.

N.W.F. CAMPAIGN STARTS IN 10,000 COMMUNITIES

National War Fund campaigns are now in progress in more than 10,000 cities, towns and counties, exceeding by more than 4,000 the number of campaigns planned when the work of organization started last March.

Campaigns are being held between October 4 and November 20, with dates varying widely in different cities and towns, and it is not expected that any comprehensive reports of results in any given state will be available before the middle of November.

Early reports from campaigns which started on October 4 are highly encouraging. In Atlanta, Ga., incomplete returns show \$1,340,000 raised against a total of \$1,294,669. Charleston, S. C., accepted a National War Fund goal of \$127,000 and has reported over \$200,000 raised. Clinton, Ia., raised \$76,000 against a goal of \$75,323. Davenport, Ia., reports it has already exceeded its goal by two per cent. Lincoln, Neb., announces that 44 per cent of its prospects have been solicited and have given an average increase of 35 per cent over their gifts of last year.

Rural Reports Good

Reports from rural areas are equally encouraging. Seven counties in Iowa have all reported their goals exceeded. Ohio County, Ind., the smallest county in the United States, raised its full quota of \$2,190. Lincoln County, Mo., reported it went over the top in the first day of its campaign. McPherson County, Kan., which last year ran a one day campaign has repeated this year. At midnight on the first day of its campaign it had \$28,500 in contributions against a goal of \$25,866.

National gifts by corporations are now in excess of \$5,000,000, it has been announced by Irving Olds, chairman of the National Corporation Gifts Committee. Prescott S. Bush, National Campaign Chairman, has reported numerous individual gifts.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has made a gift of \$300,000. In forwarding his gift Mr. Rockefeller wrote Mr. Bush: "I believe it is the duty of every American who is not privileged to bear arms to help build the morale of our fighting forces and provide whatever is most needed to sustain life and hope among our allies."

Marine Makes Gift

Another gift which came directly to Mr. Bush was a well-worn five dollar bill, the contribution of Sergeant Garth P. James,

THE CHINA FRONT

Chinese artillery in the Kao-likung Mountains on the Salween River Front, plus the support by American Liberator bombers, appeared to have stopped the Japanese offensive in the Burma-Yunnan border area.

Part of the new American-trained Chinese Army is reported on the march in the mountains of northern Burma.

USMC Combat Reporter, on duty in the Southwest Pacific. In forwarding his gift Sergeant James wrote: "The knowledge that people are watching his home fires while he's censorable thousands of miles away is pretty comforting to a guy in a foxhole. This is the spirit of humanity; the difference between US and THEM. Adolf and Tojo don't worry about the man or his family."

Mr. Bush while not ready to make any forecasts of the final results, states that the prospects are excellent if every one, particularly the strong constituencies of the member agencies of the National War Fund, carries out to the full his part of the task.

TO MAKE PENICILLIN IN CLINICAL CO-OPS

(Continued from page 1)

in for information on that question. Due to the lack of proper raw material and the necessity for setting up a coal-tar industry, which takes years, no headway could be made. Penicillin manufacture, however, will not have these disadvantages.

First discovered in 1929 by Professor Alexander Fleming in London, penicillin did not reach the public until 1940 when its unique therapeutic properties were revealed by Florey, Chain and their collaborators at Oxford. Penicillin has been found in many respects to be superior to the Sulfonamide drugs in the treatment of blood, spinal, lungs, pleural and local infections. It is also superior to the sulfa drugs in that it has a higher activity and it is apparently non-toxic.

AGAIN ON THEIR METTLE



China's armies are once again facing Japanese assaults on several fronts, the most determined enemy effort being made on the Salween River in Yunnan Province. Above, a detachment crosses a small river. Chinese soldiers on this front are given medical aid by the China Convoy of the American Friends' Service Committee, which is operating mobile medical and surgical units in cooperation with the Chinese Red Cross.

BIG DRUG SHIPMENT GETS TO NORTHWEST HOSPITALS

Forty-two cases of Western drugs and medical equipment, including one microscope, have arrived in China's guerrilla areas for use in the International Peace Hospitals, according to a cable received by China Aid Council from Mme. Sun Yat-sen.

The supplies, the first to be received in the area for more than three years, were given by the American Red Cross and were collected over a period of six months in Chungking. Their safe arrival at the guerrilla capital was attended by rejoicing and genuine thanksgiving since all remaining Western drugs had been exhausted more than a year ago.

At great risk a few supplies were smuggled through the enemy lines from enemy-held cities such as Peiping and Tientsin. Diagnosis was considerably hampered by lack of laboratory chemicals, and by the damage caused to the one available microscope during an air-

raid. Certain operations could not be performed.

Lack of materials from the outside, however, stimulated great resourcefulness in this area. Wooden retractors for eye operations were made to substitute for broken metal ones. Bamboo pincers replaced steel. Experiments in cultivating Western drug-producing plants were started. Alcohol was made from rice, vaseline from locally-refined oil, and codein and morphine were extracted from opium.

Most welcome of all the supplies that have been received is a small supply of sulfa drugs, and a microfilm reader with film on recent medical data. The China Aid Council, member agency of United China Relief, is taking steps to provide urgently-needed micro-filmed texts and new medical information for transmission to medical training schools attached to the International Peace Hospitals.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Circle 5-4100 — Cable Unichinaid

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund.

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Two Women's Organizations Send Aid to China Nurses

Two women's organizations in the United States, the National Federation of Women's Clubs and the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, are both contributing to the advancement of the nursing profession in China, through the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, participating agency of United China Relief.

From January, 1942 to July 22, 1943, the National Federation of Women's Clubs has contributed \$8,050.00 for the support of student nurses in China, and the Soroptimists, to September, 1943, have contributed \$6,140.31.

The funds are expended in China through the National Health Administration in cooperation with the Nurses' Association in China. According to present plans, the 1944 program calls for the support of 30 graduate nurses who are continuing their studies, and of student nurses in three Government schools and selected private schools.

The interest of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women was stimulated by their sympathy for their professional sisters in China under the stress of war. 'The Soroptimists' link with China is older, branches of the organization have been

BABY UPKEEP HIGH, ADOPTERS SCARCE

Relief agencies in China that try to find homes for war orphans report that the children most difficult to place are those from a few months old up to five years old. The difficulties of giving proper care — and especially food — to the very young are believed responsible for this situation.

In some parts of China, it costs \$75 a month in American money — \$1,500 in Chinese money — to care for one small child.

formed in China just prior to 1937, under the leadership of Mrs. Katharine Y. T. Lew, professor at the National Normal University of Peiping.

At that time, clubs were formed in Peiping, Tsingtao, Nanking and Shanghai. A Committee on Chinese Contacts has been formed here, of which Miss Madeline F. Murphy of New York City is chairman. The Committee has a two-fold purpose, to foster friendship between the professional women of China and America, and to continue financial aid to China's nurses in wartime.

NAMES IN THE NEWS



Chou En-lai

Chou En-lai, one of the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, has been named a member of the newly-formed Committee for the Establishment of Constitutional Government, whose organization has just been announced by China's Supreme National Defense Council. The functions of this committee—on which are represented all of China's minority parties and groups—will be to submit to the government proposals concerning constitutional government.

Mr. Chou was formerly vice-minister of the Political Training Board of the National Military Council, and for several years has served as liaison officer between the Chinese Communist party and army and the National government.

In his late forties, Mr. Chou has the reputation for being a man of vigorous action and thought. His personal integrity and courage have won friends for him from all sections of Chinese political opinion, and he is said to have the admiration and respect of President and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

Chou En-lai is a member of a North China patrician family.

He attended the University of Nanking, and studied abroad in Japan, France and Germany. He served for some time at the Whampoa Academy under Chiang Kai-shek and in the period of civil war he was one of the chief political officers.

Mr. Chou is an old acquaintance of many Kuomintang leaders, and is considered by English and Americans to be one of China's most successful diplomats. The Communist quasi-legation in Chungking, maintained as a purchasing and communications office

A Generalissimo's Day

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday on October 31.

China's great leader no doubt spent the day as he spends every day: working sixteen hours. He rises before seven, walks for fifteen minutes on his veranda, then posts his diary, which he keeps faithfully. Then he turns to affairs of state, issuing administrative and military orders, and giving verbal instructions by long distance telephone to field commanders.

The Generalissimo breakfasts at 8, at his desk. His breakfast is a bowl of noodles in soup, or dumplings, with half a bowl of congee. Then he resumes work on documents, speeches, or other matters requiring his attention. At 11 he sees officials and generals.

At 1 p.m. he has a frugal lunch—so frugal some guests feel very hungry when it is over. After lunch he reads newspapers, rests a little, and is available to callers again at 4. At 8 he dines, usually with Mme. Chiang. After dinner, he calls in specialists to keep him abreast of world events. He is usually in bed at 11, but has been known to call subordinates at all hours when China's affairs are at a critical stage.

MME. CHIANG BECOMES C.I.C. HONORARY HEAD

At the recent annual board meeting in Chungking of the Association for the Advancement of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek was elected to serve as honorary chairman, to succeed her husband.

Decision was made at the meeting to make woolen and cotton industries, leather tanning and manufacture of small-size machines the main industrial projects for the Northwest area in the coming year. Silk and hemp industries and leather tanning will be further developed by the co-operatives in southeast China. It was also decided to spur the industrialization of rural areas and to increase cooperative production of military supplies.

The work of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives is aided by United China Relief.

of the Eighteenth Army Corps, is—due largely to Mr. Chou's personal charm—one of the most popular gathering places in China's war capital.

FIRE LOSS INSPIRES GIFT BY MME. CHIANG

Donation Will Help Replace Destroyed Equipment

The National Association for Refugee Children has donated \$2,500 to replace equipment lost and damaged in a fire which swept one branch of Dr. Tao's School for Gifted Children, near Chungking. The National Association, under the sponsorship of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, has 38 orphanages throughout China's interior provinces, and it is from among these small charges and other child war victims that the student body of Dr. Tao's school has been drawn.

Total losses suffered by the school amounted to \$12,500 of which more than \$10,000 was in damage to school equipment, and the balance in students' property. Through United China Relief's Coordinating Committee in Chungking, it has been recommended that contributions similar to that made by Mme. Chiang's National Association be given to the school from funds allocated to other orphanages in China.

UCR PUBLISHES TWO FACTUAL PAMPHLETS

Two new booklets pertaining to relief activities in China that are supported through United China Relief have just been published.

One, entitled "China's Children," is a 12-page booklet devoted to the aid extended to China's youngest war victims. The orphanages directed by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and the homes and day-nurseries in the Northwest run under supervision of Mme. Sun Yat-sen are described.

The other pamphlet, called "Your Dollar—How It's Spent in China," details the work of the six agencies participating in United China Relief, and describes the affiliated agencies and other channels through which relief funds are sent to China.

Both pamphlets are available at national headquarters.

Do Work For Co-ops

Lang Wong, a Canadian-born Chinese and a graduate of Toronto University with the degree of Master of Science, is working with Dr. Paul Chang of West China University to develop simple improved leather machinery and also a simple improved paper-making machine for a cooperative in Nancheng, Shensi, according to reports to Indusco.

BRIBE DOCTORS WITH EGGS AND POTATOES

A medical unit of the Friends' Ambulance Service, until recently stationed in Waichow, Kwangtung, has been providing medical care for a Hakka village.

The Hakkas are a proud, independent people, and lacking money, paid the doctors in gifts: eggs, sweet potatoes, cakes and so on.

"In some cases," writes the doctor, "the significance of the gift was that the sufferer was anxious to give a gentle hint to the doctor to try a little harder. Surely a doctor who had been put under a sense of obligation by receiving a dozen eggs would feel bound to make even more desperate efforts to effect a rapid cure!"

Captured Jap Doctor Now Heads Chinese Hospital

A Japanese doctor captured by Chinese guerrillas in 1941, has been appointed head of the third International Peace Hospital in South-east Shansi, one of the four hospitals supported by China Aid Council of United China Relief. Dr. Matui, former surgeon with the Japanese army, was one of a group of 50 prisoners taken by the guerrillas during a raid on an enemy garrison. Like all other captives, he was taken to the rear for questioning.

Shortly after his capture, Dr. Matui began work in the surgical department of the hospital. In July, 1943, he was made surgeon-in-chief in recognition of two years of devoted work caring for Chinese wounded in battles against his own

country's troops. Several other Japanese prisoners work under him as orderlies, while others taken by the guerrillas have joined previously-captured Japanese voluntarily working with the Northwest intelligence service. These Japanese question new prisoners, translate captured documents, and write propaganda leaflets for distribution among Japanese troops.

Japanese prisoners of war in the Northwest guerrilla region are better clothed, and often better fed, than their captors. They have their own clubs and take part in sports events.

Complete freedom of movement is allowed and the only distinguishing mark are characters sewed on their jackets saying "Japanese accepted in China." Lieut. George Uhlman, who escaped from Peiping and spent several months in Chinese guerrilla territory, said that he found this policy of treating prisoners well, "both magnanimous and clever." The more than 300 Japanese prisoners he saw while traveling in the region seemed well content with their lot.

COPYCAT!

(此圖係一病童學醫一醫國之生也)



"Every day I wash my face," say this Chinese youngster and his cat. This poster is one of a series, teaching simple health habits, which the Chinese National Health Administration distributes to schools as a part of its public health education program. The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China aids the Administration with funds and materials, and by arranging for the return of Chinese public health specialists to China under its auspices.

Member of The National War Fund

CHEELOO GRADUATES PIONEER IN MEDICINE

Of the 478 doctors graduated from Cheeloo University, now carrying on in exile in west China, 300 are now giving service in hospitals and health administrations of the remote border regions, it was announced by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. The graduate doctors are working in Red Cross hospitals, in military hospitals, in aviation infirmaries, in highway health stations and in public health services set up for the Border tribes. The health administration in Sikang was initiated by a Cheeloo graduate.

Five Cheeloo students, who dropped their studies for a year in order to join the A.V.G. fliers as interpreters, will shortly go to Calcutta to act as interpreters for American Army instructors of the Chinese Expeditionary Force.

First family allowance checks for Chinese soldiers serving in the American Army were mailed to the Bank of China in New York last month. First check was for Pvt. Foon Seck Mon, whose wife, mother and three sons are living in Kwangtung province. Several thousand other families in unoccupied China will receive checks.

NEW BOOKS

MADE IN CHINA. By Cornelia Spencer, with a Foreword by Lin Yutang. Illustrated by Kurt Wiese. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. 260 pp. \$3.00.

This charmingly written book admirably carries out the purpose, as modestly stated by the author, "to introduce the average reader to what China has given the world."

Beginning with a description of China's earliest expression through the ceramic art, the author touches briefly on a wide range of the distinctive contributions China has made to the sum total of mankind's treasures. About one-third of the volume is devoted to a discussion of the products of Chinese skill and artistry which can be bought and sold — pottery, silk, jade, lacquer, screens, tea, painting sculpture, porcelain, and the like.

Major attention is devoted to what China has given and is giving in areas not shown in the trade statistics: music, celebrations, appreciation of beauty, calligraphy, poetry, literature, drama, architecture, ethics, philosophy, democracy. Appropriately, the book closes with a brief description of how all these material and spiritual resources of China are today being devoted to the nation's defense against the aggressor and despoiler.

The numerous excellent illustrations by Kurt Wiese, and the addition of eight full color plates, add greatly to the attractiveness of the volume.

While "Made in China" is written primarily for young people, both in style and in content it will have a strong appeal to mature readers as well.

THE GOOD-LUCK HORSE. By Chih-Yi and Plato Chan. Whitlessey House. \$1.50.

Mother and son have collaborated in creating this children's book, which a great many adults will read with as much pleasure as their children will. The story is an adaptation of an old Chinese folk-tale, which relates the adventures of a little paper horse who came to life, thanks to the wave of a magician's wand. Twelve-year-old Plato's illustrations are as delightfully humorous and imaginative as the story itself.

Angli Wai, a student at the Vassar Summer Institute, is now studying at Merrill Palmer, in Detroit, to get additional training in child care. She hopes to return to China next summer.

Lingnan University Does Important Farm Research

Lingnan University in Fukien Province — one of the Chinese Christian Colleges supported through United China Relief — has made several important contributions to China during past years, through research work by its Agricultural College.

This research has taken place on the University campus on experimental farms which are demonstrating to students and local farmers the application of science and mechanical invention to farm practice.

Central American avocados were introduced and fruited on the Lingnan campus. North American pecans have likewise been established, and will eventually be introduced into northern Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan.

In the field of fruits, much success has attended the introduction of the better strains of papaya. This fruit has long existed in China, but was always cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

Eucalyptus species, introduced from Australia, have been a major economic success. First extensively grown and tested in China on the Lingnan campus, certain species have proved well adapted to the soils and climate of South China. Their rapid production of wood has made them of great demand for firewood wherever forests are depleted. Within 20 years the eucalyptus, practically all from parentage grown at Lingnan, has spread widely through Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and is grown and distributed by nearly all Government nurseries and forest stations.

CHINA HOSPITALS HAVE ODD HEATING SYSTEM

An ingenious heating system has been devised by the International Peace Hospitals in China's remote Northwest region to take the place of non-existent furnaces.

Open charcoal braziers, used by most Chinese houses in this area, generate too much dust and gas for them to be practical in hospital wards or operating rooms. So the Peace Hospitals, financially aided by China Aid Council of United China Relief, have built special huts for wards and operating rooms. The south walls of each are made entirely of glass so as to admit the maximum of warmth from the winter sun. Under the floor of each hut is a brick "k'ang," or box-like stove which, in effect, transforms the room above into a sort of oven.

ABMAC Has New Member

Dr. Hung-ti Chu, formerly executive for the China Program of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, has resigned to join the Research Division of the Chinese News Service.

Taking his place is Edward W. Lee, formerly connected with a business firm in Hongkong, who returned to the United States on the Gripsholm a year ago.

KNOW CHINA



Chengtu Plain Canals

An American engineer has called the system of canals which irrigate the Chengtu plain "the greatest engineering feat of man." They were devised by a Chinese engineer, Li Ping, 2000 years ago.

The network of canals is a hundred miles long and each spring there is a formal ceremony for the "opening of the waters." When the dykes are opened, waters from the mountain streams, which otherwise might flood the plain, are diverted into the canals. Li Ping's instructions were, "Keep the canals deep and the dykes low," and his injunctions have been carefully followed.

The annual dredging of the canals is rewarded with an accumulation of rich silt which is spread over the land to renew its fertility. The system works so perfectly that the land produces three crops a year and the Chengtu plain is one of the most densely populated and prosperous regions in China.

Striking evidence of the genius of the ancient engineer is a whirlpool he created in one of the rivers which flows into the canals. When the waters are high and there is a danger of the river flooding the land, the whirlpool prevents the accumulation of a wall of water, its swirling current causing the waters to flow off gradually and harmlessly.

UCR to Be Represented

United China Relief will have an exhibit in the 20th annual International Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries, which will be held at Madison Square Garden from November 22-29. Mrs. Clark Minor and Mrs. K. C. Li are co-chairmen of the China booth, which will be jointly sponsored by United China Relief and the Chinese Women's Relief Association.

A China Society has been formed in Melbourne, Australia, to promote closer cultural ties between Australia and China.

WOES OF A "GOOD LUCK" HORSE



Endpapers of "The Good Luck Horse," a Chinese legend retold for young Americans by 12-year old Plato Chan and his mother, depict the troubles of the horse and his little master before their luck turned and the horse's name came true. All the drawings in the book are by Plato.

Friends' Unit in China Now Numbers 100 Men

In the past two years the American Friends' Service Committee has sent 25 men to join the Friends' Ambulance Unit in China.

The Friends' group in China now totals 100, of which 65 are British, seventeen Americans and the rest Chinese. The Friends represent all religious denominations and all are volunteers, receiving no salaries.

Sixty percent of the Friends' are engaged in transport work, carrying medical supplies to hospitals throughout China for the Chinese National Health Administration, the Chinese Red Cross and the International Relief Committee, which supplies mission hospitals.

At the present time trucks in the China Convoy of the Friends' Ambulance Unit regularly cover 5,000 miles in their supply-deliveries, going north as far as the Gobi Desert and east almost to Shanghai. All Friends' trucks delivering supplies in East China must run close to Japanese lines and to towns and villages within shooting distance of Japanese troops.

Thirty percent of the Friends' are engaged in medical work for Chinese soldiers and civilians, and the rest are working as anesthetists, laboratory technicians, x-ray operators and in administrative posts. Several of the unit are working with the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER IS SCHOOL PRESIDENT

Dr. Li Yuying, veteran Chinese revolutionary and Kuomintang leader, is president of the newly-formed School of International Cooperation in New York City. This school, established in association with the Rochdale Institute, is a development of the cooperative movement. Its chief function will be to train executives for the cooperative movement in Europe and Asia.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, president emeritus of the Cooperative League of the USA, is director. Dr. Shih Chi-hu, secretary of the Cooperative League of China, is the school's secretary.

Most of the 19 students in the school, who represent all nationalities, are over 30.

Over 52,000,000 civilians and 500,000 soldiers in China's guerrilla regions depend upon the four International Peace Hospitals for medical care, it has been estimated by the hospital authorities.

NEEDY STUDENTS SWAP SERVICES FOR COATS

An unique barter system has been inaugurated by relief authorities in West China for destitute Chinese students.

Jobs of heavy manual work are offered and "salaries" paid are pieces of wearing apparel. The highest "salary" is a cotton padded overcoat. The work required for this is construction of a section of road 40 feet long and 13 feet wide.

Chinese students employed in this barter system recently constructed two roads, built two stone dams, dredged several creeks; and established fourteen primary schools for illiterate adults.

A few months ago, the entire student body of the Honan Chinese university reclaimed a long stretch of land bordering a beach and planted on it 15,000 willows as part of a soil conservation program.

C.I.C. SUPPLY CENTER SET UP IN KWEILIN

At the request of the Allied forces in China, the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives have established a supply center in Kweilin, it is announced by Indusco, Inc., the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives. It will be the main supply center in the southeastern part of China.

The new center will supply the Allied forces with building material, clothes, paper and machinery, helping to relieve the strain on cargo planes, which up to now have had to bring in over the Himalayas from India all the food, clothing and army material used by American and British forces.

Kweilin has been a gathering place for refugees from Hongkong and Burma, many of them skilled craftsmen, so that the C.I.C. center, in addition to producing much needed goods, will provide employment to impoverished Chinese workers.

Near an American base on the India-Burma frontier is a sign reading "Ilkyindova." This isn't Hindu—just a composite abbreviation for Illinois, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Virginia troops who were on the job there.

UNION AIDS BLOOD BANK



Charles S. Zimmerman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, presents a check for \$1100 to the Chinese Blood Bank in behalf of I.L.G.'s affiliate, Local 132, Plastic Button and Novelty Workers' Union, while Martin Feldman, manager of the Union, looks on. Dr. Co Tui, vice-president of the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, sponsors of the Blood Bank, accepts the check. In addition, thirty Union members made blood donations.

DONORS PASS 1,000-MARK AS CHINESE BLOOD BANK CLOSES

Donations to the Chinese Blood Bank passed the 1,000-mark as this issue of the NEWS went to press, with almost a hundred more donors scheduled up until November 6. On that date, the Blood Bank closes. As soon as transportation conditions permit, the entire staff and all equipment will go to China, where the Bank will be set up under Army auspices at Changsha.

Many of the last-minute donors came as the result of a radio plea by Adet Lin, daughter of Dr. Lin Yutang and secretary to the director of the Blood Bank, Dr. C. L. Yi. Miss Lin made her plea through the courtesy of the sponsors of the "Young Dr. Malone" program over the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Thursday, Oct. 28. The script on that day also carried reference to the Blood Bank.

CBS Gives Boost

In the story, Dr. Malone, in China, wrote to Mrs. Penny in New York of the need for blood plasma in China. According to the script, Mrs. Penny goes to the Blood Bank and makes a donation. Tess Sheehan, who plays Mrs. Penny, was so impressed by the doctor's plea, which was based on actual conditions in China, that

AT NIGHT THEY HOE; JAPS DON'T KNOW

Many farms in Honan Province are located in a region where the Yellow River divides the opposing Japanese and Chinese forces.

Farmers working their land in the daytime are immediately shelled by the Japanese, or subjected to machine-gun fire.

This past summer, the farmers initiated a new practice: they no longer work by day, but plant their crops and harvest them during the night.

she played her part in earnest and made an actual donation at the Blood Bank. Many listeners to the October 28 broadcast followed suit.

Another group of thirty donors last month were members of the Plastic Button and Novelty Workers' Union, affiliate of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who also contributed \$1100 to defray the cost of part of the Blood Bank's equipment. In this Union, there are many Negro workers and as the Chinese Blood Bank draws no color line, they were well represented among the donors.

HEALTH PROGRAMS ARE PUSHED IN LANCHOW

Lanchow, in the province of Kansu, which has 36,000 school children, has set up some type of dispensary or clinic in seventeen out of its 31 middle schools, according to a report from Dr. George W. Bachman, ABMAC representative in China.

Dr. Bachman, who visited Lanchow in the course of an inspection tour of ABMAC-supported hospitals, schools and other medical institutions, said that the Governor of Kansu, General C. L. Kuo, spurred by grants from ABMAC and United China Relief for child health work, has set aside half a million dollars (Chinese) for a child health program.

"Lanchow, a city of 144,000 people," writes Dr. Bachman, "is building and planning for a model city. The wide streets newly constructed are clean, the shops are well-stocked with drugs, foods, clothing and numerous sundry articles are locally made and imported from occupied areas and Russia. The people were most appreciative of the help they have received. Mayor Tsai has the support of Governor Kuo in building a model city for the Northwest.

METAMORPHOSIS

A truck salvaged at Liuchow in Kiangsi, writes Lewis Smythe in a report to Indusco, was originally a Chevrolet, "but after doctoring by the F.A.U., the Red Cross and Charlie Riggs, it has now become a Ford." The ex-Chevie is now transporting Ghosh spinning machines to the Northwest cooperatives.

MISSIONARIES' VALOR PRAISED BY WRITER

Tribute to American missionaries in China was paid by Sonia Tomara in a recent dispatch to the *New York Herald Tribune* sent from Hunan Province. Miss Tomara wrote:

"One cannot help admiring the spirit of the missionaries who remain at their posts in spite of war. Before the war they lived fairly comfortably, even if far from home.

"Today they are like soldiers, separated from their families and almost deprived of news. The rise of prices has hit them all.

"Yet the missionaries stay because they can be useful."

Many Veteran Missionaries Returning On Gripsholm

The 1236 Americans who are being repatriated from the Far East on the Swedish exchange liner include many American missionaries who have, in addition to their own work, been associated in China with relief activities supported by United China Relief. Several of these are veterans who have spent most of their adult life in China, and who voluntarily remained at their posts after Japanese occupation in order to look after university or mission property.

Among these are several men who served in Shanghai as officers or members of the American Advisory Committee, the committee in China that allocates funds of the Church Committee for China Relief. They are the Rt. Rev. William P. Roberts, Bishop of Shanghai, who served as Chairman of the A.A.C.; Dr. L. C. Hylbert, outstanding missionary of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for 35 years, who served as Secretary of the Shanghai A.A.C.; Dr. James H. H. Berckman, of Lakeland Fla. who served as treasurer.

Many Veterans Return Notable among the returning

missionaries is Rev. William B. Burke, of Macon, Ga., a Methodist, who has spent 56 years in China. In 1923 he cared for thousands of refugees on his mission compound at Sungkiang, and in token of appreciation the people erected a memorial pavilion in his honor. In America on furlough when the Sino-Japanese war broke out, Rev. Burke returned to China to carry on his work, and has been interned in Shanghai.

Others returning on the Gripsholm who are distinguished for their work in China are Dr. Nehemiah S. Hopkins, of Wellfleet, Mass., who has spent all of his life in China, and was founder of the Eye, Ear and Nose Hospital at Peiping; Dr. Walter B. Nance, of New York, President Emeritus of Soochow University and one of the outstanding foreign educators in China; Dr. James McClure Henry, once president of the Canton Christian College (now Lingnan University).

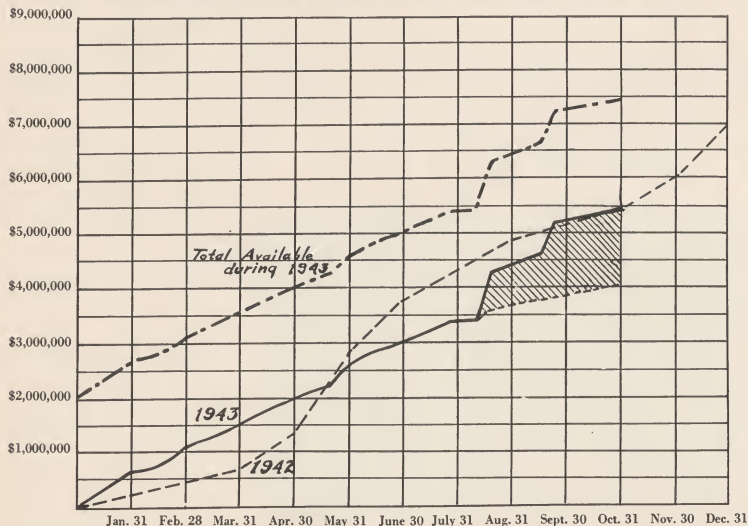
Several members of Yenching Universities staff are among the Americans being repatriated.

Have Done Varied Work

Other returning missionaries include Dr. Ralph C. Wells, chairman of the China Council of the Presbyterian Mission; W. Plumer Mills, former chairman of the International Relief Committee in Nanking; Dr. Robert J. McMullen, president of Hangchow Christian University and in China for more than 30 years; Dr. Harry B. Taylor, Episcopal missionary in China for 37 years, who with Dr. D. V. Rees cared for hundreds of wounded Chinese following the repeated bombings of Anking. Dr. Taylor was permitted to carry on his medical work in Anking from November 1938 until he was interned in October 1942.

Rev. Alzo J. Fisher, Presbyterian missionary who has been in China since 1901, is another veteran returning on the exchange ship. He was formerly secretary of the Church of Christ in China, and has been prominent in relief activities.

PROGRESS OF UNITED CHINA RELIEF INCOME



United China Relief, Inc., started 1943 with a cash balance of \$2,061,853.61. The heavy dash-dot line indicates the total amount available at any given time during the year. Shaded area in 1943 graph shows money received from the National War Fund starting in August, the light dotted line indicating gifts to U.C.R. direct.

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HOLDS KEY POST IN UNRRA PLAN

**Dr. T. F. Tsiang Heads
Relief Policies
Committee**

Announcement that China's representative, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, has accepted the chairmanship of one of the four main committees now mapping out the program of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is of particular interest for United China Relief, because he is closely associated with the UCR program in China.

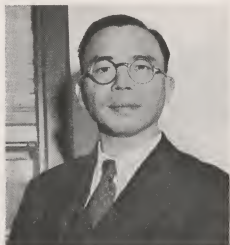
Dr. Tsiang, who now becomes a key figure in the work of the greatest relief program in the history of the world, has been Chairman of the Coordination Committee of UCR in Chungking since its formation in November of last year. The work of Dr. Tsiang's committee in Chungking has been to give closest scrutiny to all appropriations, to make possible the most efficient spending of all UCR monies, both for war emergencies and for long-range reconstruction and rehabilitation projects. When his UNRRA duties permit, United China Relief officials are hoping to have the benefit of his counsel in initial stages of UCR program-planning for 1944.

UNRRA's Committee on Relief and Rehabilitation Policies, which Dr. Tsiang heads, will formulate the broad program for feeding, clothing and sheltering the needy and sick of thirty-five occupied territories. Eight sub-committees will work on various phases of the larger program.

Dr. Tsiang, in a press conference held shortly after his arrival here, told reporters that one of the most important things which the UNRRA conference must create is a cooperative working basis among the United Nations.

The principal contributions which China can make to the joint relief program, he said, would be drugs, like ephedrin, developed from plants peculiar to China. He said

KEY MAN



T. F. Tsiang

that China would contribute all it could to its own relief and to that of liberated people in adjacent areas, but possibilities were limited in this direction because even in normal times, there was a certain shortage of food in China.

He listed as China's greatest needs more transport, medical supplies, and the rebuilding of areas destroyed by the Japanese, particularly the cultural and scientific institutions.

WHITE COLLAR CLASS HIT BY SKYROCKETING PRICES

**Health of 250,000 in China's Professional
Group Is Reported Imperiled**

Skyrocketing living costs have hit China's white collar class so hard that the health of more than 250,000 men and women has been seriously imperiled. Tuberculosis and other diseases which go hand in hand with malnutrition threaten to decimate the professional group, already small in proportion to China's need for its important services.

EXCLUSION DOOMED

As the *News* goes to press, the bill which wipes the Chinese Exclusion Laws from the statute books, is awaiting the President's signature.

When the measure is signed, Chinese residents of this country will have the right to become naturalized citizens and immigration barriers will be lowered to admit 105 Chinese annually on a quota basis.

The people most seriously affected are college and middle school students, professors, social and relief workers, civic employees, doctors and nurses, according to Lennig Sweet, Program Director of United China Relief, who has received reports on current conditions.

"Merchants, farmers, unskilled laborers and others dealing in commodities or selling their services by the day or week are in a comparatively favorable position," said Mr. Sweet. "Salaried people are the victims of the skyrocketing of living costs, which a Chinese Government spokesman is quoted as saying were, in Chungking in September of this year, 143 times those of pre-war. In Kunming, where four of the leading universities-in-exile are located, living costs are about double those in Chungking."

Spend All for Food

As the inflation increases, Mr. Sweet said, it has become necessary for professors and others in this economic class to spend their entire income for basic foods, such as rice. Supplementary foods containing necessary vitamins and proteins are out of reach for this group.

"The fuel situation is almost as acute, and household goods and private libraries are being sold to buy fuel and clothing. Some people have had no heat in their homes for three years and illness is widespread," said Mr. Sweet.

(Continued on Page 2)

A TRICKY CRAFT



Smiling steersman of the goatskin raft is W. Mackenzie Stevens, of the U. S. Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, on tour of industrial cooperatives, at invitation of Dr. H. H. Kung.

ANNUAL MEETING REELECTS OFFICERS; NAMES NEW DIRECTORS

President Reports on 1943 and Makes Recommendations on Future Policies

Increasing emphasis upon the mutual U.S.A.-China aspect of United China Relief, clarification of areas of aid in China, growth of help "through skill and brains . . . and the gift of supplies rather than dollars," and a program of informing the American people more fully about China were among proposals for 1944 in the annual report to the board of UCR directors by Dr. James L. McCaughy, president.

Dr. McCaughy's report was presented at the annual meeting at National Headquarters Nov. 10.

After reviewing developments and problems of the past year, Dr. McCaughy offered his suggestions concerning the future, which will be considered in detail by a committee of the board that will lay definite recommendations before the board.

Dr. McCaughy advocated that the Coordinating "Committee in Chungking should "even more than now, initiate possible forms of cooperative action" more largely direct the expenditure of funds in China as well as indicate, when peace comes, the types of personnel to be sent to leadership service in China.

In urging clarification of areas of aid, Dr. McCaughy cited present cooperation between the programs financed by British, Canadian and American gifts, and said: "We should not continue programs which our government is willing to finance . . . we should be sure that overlapping is avoided."

Discussing the past year, the UCR president expressed conviction of the wisdom of the united appeal for gifts through the National War Fund and reported UCR's whole-hearted cooperation; reported the vigorous work of organizing United China Relief committees (now numbering 3,179); outlined educational work among 5,000 schools throughout the United States and in 10 foreign countries by means of a special \$10,000 gift for that purpose; reported new affiliations (China's Children Fund, of Richmond, Va., and China Child Welfare); expressed satisfaction and thanks for the work and advice of coordinating committees and others including Chinese leaders; and called attention to the acute problems resulting from inflation in China.

At the meeting of the directors, Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, who has



Frederick H. Wood

rendered distinguished service as Chairman of the Board of Directors for the past two years, informed the Board that other obligations would make it impractical for him to serve as Chairman for another year, although he will continue his active participation in UCR affairs. The Board therefore elected Mr. Hoffman an Honorary National Co-Chairman, along with Mr. Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Frederick H. Wood, who has been Vice-Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the New York Committee of United China Relief during 1942 and 1943, was elected Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Dwight W. Edwards, who has been doing outstanding work as UCR's Field Director in Chungking, was elected Vice President of the Corporation as well as continuing his present responsibilities as Field Director. Other officers of the Corporation were re-elected in substantially their present positions.

New members elected to the Board of Directors were Pearl Buck, the novelist; the Rev. Roswell P. Barnes, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches; Henry J. Kaiser, of Oakland, Calif., industrialist and shipbuilder; Eric A. Johnston, president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Cornelius V. Starr, insurance executive, owner and publisher of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury; Mrs. John S. Pillsbury, chairman of the United China Relief Committee in Minneapolis; and Mrs. Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, who is Ohio

Honor Hero At Rally

Major S. T. Chan, who represented China in the Roll Call of United Nations Heroes at the National War Fund Rally at Madison Square Garden Nov. 15, was greeted with prolonged applause as he walked across the stage to shake hands with Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, who introduced the heroes.

Major Chan, here for medical treatment, was injured again and again in three years of fighting with the Chinese Air Force. In his last engagement, in which the Chinese were greatly outnumbered, his plane caught fire and although he parachuted to safety, he was severely burned. In bare feet, because his shoes had been burned off, he walked fourteen hours before he found Chinese troops and received first aid.

He was carried by truck to a hospital, but it had no facilities to treat burns as severe as his, and in consequence, he was badly scarred. While he was recovering, the Japanese bombed the city, and his wife was killed in the same room where he lay. He himself still carries the scars from the bomb fragments which struck him.

The Major has two small children in China, and he is impatient to return there as soon as the doctors permit. He wants to "take another crack" at the Japs.

State Chairman of United China Relief.

Honorary Directors

New Honorary Directors elected were William O. Douglas, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; Owen Lattimore, director, West Coast Division of the Office of War Information; and Thomas E. Murray, New York transportation executive, director of the Chrysler Corporation, and former chairman, Laymen's Committee, Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Brooklyn.

The Directors adopted resolutions of appreciation to the National War Fund for its generous assistance to China Relief; to Mr. Hoffman for his distinguished leadership as Chairman of the Board during the last two years; to Dr. McCaughy for his capable administration as President of the Corporation; and to the Program Committee for the wisdom and efficiency with which it has handled the difficult and complicated problems related to carrying on the extensive program of relief in China.

YOUNG BLOOD COUNTS IN GUERRILLA ARMY

China's 18th Group Army has Captains who are 18 years of age and Generals who are seldom over 40.

The majority of the soldiers in this army are between 18 and 20 years old, and a large number of young boys between 10 and 15 years old serve as orphans. At 15, these Little Devils (*Hsiao Kwei*) become army messengers and at 18 they may carry arms and become a fighting part of the army.

General Hsiao K'e, one of China's best known guerrilla leaders, began his military career as a Little Devil.

Guerrilla soldiers' pay is one dollar a month, and the highest ranking officer gets \$5.

HIGH PRICES IMPERIL WHITE COLLAR CLASS

(Continued from Page 1)

Examination of girls in one college dormitory recently showed that over three-fourths of them were suffering from tuberculosis, much of it believed to be caused by lack of proper food.

Services Needed

"The services of people most seriously affected by the present economic crisis in China are essential to China's resistance during the war and to reconstruction afterwards. If lost, China's college students, university staffs, scientists, administrative personnel and civic workers would be irreplaceable for years to come. Because there are relatively fewer of them, man for man, they are much more important than similar groups in the United States," said Mr. Sweet.

The Chinese Government is giving subsidies to faculties in government universities, and is at present subsidizing students from combat areas in occupied China who are studying in Government schools of Free China.

In addition, financial aid is being given through United China Relief and the World Student Service Fund to some 25,000 Chinese college students and teachers and to faculties in certain middle schools. Special help is given to those in private institutions who are not eligible for government grants.

Bishop Herbert Welch of the Methodist Committee for Overseas Relief recently received from a soldier in the South Pacific a check for two months' salary, "to be used for some good cause, preferably China Relief."

BLOOD BANK GOES TO YUNNAN FRONT

At the request of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, Commander of American forces in China, the Chinese Blood Bank, which will soon go to China, will proceed immediately to Yunnan Province instead of Changsha, as originally planned.

The change in location for the Blood Bank—which will be the only one in China until new units have been formed—was obviously made in anticipation of increased action on the Burma front, where a United Nations offensive is expected soon. The blood bank will be established near Kunming, Yunnan provincial capital, and will function under the supervision of Dr. C. T. Loo, Surgeon General of the Chinese Army.

The Chinese Blood Bank, which was organized by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, will start its blood transfusion work with the blood plasma made from the 1,100 blood donations taken in New York City. One of the chief functions of the doctors and nurses who have staffed the New York blood bank will be to instruct Chinese doctors, nurses and laboratory technicians in the technique of preparing and using blood plasma from blood taken here.

The Chinese Blood Bank was presented with an electric sterilizer by the three blood bank doctors who will not accompany the unit to China: Drs. Liu, Bau and Sancho. Eight members of the Blood Bank are in the China unit.

UCR FUNDS WILL AID CHINA VIRUS RESEARCH

United China Relief, through the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, is helping to finance a rickettsia and virus laboratory which shortly will be started in China by the Chinese National Health Administration.

Dr. Chen-Hsiang Huang, who came to this country in 1941 as a fellow of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, is en route to China, under the auspices of ABMAC, to direct this work as head of the Department of Experimental Medicine in the National Institute of Health.

At the present time there is no medical school or institution in China equipped to carry on virus research.

During the past year Dr. Huang has been Instructor in Medicine and Virus Research at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

THE CHINA FRONT

China's rich and strategic "Rice Bowl" area in Central China is again menaced by a strong Japanese offensive. Changteh, key highway junction in northern Hunan Province and gateway to Changsha, Provincial capital 110 miles southeast, is scene of bitter fighting.

Allied Pledges made at the conferences in Africa of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and President Chiang Kai-shek include restoration to China of Manchuria, Formosa and the Pescadores Islands.

Floods, Famine Threaten China's Northwest Front

Danger of a demoralization of China's important Northwest front, as a result of depopulation by floods and famine in Honan Province, is foreseen by United China Relief representatives in China unless adequate aid is sent into the stricken areas.

Recent reports state that about 600,000 people in Honan Province, about 20,000 orphaned children driven from their homes, and under twelve, are greatly in need of help. Grasshoppers have devastated crops in ten counties.

Relief workers report that the health of the people, weakened by

lack of food, is impaired, and that the coming winter "bring epidemics. They point out that the stricken area is a frontline one, and that in addition to its own population must support a large garrison army.

Approximately \$42,500 was sent by United China Relief in October to the American Advisory Committee for use in direct relief to flood victims, and the local provincial government is rushing other aid.

Approximately \$37,500 was sent for direct relief in November. These sums do include money sent to other agencies that are giving relief aid to the famine victims.

Mme. Sun Makes Plea

Famine relief in guerrilla areas is a direct contribution to the war effort because a depopulated countryside speeds the enemy's advance. Mme. Sun Yat-sen points out in a plea to China Aid Council for \$100,000 to provide food and livelihood for famine victims.

Twenty-nine districts of hunger-afflicted Honan are under guerrilla administration, she reports, and authorities are making "heroic efforts" not only to save people from dying "but to prevent them from leaving their homes, thus creating a vacuum into which the enemy can move easily."



Miss Lee Ya-ching, Chinese aviatrix and speaker for United China Relief, rested recently, after addressing 24,000 Curtiss-Wright Plant workers in Columbus, Ohio, by giving one of the boys a hand. She has looked at many an airplane instrument panel in her flying career, but had never made one.

UCR Speakers Help Start National War Fund Drive

About 250 talks on China were arranged during the months of October and November by the Speakers' Bureau of United China Relief. Many of these talks were given in connection with the National War Fund drives throughout the country.

Among the speakers were Mrs. Mary Chu, Miss Lee Ya-ching, Mrs. T. T. Lew, Miss Ida Pruitt, Miss Hilda Yen, Dr. J. H. Carpenter, Mr. Baen Chu, Dr. B. A. Garside, Mr. Liu Liang-mo, Dr. Lin Mousheng, Dr. B. A. Liu, Dr. James L. McConaughy, Mr. Wang Tung, Dr. Lennig Sweet, Mr. J. B. Powell, Dr. Yung-ching Wei, Dr. Y. C. James Yen and Dr. Y. C. Yang.

Miss Lee spoke before many

assemblies of defense plant workers, making three appearances in one day before the 24,000 employees — day, night and swing-shift workers — at the Curtiss Wright Plant in Columbus, Ohio.

Addressed Workers

She also spoke before steel and coke workers in Pittsburgh and before thousands of Army, Navy and Air Corps depot workers and railroad yard repair gangs in and near Harrisburg, Pa.; and addressed 1,500 aviation and engineering students at Syracuse University.

Mr. W. G. Hillen, N. Y. State Chairman for United China Relief, opened the United War Fund drive in Niagara Falls, and made other talks before men's service clubs in upper New York State.

UCR Gave Support

The *Reader's Digest* for November contained a biographical article about Dr. Y. C. "Jimmy" Yen's educational and rehabilitation work in China. In 1943 United China Relief gave one million dollars Chinese to support this work.

Dr. McConaughy made a total of 40 speeches in behalf of National War Fund in Colorado and Nebraska. In Colorado, within a period of ten days, he gave 24 talks in twelve different communities, and in addition made four broadcasts.

Dr. Y. C. James Yen, founder of China's Mass Education movement addressed the New York Rotary Club, and also a National War Fund luncheon-meeting in Providence, R. I.

UNITED CHINA RELIEF

1770 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Circle 5-4100 — Cable Unichinaid

MEMBER AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND, INC.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES: American Bureau For Medical Aid to China; American Friends Service Committee; Associated Boards For Christian Colleges in China; China Aid Council, combined with American Committee For Chinese War Orphans; Church Committee for China Relief; Indusco, Inc. (American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives). **AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS:** China Child Welfare; China's Children Fund.

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Chinese and U. S. Engineers Cut Road Through Jungle

Chinese and American engineering units now cutting a military road through Assam towards northern Burma, are working in some of the world's densest jungles. The highway runs east along the southern slope of the Himalayan range.

Construction of the new road is an engineering feat that is said to compare with that required in making the Burma Road, which—like this new road—was hewn out of solid rock around steep precipices. The thick jungles and bamboo-choked ravines are said to increase the hazards that face road construction gangs.

The new road is being built on the rough path used by Chinese and British soldiers in the retreat from Burma. Medical unit members of the American Friends' China Convoy, which at that time set up first aid stations in this jungle to aid the retreating soldiers, spoke of the "dark green ceiling of treetops" which shuts out almost all light from the jungle. They tell of the constant dripping mist in this "sepulchral gloom," and of the large and brilliant butterflies that, with the pink and orange orchids, relieve the "flood of green."

Builders Battle Insects

Chinese and Americans rushing completion of this road, which will

be used to transport men and material in the campaign to recapture Burma, must battle mosquitoes, flies, and blood-sucking leeches, and must be constantly dosed to avoid dysentery and malaria.

Chinese troops are guarding the road, and supplies are dropped by plane from the air. Just how far the road has gone and where it is headed cannot be disclosed.

The road begins in a region inhabited by a group of tribes of former headhunters that go by the name of Naga. The Nagas practice many picturesque customs, including gerontocracy (rule by old men), polyandry, the raising of dogs for food, and the catching of fish by means of intoxicants.

The Chinese Ministry of Education plans to send to the United States and Great Britain 1000 students annually for the next five years, to provide technicians for the postwar reconstruction program.

OLD BIKE SPOKES MAKE NEW HYPOS

At the instruments factory of the National Health Administration, hypodermic needles are being made out of old bicycle spokes. These are hammered out flat and beaten into small cylinders, which are passed through a series of dies of decreasing diameter until the desired gauge is obtained.

CO-OPS PRODUCE FOR U. S. AIRMEN

Seven Chinese Industrial Cooperatives have started work on the construction of furniture for U.S. Army Air Force hostels, and preparations are under way to begin the manufacture of clothing, textiles, electroplating, cutlery, china and glassware, canned fruits and jams, office supplies, machine shop work and rope, according to word received by Indusco offices here, through the Allied Labor News.

Manufacture of these supplies in China will save valuable space on the cargo planes flying the only route into China, from India over the Himalayas, and permit the planes to bring in more actual fighting material.

Chinese specifications for chairs had to be revised to meet the requirements of the Americans, the Allied Labor News reported, hefty American aviators needing bigger and stronger ones than required by their Chinese confreres. The chairs are being made of hard camphor wood throughout.

ALL UCR EMPLOYEES GIVE TO WAR FUND

Gifts to the National War Fund have been made by every employee at United China Relief national headquarters, it is announced by Henry G. Perry, Controller. The total amount donated through headquarters gifts was slightly in excess of a day's salary. Many employees contributed again in their home campaigns.

Christmas Special

United China Relief's most popular Christmas merchandise, so far, is its Ningchow Congou tea, regularly \$1.25 per quarter pound, which has been reduced to \$1.00 for the holidays. This tea, gathered in guerrilla territory, is the first China tea to reach this country since Pearl Harbor.

'LOST BATTALION' OF C.I.C. FOUND

51 Cooperatives Hide in Shansi Mountains for Two Years

A courier slipped through Japanese lines and across the Yellow River to Loyang, in northwest Honan Province, a few weeks ago to bring news for the first time in two years of a "lost battalion" of 51 Chinese industrial cooperatives.

Isolated in enemy territory in 1939, the cooperative continued to produce shoes, rope, clothes, flour and coal under the protection of their own scouts and armed guards. After fighting off many attacks and shifting their camouflaged workshops several times to new positions, the cooperatives found themselves entirely cut off from communications with Free China early in 1941. Since that time, nothing was heard of them, and the cooperatives were given up as lost.

It is now revealed that the cooperatives have hidden out since that time in isolated reaches of the Chungtiaoshan Mountains in southern Shansi Province. They have lived on food obtained in costly forays into enemy-held outposts, and have continued to produce with raw materials obtained in the same way. Several of their number were killed.

This past summer their supplies ran low and the cooperatives decided to make the dash through enemy lines. Cooperative members totaled 358, and their dismantled machinery totaled several hundred pounds. The cooperatives split into two groups, and moved southwards.

By sleeping during the day and travelling at night—and fighting off one enemy attack—the two groups reached the first outpost in Free China in ten days.

The cooperatives are now producing inside Free China.

A Correction

Dr. Paul C. T. Kwei, who is serving in an advisory capacity on the Program Committee of United China Relief during his stay in this country, came to the United States as a member of a Chinese study group on post-war problems. It was incorrectly stated in last month's *News* that he was on the staff of advisors to Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Chinese delegate to the UNRRA Conference.

Dr. Kwei did his undergraduate work at Yale and received his Ph.D. from Princeton in 1925.

C. A. C. SENDS BIG SUM TO CHINA'S CHILDREN

Gifts From American Group Pass Million Mark in 1943

China Aid Council sent \$1,011,387 to China in 1943, Mrs. Edward C. Carter, Council president, reported at the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors on Nov. 22.

Of this sum, \$636,668 was sent to the National Association for Refugee Children, which maintains the orphanages sponsored by Mme. Chiang; \$21,000 to Dr. H. C. Tao's School for Gifted Children; \$59,375 to day nurseries, kindergartens and an elementary school sponsored by Mme. Sun Yat-sen; \$234,344 to the three International Peace Hospitals in the guerrilla areas; and \$50,000 for famine relief in Honan.

Dr. Claude E. Heaton, chairman of the Council's Medical Division, in stressing the importance of the Council's medical projects, reminded his listeners that 52,000,000 people live in the territories claimed as conquered by the Japanese, and that much of this land had been recaptured by guerrilla armies and was being administered by democratic Chinese governments. In other sections not yet liberated, he said, constant guerrilla action kept 40 per cent of the Japanese troops in China immobilized.

After paying tribute to the ingenuity of guerrilla doctors in making use of substitute materials, Dr. Heaton declared, "But there is a limit to the miracles that can be accomplished by even the most resourceful and willing. One cannot go on forever operating without anesthetics, antiseptics and instruments, nor can one cure the sick without certain basic drugs. The one ton of medical supplies received in September is meager indeed without certain basic drugs. The rear-line fighters and people of China's guerrilla regions must have our greater support in the field of medical relief next year."

Miss Sally Lucas Jean, chairman of the Children's Division of the Council, named as highlights in the year's progress of her Division the achievement of greater unity in the work for children among UCR member agencies, through the Child Care and Development Committee; improvement of work with Chinese students in the child care field, through individual guidance and special courses; and the encouraging and financing of the return to China of American-trained Chinese students.

EVERYBODY POLITE, EVERYBODY GOT WET

A touching — and embarrassing — demonstration of Chinese politeness was encountered by Alfred Kohlberg, member of ABMAC's Board of Directors, on his recent trip to China.

Leaving Tung-An in a thunderstorm for an inspection trip, he found the entire staff of an emergency medical service training school — including 65 medical officers of the Chinese Army — waiting to see him off at the railroad station.

In spite of Mr. Kohlberg's protests, his well-wishers insisted upon lining up in the rain alongside the track, where they remained at attention while Mr. Kohlberg made a speech, while the speech was translated — and until the train had pulled out.

P. S. Mr. Kohlberg got wet, too.

DR. FAIRFIELD IS NEW CHINA COLLEGES HEAD

Dr. Wynn Cowan Fairfield, of Boston, China Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, has just been named President of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, a participating agency of United China Relief. He will succeed Dr. John W. Decker, who was forced to resign because of pressure of current work with the International Missionary Council.

CHILDREN'S HOMES RESCUE 600 FAMINE-AREA ORPHANS

Almost 600 young Chinese orphans from two of China's current disaster-areas have found homes in orphanages supported by the China's Children Fund of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Eudora Ramsay Richardson, former president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, heads this group, which is an affiliate of United China Relief.

GENERAL HONORS ORPHANAGE HEAD

A unique tribute to an American missionary was recently paid by General Feng Yu Hsiang, aide to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in a letter to Dr. Joel L. Saunders, Superintendent of the Pukong Children's Home. The letter was given to Dr. Saunders when he left China to return to this country.

The translation of General Fang's letter, written in formal style:

"The Reverend Mr. Saunders is a very nice and a very kind person who has lived in China for 42 years. He loves to help people and is always willing to give. By establishing many orphanages, he is helping to win the war, both tangibly and intangibly.

"Now, in his 10,000-mile journey, I wish him great happiness."

Two hundred orphans now being looked after in an orphanage near Loyang lost their parents in the floods and famines of Honan Province last spring.

Four hundred children now living in the Pukong Children's Home, near Kukong in Kwangtung Province, were picked up in the Toi-Shan area of Kwangtung Province near Canton, where for several months one of China's most disastrous famines has been raging.

Recent word of the 16 orphanages in Free China run by the China's Children Fund was given to United China Relief by Dr. Joel R. Saunders, Superintendent of the Pukong Children's Homes, who just returned to this country.

Almost all of the 850 orphans now living at the Pukong home were refugees from the adjacent Japanese-occupied area, where their parents were killed or died of disease or starvation.

Home is Unique

This orphanage is one of the largest, and most unusual, in Free China. Situated across the river from Kukong, on 75 acres of hills and farmland, the orphanage occupies 30 buildings, and includes several apprentice-training shops that serve the Kukong civilians. These include a printing shop, a shoe and sock-making shop, a tailor shop, a weaving factory, a shop that sells cloth, towels, socks and other wearing apparel, and a barber shop. The orphanage also runs a small dairy farm.

An orphan accepted by this home receives his education up and through high school within the orphanage, and also learns a trade at the age of 10 years. If after 14 years an orphan shows scholastic aptitude, he goes to high school. A few China colleges now give scholarships to this orphanage and others waive tuition.

Dr. Saunders reports that a number of this orphanage's "graduates" are now serving in China's civil service; others are in the Chinese army; still others are working as carpenters, brick masons, tailors, printers and farmers.

Through the National War Fund, United China Relief will give to the China's Children Fund a minimum of \$180,000 for the year July 1943—July 1944.

CHILDREN CRY FOR IT



China's National Institute of Health is studying the nutritional values of soybean milk, with the aid of these mothers who have volunteered to feed their babies with the milk as prescribed by the Institute. The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China contributes to this work.

Col. Carlson In New Action

Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson, leader of the famed Carlson's Raiders, and honorary vice-chairman of the American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives, has again seen action in the South Pacific.

Col. Carlson was observer with the 2nd Division of U.S. Marines who took Tarawa Island in the recent American assault on the Gilbert Islands, called by Marine Corps officers the most costly in human lives "per square yard" in the history of The Corps.

Since August 1942, when Carlson's Raiders made their spectacular raid on Makin Island, Col. Carlson has been training American troops in amphibious operation.

Col. Carlson has been a member of the Board of Directors of Indusco for several years, having become interested in Chinese industrial cooperatives during the two years he spent as U.S. Army observer with the Eighth Route Army. His Raiders took their "Gung Ho!" motto from the slogan of the Chinese industrial cooperatives.

MUSEUMS STAGE CHINA EXHIBITS

"Cargoes of the Yangtze," the first of this season's Treasure Chest programs at the Children's Museum, Detroit, Michigan, met with the enthusiastic approval of many young Detroiters and their parents.

The Misses Tsui-chen Kuan, Yuek Ching Lui, and Angli Wei, all graduate students at the Merrill-Palmer School, interpreted customs and folkways of their homeland and answered a barrage of eager questions. Fine, old imperial robes were modelled in a fashion show while Chinese table setting and writing were demonstrated with articles from the treasure chest.

A China show which includes exhibits from all agencies participating in United China Relief opened at the Buffalo Museum of Science, November 16, with a reception attended by more than 600 people. The exhibition, part of a series on the major United Nations, will continue until January 10; it is jointly sponsored by all the Buffalo museums and the city Zoo. Mrs. John Tee-Van, member of the Board of Directors of China Aid Council, designed and supervised the hanging of displays loaned by the United China Relief agencies. She reports that Buffalo citizens are enthusiastic in their response to the China section of the show.

THE FORGOTTEN MAN EMERGES IN CHINA

Out of this devastation, sufferings, agonies, tragedies, in China today, a new people is being born. This war has been a great teacher to our people as well as a great liberator. It has taught us and our people many things they would never have learned any other way. Eighty-five percent of the people fighting at the front are the farmers. And those who are sweating and producing in the rear are also farmers. For the first time, the Chinese people as a people have had a part and a very magnificent, important part in defending the sovereignty and the freedom of the nation that they were never called upon to do before. So, for the first time in Chinese history, we are discovering the forgotten man, the Chinese farmer—the fighter at the front, the producer at the rear.

Dr. Y. C. "Jimmy" Yen, founder of the Mass Education Movement in China, in an address to the N. Y. Rotary Club.

DEMANDS GROW FOR UCR SCHOOL MATERIAL

The past weeks have shown a marked increase in interest in the material United China Relief has prepared on China for school use. Last month orders were received from every state and six foreign countries. The daily average of separate shipments was 160; over 100,000 items were ordered. This demand compared closely with the total orders for the preceding six months.

Thirty-two separate items are available, many at no expense, some for the cost of printing only, and others at the publisher's rates. The largest demands were for "China Primer" (1c each), the Teachers Outlines for High Schools, and for Elementary Schools (4c), and the pamphlet on "Asiatic Interests in American History" (10c).

A descriptive order sheet will be sent on request.

Poster Model In Army

Poon Tom, who was the model for the Chinese soldier in United China Relief's 1943 poster, was inducted into the U. S. Army in early November. Mrs. Tom and their little daughter, Patricia, who posed as the Chinese mother and child in the poster, are proud that Mr. Tom is going to become a real soldier to fight for their adopted country.

NEW BOOKS

MY REVOLUTIONARY YEARS. By Mme. Wei Tao-Ming. Scribners. \$2.75.

The wife of the present Chinese Ambassador to the United States was born at exactly the right time. By temperament and instinct a feminist and a revolutionary, in her own life she has epitomized China's history in the last forty years.

As a small child, she rebelled against having her feet bound, and won the battle. In her teens, she refused to marry the man chosen for her. A little later, she was an active participant—she carried the bombs—in the movement to overthrow the Manchus and establish the Republic.

She found time in a busy life to get a modern education and became the first Chinese woman to practice law. She was at the Peace Conference following the last war, and played a characteristic role—the story of the "rosebush gun" is too good to spoil by summary, you must read it for yourself.

Returning to China, she served on the commission of five which drew up a civil law code for the young Republic, in which women are guaranteed the same rights as men. And when the long foreseen war with Japan broke, she saw the strong and resolute new China, of which she and her fellow revolutionaries had dreamed, actually take shape and become a reality.

WAR TIDE. By Lin Taiyi. John Day. \$2.50.

Lin Yutang's second daughter, Anor, chooses to write her first novel under the pen name Lin Taiyi. Her story, essentially a family chronicle, showing how the war affected the lives of a typical Chinese family group, reveals an amazing gift for characterization. These people live and breathe, and you follow their fortunes with increasing concern as their story unfolds. "War Tide" is an extraordinary achievement for a 17-year-old. Miss Lin is a born storyteller and a novelist with a future.

FLAME FROM THE ROCK. By Tan Yun. John Day. \$2.50.

Adet Lin, the daughter of Dr. Lin Yutang, who calls herself Tan Yun for literary purposes, shows in her first novel the same sensitivity she has shown in her earlier writing. This is a moving love story, revealing the thoughts and feelings of China's youth in wartime as expressed by a soldier and

NAMES IN THE NEWS



Captain Harold Chin

One of China's foremost fliers today is Captain Harold Chin, senior pilot of the China National Aviation Corporation, who is now in this country on business. He is here to consult with Pan American Airways, joint-owner, with the Chinese Government, of the CNAC, and to further his flight training.

Captain Chin has made more than 400 crossings of "the hump" of the Himalayas between China and India, receiving six times, for this feat, the Distinguished Flying Cross. The Distinguished Flying Cross is awarded to pilots who negotiate "the hump" 60 times.

Captain Chin, Canadian-born, has served with CNAC for the past seven years. Thirty-one years old and married, he now lives in Chungking.

A graduate of a Vancouver, B. C., high school, Captain Chin attended a private flying school there, then went to China several years before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. He served first with the Canton Air Force, joining the CNAC shortly after the Japanese invasion.

Captain Chin's flying experience with the CNAC has consistently exposed him to danger. Throughout China's six years of war, the CNAC—the only scheduled air transport service in China—has maintained its schedules in the face of constant Japanese attempts to stop its service. At one time, CNAC pilots took their planes up only in bad weather, since this was their only protection against Japanese fighters.

the young girl who loves him. These two young people, deeply Chinese in their ideas and in their relationship to each other, still reflect the plight of all young people caught in the toils of war. Miss Lin tells their story with rare understanding.

LOCUSTS DEVASTATE SHENSI AND HONAN

An army of locusts recently invaded southern Shensi and Honan, leaving the countryside stripped bare, it is reported in a letter from George Hogg, headmaster of a Bailei School run by the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives.

The insect army executed a huge pincer movement, one group crossing the Yellow River, the other advancing from the south. They converged on Loyang, which had already suffered severely from the effects of the Honan famine.

The insects devoured all vegetation — flowers, grain, trees and vegetables — with one exception. For some reason, the insects didn't like green beans.

Eyewitnesses of the invasion said the clouds of locusts were so thick they obscured the sun, and some of the larger locusts "carried two or three little ones on their backs."

Opposing human armies were conscripted to fight the pests, each village being required to bring in so many hundred pounds of dead locusts per day to the local government office.

The extent of the damage wrought by the insects has not been established.

China Broadcast

Dr. Yung-Ch'ing Wei, executive assistant at United China Relief, made a 12-minute talk for OWI on Nov. 17, which was recorded in Chinese and broadcast to China by short wave. Dr. Wei told his countrymen that the Chinese in this country rejoiced over China's recent victories, and were working desperately hard in order to send money back to China to aid the war effort. He said that among Americans, there was a new interest in the Chinese people, their country, their customs, religion, music, their family folkways and their language; and in their economic and political situation. This interest, he said, had been heightened by the visit of Mme. Chiang.

In order to be respected by other peoples a nation must be worthy of respect, and China cannot afford to lag behind in science, medicine, engineering or any other field. Dr. Wei told his compatriots. Social reconstruction through education he stressed as most important. He reported that there was widespread study of postwar problems in America, and he expressed the hope that China would be ready to cooperate in the promotion of international goodwill and understanding. "It is our responsibility," he concluded, "to build the future."

CONFUCIUS SAID

則思則學
始而不學
周而不思

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.

Schools in Camps

Homeless and orphaned Chinese children are being given education with relief in the refugee camps and homes that have been set up in China by the Church Committee for China Relief.

It has been the policy of relief officials working for the Church Committee to open schools for the children in the refugee camps as quickly as possible, and in many areas primary as well as lower school classes have been organized.

Adult education classes are also a part of this program, and young Chinese women are given instruction in household duties, child care and in many cases are taught crafts.

CIVILIANS BOLSTER DEFENSE KOHLEBERG'S TRIP REVEALS

JAPS CAPTURE CHINESE "TANK"

How the Japanese captured a Chinese "military tank" is related in a letter from an eyewitness, Wang Djao-shun, a student wounded in the fracas. Wang received medical care through the Student Relief Committee of Kwangsi University, which receives funds from United China Relief.

Wang and other students, according to his story, were on the University bus en route to classes when they heard machine-gun fire. Seven Japanese planes were attacking the bus. Wang was hit by seven bullets, other students were wounded and the bus was temporarily disabled.

Later, Wang heard that the Japanese had broadcast the incident. According to the broadcast, the Japanese had won a "victory" and captured a Chinese "military tank." The so-called "tank," Wang reports, is now in operation again.

Courses in child care are being given for the first time this fall at the five Christian Colleges in Chengtu.

The organization of Chinese civilians for war—a factor that has helped the Chinese Army to repulse the Japanese' second assault on the Tungting Lake "rice bowl" area—was observed by Alfred Kohlberg, ABMAC Board of Director, on his recent three-months' trip to China.

Mr. Kohlberg, who went to China at the invitation of the Chinese government, made an extended tour of the Changsha combat zone, near the present fighting area. He went to the front primarily to inspect field hospitals, receiving stations and mobile medical units in the 9th War Area, but his mule-back trip took him through scores of villages close to the front lines whose occupants had been mobilized for defense.

"The civilians were mobilized not only for their own protection, but for army aid," said Mr. Kohlberg. "They never abandon their village, even when the Japanese capture it. They merely retire into the mountains, remaining behind to feed the Chinese soldiers as long as possible. A proportion of able-bodied citizens in each village stays in the village until the Japanese are within two miles, then retreats with the soldiers. These presumably are the civilian stretcher-bearers who carry the wounded to base hospitals behind the front lines."

Aid Wounded

"In one county alone were 340 units consisting of ten stretcher-teams, so organized that each set of stretcher-bearers had to carry the wounded only five miles before reaching a relay team."

Mr. Kohlberg's trip took him through the famous "roadless area," where all roads had been destroyed to impede enemy movements. There, miles from base hospitals, he said that he found scores of receiving stations and mobile medical units set up to receive the wounded. Mr. Kohlberg said:

"There and in the military hospitals, sanitary conditions were excellent, with all installations copied from those in the emergency medical service training schools, that are supported by ABMAC. I saw EMSTS graduates everywhere, and found these schools valued highly by the army medical men."

"Medical relief corps units, that were established partly with American funds sent through ABMAC, are doing excellent work with the armies but their number has been greatly reduced during the past year."

INVOKE SUCCESS FOR CHINA BOOTH



The China Booth at the International Women's Exposition, shared by United China Relief and the Chinese Women's Relief Association, was officially opened by ceremonies in which traditional Chinese mottoes, invoking good luck and success, were affixed to the doorway. Taking part are little Jade Mok, and the Booth's co-chairmen, Mrs. K. C. Li and Mrs. Clark Minor.

OPINION

The N. Y. Times, in an editorial, "The Boy of Chengtu," published Nov. 18, says that the Chinese keep on fighting, "not in immediate hope, but because surrender is unthinkable." It points out that the Japanese sniper who shot down a boy from Chengtu today will not live to kill a boy from Iowa or Manhattan. Repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the Times continues, "would admit annually fewer Chinese than may have fallen this week in one of the Yangtze skirmishes." "News of the bill's passage," the editorial concludes, "might put heart into the ragged Chinese troopers. They need planes and gasoline, medicine, food and recognition of their dignity. They have earned them."

* * *

"The thing that has shaken Chinese confidence in us," Rep. Walter H. Judd of Minnesota asserted at the N. Y. Herald-Tribune Forum on Nov. 16, "is not what Mr. Churchill said about his war aims; it is what we have not said or done about ours. . . . They did not expect a man of Mr. Churchill's background to come over to our side and see our views, but on the other hand, they did not expect a people with our background apparently to go over to his side, his views; did not expect that America, after standing 167 years, as no nation in history, for human freedom and equality above all else, would appear, by her silence, to be approving white men's empires in Asia. That is the dagger in China's heart."

* * *

"Not so many years ago," writes J. P. McEvoy in the *Journal-American* of Nov. 16, "the Chinese soldier—hired by a local war lord to fight against fellow Chinese under a neighboring war lord—went off to battle, carrying his birdcage and tea-kettle, his fan and his parasol. He exhibited an understandable lack of enthusiasm for his job and a commendable inclination . . . to head for home whenever the opportunity looked propitious. Superficial observers deduced from this that the Chinese soldier was not a good fighter—that he couldn't and wouldn't take it. . . . Even the militaristic Japanese were fooled—and foiled. Fighting and falling back to fight again, the Chinese soldier has survived seven years of bloody hell . . . and has outgotten, outwitted and outgamed the mechanized hordes of a vicious, rapacious and ruthless invader. . . . And let us not forget that, with all this incredible suffering and sacrifice, he has won time for us."

KNOW CHINA



Temple of Confucius

One of China's most beautiful ancient monuments is the Memorial temple in Chu Fushien, in Southwestern Shantung Province, that honors The Sage. Each year thousands pass over the shaded paths through Kung Lin forest to pay tribute to Confucius at this elaborate temple which, with its courts and walks, covers the equivalent of a city block. The grave of Confucius lies nearby.

Survey Reveals Suffering One Air Raid Can Cause

Members of the United States Air Force stationed near Kunming cooperated with a group of students recently in surveying damages to two adjacent villages resulting from a Japanese air raid. The survey was made to determine what financial help could be given.

C. W. Li, a Chinese student who receives aid from United China Relief through the International Students Relief Committee, and who was a member of the surveying group, reported that the students were "very much moved by this sympathetic action taken by the U.S. Air Force in spite of the great tension of its task."

Mr. Li's letter gave a graphic picture of how much devastation and sorrow can be caused by a single enemy raid. Altogether, 143 houses were destroyed, as well as farming tools and farm animals.

"Stories of misery were endless," Mr. Li wrote. "One woman, whose husband had been sent to fight, had only a seven year old son as her hope for the rest of her life. The boy was killed, and all her hopes are blasted."

"An old grandmother, aged 70, with seven dependents at home, had two sons. The elder one had joined the army. The younger one met instant death in the bombing."

"The bombing took place in the morning. Most of the men had gone out to work, leaving women, children and old folks at home. The Japanese planes came suddenly, so these helpless ones were buried in the collapse of their houses."

Chinese Influence

Class 8-A of P.S. No. 91 in Brooklyn is going to "Gung Ho" from now on. A representative of the class writes to Indusco that the "Gung Ho" (Work Together) slogan of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives has been adopted. Members of the class are now at work on a project to write letters to the Baile School students in China who are being trained by the cooperatives to become mechanics, technicians and accountants.

1942, and made the proposal to Washington at that time.

The personnel of the new wing has undergone one year of training somewhere in India, where the latest technique in air combat is being taught and practiced. Ground crew of the Force is also made up of both Chinese and Americans. Anticipated difficulties due to the difference in language, Mr. Metcalf added, "were being ironed out with amazing speed."

ONE UCR DOLLAR DOES WORK OF SIX

How one energetic missionary, Miss Edith Jones of Honan Province, made a United China Relief dollar do the work of six is told in a report from Ernest M. Wampler, chairman of the American Advisory Committee, administering agency of the Church Committee for China Relief, in Chengchow.

Miss Jones, faced with the problem of meeting the needs of hundreds of families close to starvation point, asked the Chengchow Committee for \$15,000 as working capital and purchased grain in bulk. With her own money she bought several donkeys from farmers going West, and bought stone grinding wheels, and ground the grain into flour. The flour was sold to poor families.

In two months, the money was turned over six times, according to Mr. Wampler's report. "More than 5000 persons were served, about 9 per cent were given flour free and to all, the measure was generous," writes Mr. Wampler. "Especially was this true for the very poor."

UCR 'NEWS' RECEIVES FAN MAIL FROM CHINA

Major Franklin P. Metcalf, Intelligence Officer of the new Chinese-American Composite Wing of the Chinese Air Force, writes in a V-Mail letter to United China Relief that he enjoys receiving the *United China Relief News*.

Major Metcalf, who taught for five years at Fukien Christian University, says in his letter that he was much interested in "the note re my former colleagues, Kellogg, Scott, Asher, etc.—the new Blood Bank and new medical personnel for China; my old friend Dr. Caldwell and many Chinese friends". He adds that he is very happy to be back in China to help with the war effort.

Major Metcalf, in announcing from Chungking on Nov. 9 the formation of the Chinese-American Composite Wing of the Chinese Air Force, said that American and Chinese pilots will be flying side by side in the new unit. Major Metcalf revealed that Major-General Claire L. Chenault, who will command the unit, visualized the idea as early as July,